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A GUIDE FOR THE STUDY OF BRITISH
CARIBBEAN HISTORY, 1763-1834,
INCLUDING THE ABOLITION AND
EMANCIPATION MOVEMENTS

COMPILED BY

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PREFACE

The British Caribbean is to-day one of the most popular fields of research in colonial history. Within the past two decades, studies of various phases of the sugar islands' political, social, economic, and constitutional development have been undertaken at Yale, the University of Wisconsin, the University of Indiana, the University of California, Oxford, Cambridge, the University of London, and the University of Paris, and the results of such investigations are now being made known in a notable series of monographs appearing in increasing number.

The great amount of interest evinced in the past of those minor British possessions of to-day occasions no surprise when it is recalled that, for more than two centuries, they constituted the most highly valued portion of the motherland's far-flung empire and that innumerable problems arising out of Anglo-Saxon overseas expansion were first encountered and solved in them.

Their long neglect by historical students can be ascribed only to their later low state which caused them to stand in melancholy contrast to the prosperous North American mainland colonies, undeveloped in the days of West Indian glory, and to those vast and enormously rich British-controlled regions outside the western world which were acquired after the decay of the Caribbean holdings—a contrast which tended to draw attention from the latter for three-quarters of a century. Not until recent years, when the study of imperial history as a whole has revealed them in their true perspective, have the perplexing questions of tropical American colonization again seemed worthy of serious consideration.

This *Guide*, covering the critical period in British West Indian history witnessing the spectacular transition from opulence and commanding position to ruin and stagnation, has been 11 years in the making. It was begun for personal use, with no thought of publication, at the time of commencing work on my *Fall of the Planter Class in the British Caribbean, 1763–1833*¹ and took shape as the latter progressed. Upon completion of that project, it became an absorbing undertaking of major interest in itself and is now being brought out with the hope that the clearing of a new path will be of material assistance to those entering upon the exploration of what is still largely frontier territory.

It is based on material in 69 repositories, both public and private, in seven countries, as follows:

I. The United States: The University of Wisconsin Library; the State Historical Society Library, Madison, Wis.; the University of

¹ Awarded the Justin Winsor Prize of the American Historical Association in 1926 and published under association auspices by the Century Co., New York, in 1928.

Chicago Library; the Chicago Public Library; the University of Michigan Library; the William L. Clements Library, Ann Arbor; the Ohio State University Library; the University of Pennsylvania Library; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania Library, Philadelphia; the Library of Congress; the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union, Washington; the Department of Agriculture Library, Washington; the New York Public Library; the Columbia University Library; the Yale University Library; the John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I.; the Harvard University Library; the Boston Public Library; the Boston Athenæum; the Library of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.; the Johns Hopkins University Library; the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore; the University of Virginia Library; the University of North Carolina Library; the Duke University Library; the Public Library of New Orleans; the Public Library of the City of St. Louis; the Kansas City Public Library; the Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif.; the University of California and Bancroft Libraries, Berkeley; the Public Library and Mechanics'-Mercantile Library, San Francisco.

II. Canada: The Free Public Library, St. John, New Brunswick; the Dalhousie University Library and the Legislative Library and Library of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, Halifax; the McGill University Library, Montreal; the Library of the City of Montreal; the Department of Agriculture Library, Ottawa; the Toronto Public Library; the Library of the Société de Géographie de Québec; the Provincial Legislative Library and Dodd Public Library, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

III. Great Britain: The British Museum; the Public Record Office; the House of Lords Library; the House of Commons Library; the Royal Empire Society Library, London; the West India Committee Library, London; the London Library; the Guildhall Library, London; the Institute of Historical Research, London; the archives of the London Missionary Society, of Messrs. Joseph Travers & Sons, Ltd., and of Wilkinson and Gaviller, of London; the Bodleian Library, Oxford; University Library, Cambridge; the University of Edinburgh Library.

IV. Jamaica: The Library of the Institute of Jamaica, Kingston.

V. France: In Paris, the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Bibliothèque Mazarine, the Bibliothèque Ste. Geneviève, the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, the Bibliothèque de l'Université de Paris; in Grenoble, the Bibliothèque de la Ville.

VI. Belgium: The Bibliothèque Royale, Brussels.

VII. Switzerland: The Bibliothèque Nationale Suisse, Berne; the Bibliothèque Publique et Universitaire, Geneva; the Zentralbibliothek, Zurich.

All of these institutions, save that in Kingston, Jamaica, were visited in person. In the case of the latter, its catalogues, prepared with scrupulous care by Mr. Frank Cundall, F. S. A., were checked and found of great service. Almost every collection surveyed contained one or more items which proved to be unique. Particularly true was this of abolition and emancipation pamphlets, whose scattering is nothing short of amazing.

All but 14 of the items listed have been examined by myself; they were exceedingly rare booklets of colonial origin to which ready access could not be had, but which were courteously abstracted for me by their custodians. The minute books in the archives of the West India Committee made possible the identification of many authors in planter interest employ and the proper evaluation of their writings as pieces of propaganda.

Serial numbering was found impractical because of the diverse nature of the material included. The index, containing author, title, subject, and proper name entries, has been prepared with the aim of making the *Guide* of ready service to novice and specialist alike.

Grateful acknowledgment is made to Mr. Frank Cundall, F. S. A., secretary and librarian of the Institute of Jamaica, for assistance in compiling the list of Jamaican newspapers and for briefing several works in his charge; to Sir Algernon Aspinall, C. M. G., C. B. E., secretary of the West India Committee, for being given free rein in that body's archives and highly specialized collection of Caribbean literature, including the finest lot of pamphlets in existence; to Sir Robert Rutherford, vice-president of the West India Committee, for being granted the privilege of looking over the Wilkinson and Gaviller papers; and to Mr. William C. Sturgis, assistant chief of the Documents Division of the Library of Congress, for constant aid in tracing desired official papers and arranging international loans of the same.

Likewise, thanks are due Prof. Robert L. Schuyler, of Colombia University, for examining the manuscript and making valuable suggestions; Miss Viola Goodrich, of the Library of Congress staff, for assistance in checking material; the research committee of the George Washington University for making a typing grant; Mr. Waldo G. Leland, secretary of the American Council of Learned Societies, the Executive Council of the American Historical Association, and Prof. Leo F. Stock, chairman of the committee on publications, for assistance in arranging publication; and my wife, Mary Parker Ragatz, for indexing the volume.

L. J. R.

PERCÉ, GASPÉ,
June, 1931.

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PART I

BIBLIOGRAPHIES, CATALOGUES, INDEXES, AND GUIDES

ANDREWS, CHARLES M.

Guide to the materials for American history, to 1783, in the Public Record Office of Great Britain. 2 vols. Washington, 1912, 1914.

Volume I lists the state papers; Volume II, departmental and miscellaneous ones. See the index to each under "Sugar Colonies," "West Indies," "Leeward Islands," "Windward Islands," and the individual colonies' names.

"List of commissions, instructions, and additional instructions issued to the royal governors and others in America," in *Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1911* (2 vols., Washington, 1913), Vol. I, pp. 393-528.

For the instructions issued to the Caribbean governors, see under the names of the several islands, arranged in alphabetical order.

List of commissions, instructions, and additional instructions issued to the royal governors and others in America. Washington, 1913.

A reprint of the above.

ANDREWS, CHARLES M., and DAVENPORT, FRANCES G.

Guide to the manuscript materials for the history of the United States to 1783, in the British Museum, in minor London archives, and in the libraries of Oxford and Cambridge. Washington, 1908.

Catalogues a considerable number of papers falling within the period 1763-1783, dealing chiefly with the Revolution, however. See the index under "West Indies," "Sugar Islands," "Leeward Islands," "Windward Islands," each colony separately, and also under "Beeston Long" (chairman of the Society of West India Merchants of London).

Manuscript materials in the British Museum for the history of the United States to 1783. Extract from "Guide to the Manuscript Materials for the History of the United States to 1783, in the British Museum, in Minor London Archives, and in the Libraries of Oxford and Cambridge." Washington, 1908.

ANONYMOUS.

"Bibliography of the West Indies, The—an interesting American report," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, December 29, 1914, pp. 607 ff.

Based on the account of a visit made by Waldo Lincoln, president of the American Antiquarian Society, to the West Indies in search of files of old newspapers for the organization's collection, published in the body's *Proceedings* (October, 1913, Vol. XXIII, new series, part 2, pp. 181 ff.). Gives an account of island libraries, notably that of the Institute of Jamaica, celebrated for its collection of Caribbean books formed by the librarian, Frank Cundall, historian of the island.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Books published in Great Britain from 1814 to 1846. London, 1855.

Books published in Great Britain from 1831 to 1855. London, 1855.

London catalogue of books published in London from 1800 to 1822. London, 1822.

These three British catalogues are of inestimable value to the bibliographer. Supplemented by the Peddie and Waddington English Catalogue, q. v.

BELL, HERBERT C.; PARKER, DAVID W.; and others.

Guide to British West Indian archive materials in London and in the islands, for the history of the United States. Washington, 1926.

Lists a large number of British Caribbean documents up to 1815, but only such of those in the London and colonial archives as bear on American history. Supplemented by the Ragatz Guide, q. v. on p. 10. See also Richard Pares, "Public Records in British West India Islands," in Bull. of the Inst. of Hist. Research, February, 1930, pp. 149 ff.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE.

Catalogue général des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale.

In progress, Paris. Authors' series, Vols. I-CI, 1897 to 1930 (part way through "L"), completed up to 1931.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Index to the catalogue of books in the Upper Hall. Boston, 1861.

See "Great Britain—Sessional Papers," pp. 335 ff. Under the subheadings "Berbice," "Colonial Appeals," "Colonies," "Demerara," "Distillation of Sugar," "Distillers," "Hayti," "Jamaica," "Mauritius," "Martinico Sugar," "Sierra Leone," "Slavery," "Slaves and Slave Trade," "St. Lucia," and "West Indies" will be found listed the Blue Books relating to those colonies and subjects.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Catalogue of printed books. 50 vols. in 51. London, 1881-1900.

Supplement to "Catalogue of Printed Books." 9 vols. London, 1900-1905.

Catalogue of printed books. Periodical publications. London, 1899-1900.

For West Indian newspapers, see under the principal island cities, as "Kingston," "Spanish Town," "Port of Spain," etc.

Catalogue of the Mexican and other Spanish-American and West Indian books in the library . . . at Christmas, 1856. Compiled by Henry Stevens. London, 1886.

Lists many of the last group.

BRITISH MUSEUM—Continued.

Catalogue of printed maps, plans and charts in the British Museum. 2 vols. London, 1885.

Newspapers published in Great Britain and Ireland, 1801–1900. London, 1905.

For following public opinion and propaganda activities on the West India question.

Subject index, A, of the modern works added to the library of the British Museum. 5 vols. London, 1886–1911.

BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A list of books on the West Indies and the Bermuda Islands. [Brooklyn, 1904.]

BURKE, Sir B.

A genealogical and heraldic history of the colonial gentry. 2 vols. London, 1891–1895.

This work contains the pedigrees of over 500 leading colonial families, including many resident in the West Indies. With 90 coats of arms.

CANADA. ARCHIVES.

Collection Northcliffe. Ottawa, 1927.

Lists the 130 volumes of manuscripts presented to the Canadian Government by Sir Leicester Harmsworth, in memory of his brother, the late Lord Northcliffe. Among them are accounts of Grenada and St. Vincent in 1763. See index for these and other Caribbean papers.

CUNDALL, FRANK.

Bibliographia Jamaicensis. Kingston, Jamaica, 1902.

An extensive elaboration of *Bibliotheca Jamaicensis*, which appeared in 1895. Unlike the former, this is not a reprint from *The Handbook of Jamaica*, though originally prepared for it. A total of 1,109 books, pamphlets, and magazine articles dealing directly with Jamaica and works on non-Jamaican subjects by local authors are listed under the same headings as in *Bibliotheca* and "Education," "Sermons," "Poetry and Drama," "Sociology," "Folk Lore," and "Works of Reference" as well. Also lists 75 volumes of Jamaican newspapers and periodicals and some hundred maps of the island, with information as to scale and date, and contains an authors' index.

While based chiefly on the library of the Institute of Jamaica, known works missing in the latter have been included. It is, therefore, quite complete and of invaluable assistance to the student of island affairs.

Supplement to "*Bibliographia Jamaicensis*." Kingston, 1908.

Lists material not included in the above.

Bibliography of the West Indies (excluding Jamaica). Kingston, 1909.

Covers the West Indies, excepting Jamaica, so far as books and pamphlets are concerned. Invaluable. The catalogue of parliamentary papers dealing with the several colonies is of particular importance.

Bibliotheca Jamaicensis. Kingston, 1895.

Reprinted from *The Handbook of Jamaica* for 1895. Compiled by the secretary and librarian of the Institute of Jamaica, Kingston. Catalogues works on the history of the island, descriptive accounts of it, ones dealing

CUNDALL, FRANK—Continued.

with tropical diseases observed locally and the conditions of agriculture and commerce, biographies, guidebooks, legal treatises and statutes, and novels with a Jamaican setting. Includes only works in the Institute library, hence does not fill the need for a complete bibliography. A very valuable feature is the series of biographical sketches of a large number of the authors whose books are listed.

Jamaica cartography. Chronological list of the maps of Jamaica in the library of the Institute of Jamaica, both on separate sheets and in books, with some notes on the history of the parishes of the island. Kingston, Jamaica, n. d.

Reprinted from *The Handbook of Jamaica* for 1897.

"The press and printers of Jamaica prior to 1820," in *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, n. s. Vol. XXVI (April-October, 1916), pp. 290 ff.

An exhaustive study based on research in the Institute of Jamaica and the chief British and American libraries.

Contains a historical sketch of the early island press and a bibliography of newspapers (chronological, typographical, and alphabetical), sheet almanacs, book almanacs, magazines, and of books printed in the colony, as well as a list of local printers, with biographical notes on the same. Reprinted in pamphlet form, 1916.

The press and printers of Jamaica prior to 1820. Worcester, Mass., 1916.

A reprint from *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, n. s. Vol. XXVI, q. v. above.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Catalogue of the printed books in the library of the University of Edinburgh. 3 vols. Edinburgh, 1918, 1921, 1923.

GARRISON, CURTIS W.

"List of manuscript collections in the Library of Congress to July, 1931," in *Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1930*, Vol. I, pp. 123 ff.

Supplements United States. Library of Congress. Division of Manuscripts. Handbook, q. v. See index under "West Indies," "Broad-sides," etc.

List of manuscript collections in the Library of Congress to July, 1931. Washington, 1932.

A reprint of the above.

GREAT BRITAIN. PARLIAMENT.

Catalogue of papers printed by order of the House of Commons, from the year 1731 to 1800. [London], 1807.

The earliest reference work dealing with parliamentary papers. Covers all of the several series.

"Catalogue of parliamentary reports, and a breviary of their contents, arranged under heads according to the subjects, 1696-1834," in *Gt. Br., H. of C., Sessional Papers, 1834*, L.

For detailed lists of the subject matter of the various reports, 1801-1834 (which period embraces the majority of the reports in the above work), see *Indexes to the Subject Matters of the Reports of the House of Commons, 1801-1834*. Ordered Printed . . . August 15, 1834.

GREAT BRITAIN. PARLIAMENT—Continued.

Chronological table and index of the statutes, eleventh edition, to the end of the session 52 and 53 Victoria [1889]. London, 1890.

General index to the accounts and papers, reports of commissioners, estimates, etc. Printed by order of the House of Commons, or presented by command, 1801–1852. [London], 1853.

General index to the bills printed by order of the House of Commons, 1801–1852. Ordered printed by the House of Commons August 16, 1853.

Includes the bills listed in General Index to the Bills, Reports, Accounts, and Other Papers . . . 1801–1826, with continuation to date of publication.

General index to the bills, reports, accounts, and other papers, printed by order of the House of Commons, 1801–1826. Ordered printed by the House of Commons, February 23, 1829.

Supplements cover 1826–1832, 1832–1844 and 1845–1850. The material in the above and continuations to 1852 will be found in Catalogue of Parliamentary Reports, and a Breviate of Their Contents, Arranged Under Heads According to the Subjects, 1696–1834, and General Index to the Accounts and Papers, Reports of Commissioners, Estimates, etc. Printed by Order of the House of Commons, or Presented by Command, 1801–1852, both of q. v.

General index to the reports of select committees, printed by order of the House of Commons, 1801–1852. Ordered printed by the House of Commons, August 16, 1853.

Includes the greater part of the material in "Catalogue of Parliamentary Reports, and a Breviate of Their Contents, Arranged Under Heads According to the Subjects, 1696–1834," in Gt. Br., H. of C., Sessional Papers, 1834, L, with a continuation to 1852. An alphabetical subject classification has been adopted for this later work, making it far more usable.

General index, A, to the sessional papers printed by order of the House of Lords or presented by special command, from the union with Ireland to the termination of the Seventeenth Parliament of the United Kingdom. 41 Geo. III to 22 Vict. (1801–1859). London, 1860.

The first printed.

Index to parliamentary reports, 1715–1801. London, 1803.

Covers the 4 volumes published in 1773 and the 11 published in 1803, constituting the 15 volumes of so-called "First Series Papers." This volume, completing the set, is frequently numbered XVI.

Indexes to the subject matters of the reports of the House of Commons, 1801–1834. Ordered printed by the House of Commons, August 15, 1834.

Practically complementary to "Catalogue of Parliamentary Reports, and a Breviate of Their Contents, Arranged Under Heads According to the Subjects, 1696–1834," in Gt. Br., H. of C., Sessional Papers, 1834, L. Although covering only the period 1801–1834, it embraces the majority of the reports in the Catalogue, and the separate sections of Indexes are usually found bound with the corresponding sections of the Catalogue.

GREAT BRITAIN. PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

Colonial Office Records. List of documents in the Public Record Office on July 1, 1876. London, 1876.

Since superseded by Public Record Office. Lists and Indexes, No. XXXVI . . . (London, 1911), q. v.

Colonial Office Records. List of documents in the Public Record Office, which are open to public inspection. London, 1886.

Since superseded by Public Record Office. Lists and Indexes, No. XXXVI . . . (London, 1911), q. v.

List of records of the Board of Customs and Excise to 1837 preserved in the Public Record Office. Typed, 1922.

Customs 3/63-80 and Customs 5/2-22 cover imports from the West Indies 1763-1780 and 1811-1833, respectively. Records for the intermediate period were destroyed in the customhouse fire of 1814.

Public Record Office. Lists and Indexes, No. XVIII. List of Admiralty records preserved in the Public Record Office. London, 1904.

For the papers relative to naval affairs in the Caribbean, 1763-1833, see "West Indies," etc., in the index.

Public Record Office. Lists and Indexes, No. XXVIII. List of War Office records preserved in the Public Record Office. London, 1908.

For military affairs in the West Indies, 1763-1833, see the papers listed under W. O. 1, W. O. 4, W. O. 9, W. O. 17, W. O. 49, W. O. 55, W. O. 57, W. O. 58, W. O. 61, and W. O. 62.

Public Record Office. Lists and Indexes, No. XXXVI. List of Colonial Office records preserved in the Public Record Office. London, 1911.

Supersedes Colonial Office Records. List of Documents in the Public Record Office on July 1, 1876 (London, 1876), and Colonial Office Records. List of Documents in the Public Record Office, which are Open to Public Inspection (London, 1886).

In addition to dispatches, journals of the Legislatures, gazettes, instructions, etc., most of the Board of Trade papers are here listed. Others of the latter series will be found catalogued in Public Record Office. Lists and Indexes, No. XLVI . . . (London, 1921). For a list of those bearing on our field and period, see "Colonial Office Papers" under the Manuscripts section of this work.

Public Record Office. Lists and Indexes, No. XLVI. Lists of the records of the Treasury, the Paymaster General's Office, the Exchequer and Audit Department, and the Board of Trade, to 1837, preserved in the Public Record Office. London, 1921.

Among the important papers here catalogued are those of the African Company (T. 70), the slave compensation records (T. 71), the American Loyalist claims (T. 79), those relating to the English occupation of St. Domingo, 1793-1798 (T. 81), those of the West India Accounts Commission named under 41 George III, c. 22 (T. 94), and Board of Trade papers after ca. 1784. (The earlier Board of Trade papers are listed in Public Record Office. Lists and Indexes, No. XXXVI . . . , London, 1911.) Four

GREAT BRITAIN. PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE—Continued.

and one-half per cent duty accounts will be found under T. 38, and certain West Indian maps, including one showing the limits of the Browne grant in St. Vincent, 1829, under T. 62.

GREAT BRITAIN. ROYAL COMMISSION ON PUBLIC RECORDS.

Reports of the Royal Commission on Public Records appointed to inquire into and report on the state of the public records and local records of a public nature of England and Wales. London, 1914.

See part 2 of the Second Report, Vol. II. On pp. 237-248 will be found a list of existing customs and excise records necessary for compiling official statistical tables on East and West Indian produce entered into and exported from Great Britain.

GROSVENOR LIBRARY, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Catalogue of books on Latin America," in Bulletin, 1901, no. 1.

HEADICAR, B. M., and FULLER, C.

London bibliography of the social sciences, A. 4 vols. London, 1931.

The subject catalogue of the British Library of Political and Economic Science at the London School of Economics, the Goldsmith's Library of Economic Literature at the University of London, the libraries of the Royal Statistical Society and the Royal Anthropological Institute and certain special collections at University College, London, and elsewhere. Lists many works on our subject.

Supplement No. I, London, 1931.

Covers June, 1929-May, 1930. To be followed by annual volumes.

HIERSEMANN, KARL W.

Bibliotheca Americana, theil 3. (Central und Südamerika. Westindischer Archipel. Mexico, die Republiken von Central-Amerika.) Leipzig, 1897.

Mexico. Centralamerika. Westindischer Archipel. Entdeckungsgeschichte Amerikas. Bücher, karten, ansichten. Leipzig, 1896.

Westindien, Mittel-und Südamerika. Leipzig, 1902.

HOVEY, EDMUND OTIS.

"Bibliography of literature of the West Indian eruptions published in the United States," in Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, XV [1904], pp. 562-566.

INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

List of books on Jamaica . . . excerpted from the catalogue. Kingston, 1894.

Now superseded by Cundall, Bibliographia Jamaicensis and Supplement, q. v.

JONES, HILDA V.

Catalogue of parliamentary papers, 1801-1900. London, 1904.

A most useful single volume reference work. See index under "Jamaica," "Slavery and the Slave Trade," "West Indies," etc.

LARNED, J. N., ed.

Literature of American history, The. A bibliographical guide. Boston, 1902.

An American Library Association publication giving critical reviews of selected works. Includes numerous books on the West Indies. Contains few titles after 1899. Supplement, q. v., issued in 1902.

Supplement for 1900 and 1901. Edited by Philip P. Wells. Boston, 1902.

An American Library Association publication, covering titles of 1900, 1901.

LINCOLN, WALDO.

["Account of a visit to the West Indies in search of files of old newspapers,"] in *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society* . . . October 15, 1913, XXIII, new series, part 2, pp. 181 ff.

LONDON LIBRARY, THE.

Catalogue of . . . 2 vols. London, 1913, 1914.

Supplement, 1913-1920. London, 1920.

Supplement, 1920-1928. London, 1929.

MEYER, H. H.

Select list of references on sugar.

See under "United States. Library of Congress. Division of Bibliography," in this section.

MILLS, ARTHUR.

Colonial constitutions: an outline of the constitutional history and existing government of the British dependencies, with schedules of the Orders in Council, statutes, and parliamentary documents relating to each dependency. London, 1856.

A valuable though unfortunately incomplete reference work. The chief parliamentary papers relating to the West Indies as a whole and to each colony separately, and Orders in Council for the several islands are listed on pp. 230-278. An abstract of this work appeared under the title *Colonial Constitutions: An Outline of the Existing Forms of Government in the British Dependencies*, with a London imprint, 1891.

Colonial constitutions: an outline of the existing forms of government in the British dependencies. London, 1891.

An abstract of the above work.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

"List of works in the New York Public Library relating to the West Indies," in *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, Vol. XVI (1912), No. 1 (January), pp. 7-49; No. 3 (March), pp. 231-278; No. 4 (April), pp. 307-355; No. 5 (May), pp. 367-440; No. 6 (June), pp. 455-484; No. 7 (July), pp. 503-546; No. 8 (August), pp. 563-621.

The most extensive bibliography to that year. Covers general histories, descriptions, and works relating to individual islands and colonies. Reprinted in book form.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY—Continued.

List of works in the New York Public Library relating to the West Indies. New York, 1912.

Reprinted from Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Vol. XVI, Nos. 1, 3-8 (January, March-August, 1912).

OSBORN, G.

Outlines of Wesleyan bibliography; or, a record of Methodist literature from the beginning. London, 1869.

Good for the missionary activities of this nonconformist group in the West Indies.

PAN AMERICAN UNION. COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

List of [books on] Latin American history and description in the Columbus Memorial Library. Washington, 1907.

Published by the International Bureau of the American Republics. Includes works on the West Indies.

Supplement to "List of Books on Latin American History and Description." Washington, 1909.

Continuing the above.

PARES, RICHARD.

"Public records in British West India islands," in Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research, February, 1930, pp. 149 ff.

A list of the most important corrections and additions to the Jamaican, Barbadian, St. Kitts, and Antigua sections of the Bell and Parker Guide, q. v. above.

PAULLIN, CHARLES O., and PAXSON, FREDERIC L.

Guide to the materials in London archives for the history of the United States since 1783. Washington, 1914.

For papers relative chiefly to American-West Indian trade relations, see the index under "West Indies" and each colony.

PEABODY INSTITUTE.

Catalogue of the library of the Peabody Institute of the city of Baltimore. 5 vols. Baltimore, 1883-1892.

Second catalogue, including additions made since 1882. 8 vols. Baltimore, 1896-1905.

These list many works relative to the British Caribbean.

PEDDIE, R., AND WADDINGTON, Q., eds.

English catalogue of books published from 1801 to 1836. London, 1914.

Of inestimable value.

PHILLIPS, PHILIP L.

A list of geographical atlases.

See under "United States. Library of Congress. Division of Maps," in this section.

POEY Y AGUIRE, H.

Catalogue chronologique des tremblements de terre ressentis dans les Indes-occidentales de 1530 à 1858, suivi d'une bibliographie séismique concernant les travaux relatifs aux tremblements de terre des Antilles. Versailles, 1858.

Chronological table, A, of cyclonic hurricanes which have occurred in the West Indies and in the North Atlantic from 1493 to 1835, with a bibliographical list of authorities. London, n. d. [ca. 1850].

RAGATZ, LOWELL JOSEPH.

A guide to the official correspondence of the governors of the British West India colonies with the Secretary of State, 1763-1833. London, 1923.

Embraces the Public Record Office material listed in the Bell-Parker Guide (1926) and papers for the next 18 years as well. Second edition, 1929.

ROTH, H. L.

A guide to the literature of sugar. London, 1890.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, THE [now the Royal Empire Society].

Catalogue of the library of the Royal Colonial Institute. London, 1895.

See under "West Indies" and each island. Earlier editions appeared in 1881 and 1886.

First supplementary catalogue of the library of the Royal Colonial Institute. London, 1901.

This was the only supplement issued. The card catalogue system has since been adopted.

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY, THE [formerly the Royal Colonial Institute].

Subject catalogue of the library of the Royal Empire Society. In progress. London, 1930 —.

Vol. I (1930) covers the British Empire generally and Africa.

SABIN, JOSEPH.

Bibliotheca Americana. A dictionary of books relating to America from its discovery to the present time. 20 vols. (incomplete). New York, 1868-1892.

For anonymous pamphlets concerning the several West India islands, see under their respective names as "Antigua," etc.

STEVENS, HENRY.

Catalogue of the Mexican and other Spanish American and West Indian books in the library of the British Museum

See under "British Museum" in this section.

STOPFORD-SACKVILLE MANUSCRIPTS.

Report on the manuscripts of Mrs. Stopford-Sackville, of Drayton, Northamptonshire. 2 vols. London, 1904, 1910.

A Historical Manuscripts Commission report. Vol. II, pp. 272 ff., lists miscellaneous papers on the West Indies, 1777-1780.

STUBBS, WILLIAM, and HOLMES, E. E.

Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum: an attempt to exhibit the course of Episcopal succession in England, from the record and chronicles of the church . . . with an appendix of Indian, colonial, and missionary consecrations. London, 1897.

For West Indian consecrations, see pp. 181-183.

[THORPE, HENRY.]

"A bibliography of sugar," in *The Sugar Cane*, Vol. XVI (1884), No. 174 (January), pp. 33-36; No. 176 (March), pp. 148-154; No. 177 (April), pp. 209-211; No. 181 (August), pp. 430-432; Vol. XVII (1885), No. 189 (April), pp. 210-215; No. 190 (May), pp. 264-276.

Of slight value, as the titles are incorrectly given in many cases and the dates assigned to a large number of the undated works are nearly a century too late.

UNITED STATES. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Catalogue.

Card index. Authors' cards available in 63 depository libraries throughout the United States and abroad. For a list of the same, see *Library of Congress. Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1930*, Washington, 1930, pp. 270 ff.

Division of bibliography. Select list of references on sugar chiefly in its economic aspects. Compiled by H. H. Meyer. Washington, 1910.

Catalogues numerous works relative to the British West Indies, 1763-1833. See "Early Literature," pp. 153 ff.; "Articles in Periodicals," 173 ff.; and the subject index under "Great Britain—British West Indies."

Division of manuscripts. Handbook of manuscripts in the Library of Congress. Washington, 1918.

For divers papers relative to the British Caribbean, including those of George Chalmers, the colonial agent, in the Force collection, see under "West Indies" (M. 521-530) and the island entries in the index.

For subsequent accessions, see the annual reports of the Librarian of Congress since 1918 and *Garrison, List*, in this section.

Division of maps. A list of geographical atlases in the Library of Congress. Compiled by Philip L. Phillips. 3 vols. Washington, 1909-1914.

Volume I (1909) lists and describes the atlases in regional groups, chronologically arranged. Vol. II (1909) consists of an index. Vol. III (1914) lists some 800 additional works. Most of the known British West Indian maps are included.

UNITED STATES. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS.

Tables of and annotated index to the congressional series of United States public documents. Washington, 1902.

Papers covering American-West Indian trade will be found listed on pp. 183 and 233 ff.

WARDEN, DAVID B.

Bibliotheca Americana, being a choice collection of books relating to North and South America and the West Indies, including voyages to the Southern hemisphere. Paris, 1831.

WATT, ROBERT.

Bibliotheca Britannica; or, a general index to British and foreign literature. 4 vols. Edinburgh, 1824.

For a full list of early works on sugar, see "Sugar," Vol. IV.

WEST INDIA COMMITTEE, THE.

The catalogue of the library of the West India Committee. London, 1912.

WINSOR, JUSTIN.

"Bibliographical notes on the West Indies and the Spanish Main," in Justin Winsor, editor, *Narrative and Critical History of America* (8 vols., Cambridge, 1884-1889), Vol. VIII, pp. 270-294.

Winsor's monumental classic contains but little material on the British Caribbean after 1763. His West Indian bibliography, however, lists a considerable number of works on the subject.

WRITINGS ON AMERICAN HISTORY.

Published annually.

The first bibliography with the above title covered works appearing in 1902. It was edited by E. C. Richardson and A. E. Morse and was privately published at Princeton, N. J. in 1904. The next, covering 1903 titles, was edited by A. C. McLaughlin, W. A. Slade, and E. D. Lewis, and was published by the Carnegie Institution in Washington in 1905. Following this came works covering 1906, 1907, and 1908 titles, published by the Macmillan Co. in New York in 1908, 1909, and 1910, respectively. Bibliographies for 1909, 1910, and 1911 appeared in the Annual Reports of the American Historical Association for those years. Titles for 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916 were published in those years by the Yale University Press, New Haven. Since 1918 they have again been appearing in the American Historical Association's Annual Reports. Vols. III to date have been compiled by Grace Gardner Griffin.

All works and articles containing anything of value in studying the history of the United States and of British North America (including the West Indies) are listed and described as to content.

PART II

ANNUALS, HANDBOOKS, GUIDEBOOKS, AND REFERENCE WORKS

ANDERSON, ROBERT M., comp.

The Saint Vincent handbook, directory and almanac. Kingstown, 1907.

First year of issue. Numerous later editions. Contains an excellent historical section in annal form (nearly 140 pages in the 1914 edition).

ANONYMOUS.

Almanach historique. Chronologie de commerce, d'arts et métiers pour les colonies. Précis de l'état actuel de l'administration de la justice et police de Ste. Lucie pour l'année 1789. Castries, n. d. [1788?]

Almanac of St. Kitts, The. Basseterre.

Copies for 1821, 1825, and 1827 are known to exist.

American gazetteer, The. London, 1762.

Translated into Italian as *Il Gazzettiere Americano*. . . .

Antigua almanac, The. St. Johns.

Copies for 1840, 1845, and 1852 are known to exist.

Atlantic pilot, The, . . . from the Gulf of Mexico along Cuba and the Martieres through the New Bahama channel. No imprint, 1776.

Barbados diamond jubilee directory, general West India advertiser, and guide companion. Bridgetown, 1897.

Another edition appeared in 1901. Contains historical sketches of this and the other West India islands.

Derrotero de las islas Antillas. Madrid, 1820.

Navigation information for captains and pilots. A French translation appeared in 1824, under the title *Routier des Iles Antilles*.

Derrotero de las islas Antillas, de las costas de Tieria Firme y del Seno Megicano. Bogota, 1826.

Douglass and Aikman's almanack and register. Kingston.

Published 1780-1785. It then became *The Royal Almanack and Register*.

English pilot, The. The fourth book. Describing the West India navigation from Hudson's Bay to the River Amazon . . . with all the islands therein, as Jamaica, Cuba, Hispaniola, Barbadoes, Antigua, Bermudas, Porto Rico, and the rest of the Caribbee and Bahama Islands. London, 1760.

Other editions 1689 (the first one), 1706, 1737, 1758, 1767, 1775, 1780, 1784.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Gazzettiere Americano, Il, contenente un distinto ragguaglio di tutte le parte del nuovo mondo. . . . 3 vols. Livorno, 1763.

An Italian translation of *The American Gazetteer* (London, 1762).

Grenada handbook, The. London.

Issued annually since 1896, except in 1919 and 1921. An excellent outline of the history of the island in annual form covering some 50 pages is a regular feature of the publication.

Handbook of Jamaica, The. Kingston.

Issued annually from 1880 to date. Now (1931) edited by Frank Cundall.

Handbook of Trinidad and Tobago, The. Port of Spain, 1924.

Published by the colonial Government "for the use of those who wish to know something about the islands and their institutions."

Jamaica almanack, The.

Published annually in Kingston from 1751-1880.

Jamaica in 1895. Kingston, 1895.

A handbook of information for intending settlers. Other editions in 1897, 1901, 1905, 1912. For a more recent issue, see under Cundall, p. 17.

Leeward Islands almanack, The. Rouseau, Dominica.

First year of issue, 1879.

Lightbourn's West India annual and commercial directory. St. Thomas, D. W. I., 1897.

Other editions in 1898 and 1899.

Merchant's pocket companion, The. Kingston.

Issued annually, 1751-1880, with but few breaks.

Mill's Trinidad almanac and pocket register for . . . 1840. Port of Spain, 1839.

Not the only year of issue, but no other edition has been located.

Mirror almanack and commercial directory of Trinidad and Tobago. Port of Spain, 1893.

Continued annually at least to 1901.

Nautical description of the Caribbee Islands, or Lesser Antilles. London, 1856.

Navigation of the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico. Vol. I, the West India islands, including the Bahama . . . and the Bermuda islands. Washington, 1877.

A mariners' guide, issued by the United States Hydrographic Office. Later editions were published in 1888, 1892, 1898, 1901, and 1905. Replaced in 1913 by *West Indies Pilot*, q. v.

New atlas of the British West Indies . . . Charleston, 1810.

Prepared to accompany the Philadelphia edition of Bryan Edwards's *History, Civil and Commercial, of the British Colonies in the West Indies* (1810).

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

New Jamaica almanack and register, The. Kingston.

Founded in 1788. Copies from 1789 to 1791 and 1793 to 1812 are also known.

North American and the West Indian gazetteer, The. London, 1776.

Another edition appeared in 1778.

"Periodical press, The," in The Ed. Rev., May, 1823, pp. 349-378.

Contains characterizations of the leading British newspapers and magazines of the day. Useful in forming estimates of the value of the West Indian articles published in them.

Précis of information concerning the presidency of Saint Christopher. Basseterre, St. Kitts, 1877.

Includes historical notes, pp. 50 ff.

Routier des îles Antilles, des côtes de terre ferme et de celles du Golfe du Mexique. . . . Paris, 1824.

A translation of Derrotero de las Islas Antillas, q. v.

Royal almanack and register, The. Kingston.

The successor to Douglass and Aikman's Almanack and Register, q. v. Founded in 1786. Copies for 1787, 1788, and 1791 are also known.

Royal register and Jamaica almanac, The. Kingston.

Founded in 1812. Published annually through 1815.

"A Captain in the Royal Navy." Seaman's practical guide, The, for Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands; with observations on the islands from Blanco to the Rocas, on the coast of La Guayra. General instructions and observations on making the land; also, observations on the hurricanes and currents, with numerous marks and bearings of sunken rocks, etc. London, 1832.

With charts.

Sheet almanack, The.

Apparently issued annually in Kingston, Jamaica, through at least the early part of our period, though trace of only the 1781 edition has been found. (Advertisement in The Royal Gazette, November 11-18, 1780.)

Trinidad and Tobago yearbook, The. Port of Spain.

Published annually since 1865. Contains a historical sketch of the colony.

West Indies pilot. 2 vols. Washington, 1913, 1914.

Replacing Navigation of the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico. Vol. I, The West India Islands . . . , q. v.

Vol. I covers the Bermudas, Bahamas, and Greater Antilles (editions of 1913, 1917, 1918, 1922) and Vol. II, the Lesser Antilles and Venezuela (editions of 1914, 1918, 1920).

Annual summaries of information relative to data in the work, appearing from time to time in the Navy Department publication, Notices to Mariners, are published as addendas.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

West Indies pilot, The. 3 vols. London, 1912, 1920, 1921.

A mariners' guide. Official publication of the Hydrographic Office of the Admiralty. Only Vols. II and III are concerned with the British Caribbean. These possessions as a whole were covered in earlier editions of Vol. II (1859, 1865, 1876, 1887, and 1899). Starting with the edition of 1909, Vol. II has been given over to the Lesser Antilles, while Vol. III covers the Greater Antilles. An annual addenda, Summary of Notes to Mariners, is issued by the Admiralty.

ARROWSMITH, A.

Atlas to Thompson's Alcedo; or dictionary of America and the West Indies. London, 1816-[1817].

To accompany G. A. Thompson's English translation (5 vols., London, 1812-1815) of Antonio de Alcedo's *Diccionario Geográfico-Histórico de las Indias Occidentales ó América*, q. v.

ASPINALL, Sir ALGERNON E.

The pocket guide to the West Indies. London, 1907.

The best guide to the Caribbean region. Written by the secretary of the West India Committee, London. Contains an immense amount of historical material and a bibliography. Revised editions appeared in 1910, 1914, and 1923.

BRADFORD, MARY F.

Side trips in Jamaica. Boston, 1902.

BUCHON, J. A. C.

Atlas géographique, statistique, historique et chronologique des deux Amériques et les îles adjacentes. . . . Paris, 1825.

A translation, with additions to 1825, of the first (1822) edition of Carey and Lea's *A Complete Historical, Chronological, and Geographical American Atlas, Being a Guide to the History of North and South America, and the West Indies* . . . , q. v.

BULKELEY, OWEN T.

The Lesser Antilles. A guide for settlers in the British West Indies, and tourists' companion. London, 1889.

BURDON, KATHERINE J., comp.

A handbook of St. Kitts-Nevis, a presidency of the Leeward Islands colony, containing information for residents and visitors concerning the islands of St. Christopher or St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla. London, 1920.

Contains historical sketches of the several islands.

CAREY, H. C., and LEA, J.

Complete historical, A, chronological, and geographical American atlas, being a guide to the history of North and South America, and the West Indies. . . . Philadelphia, 1822.

A second edition appeared in 1827. The 1822 edition was translated into French and continued to 1825. See Buchon, J. A. C., *Atlas Géographique*. . . .

CAREY, H. C., and LEA, J.—Continued.

Geography, The, history, and statistics of America and the West Indies. London, 1823.

A historio-geographic work. The two compilers were Philadelphians. Sixty pages are devoted to the West Indies. A convenient reference work in its day, but now long since superseded. Useful, however, for its statistical information covering the islands about 1820. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, June, 1823, pp. 524-527.

CAREY, M.

Carey's American atlas. . . . Philadelphia, 1795.

Another edition appeared in 1809.

CLARK, H. J.

Trinidad, a handbook for the use of tourists and visitors. London, 1887.

COLLENS, J. H.

Guide to Trinidad. London, 1888.

CUNDALL, FRANK.

Jamaica in 1928. London, 1928.

Tenth year of issue. The best known and most comprehensive of modern Caribbean handbooks. An excellent sketch of the colony's history under British rule will be found in chapter 4.

DAVENPORT, BISHOP.

History, A, and new gazetteer or geographical dictionary of North America and the West Indies. . . . New York, 1842.

A revised edition of the following work.

New gazetteer, A, or geographical dictionary of North America and the West Indies. Baltimore, 1832.

Pocket gazetteer, A, or traveller's guide through North America and the West Indies. Baltimore, 1833.

DE ALCEDO, CORONEL DON ANTONIO.

Diccionario geográfico-histórico de las Indias occidentales ó América. 5 vols. Madrid, 1786-1789.

A gazetteer covering the Spanish colonies in the new world. Also contains lists of bishops, governors, captains general, founders of cities, etc. For an English translation and continuation, see Thompson, G. A., *Geographical and Historical Dictionary*. . . .

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.

63 vols. London, 1885-1900. First supplement, 3 vols., London, 1901. Index and epitome (for the general work and the first supplement), London, 1903. Second supplement, 3 vols., London, 1912. Index and epitome for the second supplement, London, 1913. The Concise Dictionary, Oxford, 1927, is an epitome of the main work and its supplements.

Indispensable for authors and their connections with West Indian affairs.

DUBOC, JULIUS.

Geschichte der englischen presse. Hanover, 1873.

A condensed adaptation of Grant's *The Newspaper Press*, q. v.

EYES, C. WASHINGTON.

The West Indies. London, 1897.

The fourth edition of this well-known guidebook is illustrated with excellent maps and pictures and contains a considerable amount of historical information on the several islands.

FARMER, JOHN S.

Americanisms—old and new. A dictionary of words, phrases, and colloquialisms peculiar to the United States, British America, the West Indies, etc. Their derivation, meaning, and application. London, 1889.

FISHER, RICHARD S.

A statistical account of the West India islands, together with general descriptions of the Bermudas, Bay Islands, and Belize and the Guayana colonies. New York, 1855.

A sketchy geographical reference work which belies its title.

FISHLOCK, W. C., comp.

The Virgin Islands, B. W. I. A handbook of general information, 1912. [London, 1912.]

Chapter 3 contains a historical sketch of the group.

FOTHERGILL, GERALD.

A list of emigrant ministers to America, 1690-1811. London, 1904.

Ministers and schoolmasters of the Established Church sent to "the Western Colonies" were granted £20 passage money each by the Crown. This work was compiled from documents in the Public Record Office, London (Money Books, King's Warrant Books, Treasury Papers, and Exchequer of Receipt Papers) for the purpose of presenting a list of those who received the bounty in handy form for the use of genealogists, etc. Alphabetical arrangement is followed. Includes those sent to the West Indies.

GARRAWAY, EVERARD G., comp.

The St. Lucia handbook, directory, and almanac. Barbados, 1899.

Contains an island chronology. An edition for 1902 appeared in London in 1901; one for 1903, in London in 1902.

GRANT, JAMES.

Metropolitan weekly and provincial press, The. London, 1873.

This, with the 2-volume work, *The Newspaper Press* . . . , q. v. below, constitutes *The History of the Newspaper Press*, the inclusive title frequently used for both works.

Newspaper press, The: its origin, progress, and present position. 2 vols. London, 1871.

Sketches the development of English journalism from the early part of the seventeenth century to 1871. These two volumes are devoted to a survey of former London newspapers and to sketches of existing daily, tri-weekly, and bi-weekly journals. Practically the sole source of information regarding many of the publications in which the West Indian question was agitated in England.

HAY, L. G.

A handbook of the colony of Tobago. Scarborough, Tobago, 1884.

Contains a 15-page historical survey in chronological form based to a considerable extent upon Woodcock's History of Tobago, q. v.

HERBERTSON, A. J. and F. D., eds.

Central and South America, with the West Indies. London, 1902.

One of the authors' six volumes of descriptive geographies from original sources. The section on the Caribbean includes excerpts from the well-known works of Coleridge, Kingsley, and Elves.

INTERNATIONAL INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Vol. I, White Plains, N. Y., 1907 (covers the period 1907-1915).

Vol. II, New York, 1920 (covers the period 1916-1919).

Vol. III, New York, 1924 (covers the period 1920-1923).

Vol. IV, New York, 1929 (covers the period 1924-1927).

Annual indexes have appeared since and will ultimately be made into another cumulated volume. See under "West Indies," etc.

Vols. I and II appeared under the title, Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature—Supplement.

JEFFERYS, THOMAS.

American atlas, The: or, a geographical description of the whole continent of America. Wherein are delineated at large, its several regions, countries, states, and islands; and chiefly the British colonies. . . . London, 1775.

Other editions appeared in 1776 and 1782. Jefferys, who flourished in England during the third quarter of the eighteenth century, was one of the best known map engravers of his day.

Atlas des Indes occidentales, ou description géo-hydrographique des régions, des côtes, des isles, & des mers, connues sous le nom d'Indes occidentales. Paris, 1777.

The French edition of The West-India Atlas . . . , London edition of 1775.

Complete pilot, A, for the West Indies. . . . London, [1794].

Another edition, London, 1805, appeared under the title Laurie and Whittle's Complete Pilot for the West Indies. . . . By the Late Thomas Jefferys. . . .

General topography, A, of North America and the West Indies. London, 1768.

West-India atlas, The: or, a compendious description of the West Indies. . . . London, 1775.

A master work. Contains one of the most detailed and accurate sets of West Indian maps in existence. Each island is separately treated on large scale. Also includes plans of harbors. The historical accounts are full and quite accurate. Various later editions appeared, as in 1775-1778, 1783-1787, 1794, 1794-1796, 1796-1797, 1799, 1807, 1810, 1818, some bearing different subtitles from the above.

KEANE, A. H.

Central and South America. 2 vols. London, 1909.

The West Indies are dealt with in Vol. II.

LONG, Professor; PORTER, GEORGE; and TUCKER, GEORGE.

America and the West Indies, geographically described. London, 1845.

The West Indies are treated in chapter 3.

LÓPEZ, L. DE, V. M. T.

Atlas géographique de la America septentrional y meridional. . . . Madrid, 1758.

LUCAS, FIELDING.

A new general atlas of the West India islands. Baltimore, 1838.

Contains 21 maps in considerable detail. Good, but inferior to Jefferys' work, q. v.

MANDERSON, Lieut. JAMES.

An examination into the true cause of the stream which runs through the Gulf of Florida into the Atlantic Ocean: with directions for sailing from Jamaica through that passage. . . . London, 1804.

MCQUEEN, JAMES.

General statistics of the British Empire. London, 1836.

The West Indies are treated on pp. 190 ff. The number of slaves in 1829 and 1834 and compensation grants are given.

MORSE, JEDEDIAH.

American gazetteer, The, exhibiting . . . a . . . full and accurate account . . . of the states, provinces, counties . . . [and] towns . . . on the American continent. Also of the West-India islands, and other islands appendant to the continent. . . . Boston, 1797.

See the several Caribbean possessions, listed alphabetically; also "West Indies."

A second edition appeared in London in 1798; a third edition in Boston in 1810; and an abridgement of the first edition, q. v. below, in Boston in 1798.

Abridgement, An, of the American gazetteer. . . . Boston, 1798.

The abridgement was made by the author from his The American Gazetteer . . . , q. v. above.

NORIE, J. W.

West India directory, containing instructions for navigating the Caribee or Windward and Leeward Islands . . . together with the harbors and coast of America. 4 vols. London, 1827-1829.

PALMER, W. WELLS.

The St. Lucia handbook. Castries, 1924.

Contains a survey of the colony's history.

PALMER'S INDEX.

Palmer's index to The Times newspaper. Covering 1791 to date.

Excellent for events in the West Indies, the abolition and emancipation movements, parliamentary action on those matters, and the state of the markets for colonial produce.

POOLE'S INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

Vol. I, two parts, Boston, 1882 (covers the period 1802-1881).

First supplement, Boston, 1888 (covers the period 1882-1886).

Second supplement, Boston, 1893 (covers the period 1887-1891).

Third supplement, Boston, 1897 (covers the period 1892-1896).

Fourth supplement, Boston, 1903 (covers the period 1897-1901).

Fifth supplement, Boston, 1908 (covers to the period 1902-1907).

Abridged edition, Boston, 1901 (covers the period 1815-1899).

First supplement to the abridged edition, Boston, 1905 (covers the period 1900-1904).

See under "West Indies," "Slavery," "Jamaica," etc.

PURDY, J.

The Columbian navigator or sailing directory for the American coasts and the West Indies. London, 1824.

PUSEY, J. HENRY, comp.

The handbook of the Turks and Caicos Islands, being a compendium of history, statistics, and general information concerning the islands from their discovery to the present time. Kingston, 1897.

Contains an extensive historical sketch and chronology. A second edition appeared in 1906.

READERS' GUIDE TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE (CUMULATED).

Vol. I, Minneapolis, 1905 (covers the period 1900-1904).

Vol. II, Minneapolis, 1910 (covers the period 1905-1909).

Vol. III, White Plains, 1915 (covers the period 1910-1914).

Vol. IV, New York, 1919 (covers the period 1915-1918).

Vol. V, New York, 1922 (covers the period 1919-1921).

Vol. VI, New York, 1925 (covers the period 1922-1924).

See under "West Indies," "Jamaica," etc.

RECLUS, ELISÉE.

Nouvelle géographie universelle. La terre et les hommes. 19 vols. Paris, 1876-1894.

Vol. XVII of this monumental work includes the West Indies in part.

SINCKLER, E. GOULBURN, comp.

The Barbados handbook. London, 1912.

Contains some 20 pages of historical notes. A new, revised edition appeared in London in 1913.

SPEER, J. S.

The West India pilot. London, 1766.

Another edition appeared in 1771.

STARK, J. H.

Guide to the West Indies. London, 1898.

Guidebook and history of Trinidad. Boston, 1897.

History and guide to Barbados and the Caribbee islands. Boston, 1893.

History and guide to Jamaica. Boston, 1902.

A later edition of the following work.

Jamaica guide. Boston, 1898.

SUBJECT INDEX TO PERIODICALS. London.

The years 1915-16 are covered in a volume published in 1916. Class lists only were published, 1917 to 1922. See "B. E., Historical, Political, and Economic Sciences." After a lapse of four years, an alphabetical subject list was published in 1926.

TEMPANY, H. A.

A handbook of general information on Antigua. London, 1911.

Contains a 3-page historical sketch.

THOMAS, ISAIAH.

The history of printing in America. 2 vols. Worcester, 1810.

Vol. II, pp. 382 ff. catalogues early West Indian newspapers. A second edition was published in Albany in 1874.

THOMPSON, G. A.

A geographical and historical dictionary of America and the West Indies. Containing an entire translation of the Spanish work of Col. Don Antonio de Alcedo . . . with large additions and compilations. . . . 5 vols. London, 1812-1815.

The English edition and continuation of de Alcedo's *Diccionario Geográfico* . . . , q. v. See also the companion work, Arrowsmith's *Atlas to Thompson's Alcedo*; or *Dictionary of America and the West Indies*. . . .

VON SCHLIEBEN, W. E. A.

Atlas von Amerika. . . . Leipzig, 1830.

VON SCHULTZ-HOLZHAUSEN, D., and others.

Westindien. Zur reise und zum aufenthalt. Würzburg, 1881.

WATKINS, FREDERICK H.

Handbook of the Leeward Islands. London, 1924.

Part I contains a succinct history of the group to 1923, with a list of governors.

Précis of information for the Leeward Islands. London, n. d.

Originally planned as a handbook for 1904. Contains a chronological table of historical events and a brief historical sketch.

PART III

MANUSCRIPTS

THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

LIEUTENANT HOWARD'S JOURNAL.

A record of experiences during service with the British army of occupation in St. Domingo beginning in 1793. Three volumes, stressing the invading forces' sufferings.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

MANUSCRIPTS DIVISION

ADDITIONAL MANUSCRIPTS.

Add. Ms. 8, 133 (papers of William Musgrave) includes population and production statistics for Jamaica in 1768 (ff. 95, 96).

Add. Mss. 12,402-12,440 (the Edward Long papers) contain material for a proposed new and revised edition of his *History of Jamaica* which did not materialize. In Add. Ms. 12, 431 will be found observations on fortifying the island set down in 1783; data on local agricultural production, particularly of sugar from 1700-1793; an account of the Mosquito Shore expedition, 1779-1782; and letters and papers respecting the slave trade, 1784-1799. Add. Ms. 12, 432 includes A Report of the Committee of the Assembly of Jamaica on the Slave Trade, 1792; communications on the subject; a copy of the consolidated slave act of 1788 with ms. notes by Long; and written matter bearing on it.

Add. Ms. 12, 433 contains a speech on the slave trade, delivered before the House of Lords by Edward Law on May 14, 1792. Statistics on the number of estates and negroes in Jamaica from 1700-1792, the amounts of poll tax paid, etc., will be found in Add. Ms. 12, 435. For a manuscript entitled *A Few Conjectural Considerations Upon the Creation of the Human Race, Occasioned by the Present British Quixottical Rage of Setting the Slaves from Africa at Liberty*, the work of the Reverend Lindsay of Jamaica and dated 1778, see Add. Ms. 12, 439.

Add. Ms. 13, 975 contains official reports on Martinique and Jamaica for 1788-1789 (f. 134). A valuation of negroes, stock, and other property on the Wakefield plantation, Jamaica, in 1787 will be found in Add. Ms. 19,049 (f. 9). Papers relative to Jamaica, 1662-1791, presented by C. E. Long, constitute Add. Mss. 22, 676-22, 678. Letters of James Knight, C. Long, and various planters and merchants of Jamaica on affairs in the island, 1725-1789, will be found in Add. Ms. 22, 677.

ADDITIONAL MANUSCRIPTS—Continued.

Add. Ms. 23, 608 consists of the manuscript for Lawrence-Archer's *Monumental Inscriptions of the British West Indies* (1875) with numerous notes not included in the printed work. Add. Ms. 27, 969, contains extracts from parish and other public records in Jamaica and Barbados with copies of the inscriptions on all monuments and tombstones in the latter from 1643-1750 as well as on some up to 1800, compiled by Capt. J. H. Lawrence-Archer. It duplicates Add. Ms. 23, 608 to some extent, but is not identical with it, entries frequently supplementing the latter. A few pedigrees have also been traced out.

Notes on plantation work in Jamaica, written by Dr. J. H. Archer between 1828 and 1830, will be found in Add. Ms. 27,970. Add. Mss. 32,852 (ff. 200-258) and 33,029 (ff. 182-196) contain miscellaneous papers relative to the island dated 1775. Folio 458 of Add. Ms. 32,902 is a letter from Beeston Long, sr., chairman of the West India Merchants of London to the Duke of Newcastle written on February 28, 1760, informing the latter that he would be waited upon the following day with a memorial protesting against a proposed additional duty on sugar. The communication is interesting as being the earliest known document connected with that commercial organization whose extant minute books date from only 1769. Add. Ms. 32,975 contains a letter from Newcastle to Long declining an invitation to dine with the West India Merchants because of a previous engagement (folio 416) and Long's reply (folio 430). Both are dated 1766.

EGERTON MANUSCRIPTS.

Egerton 2,423 consist of Janet Schaw's diary, published under the editorship of Evangeline and Charles Andrews as *Journal of a Lady of Quality . . . 1774 to 1776* (1921). Two copies of the manuscript account of her travels to and experiences in the British West Indies from 1774-1776 are in private hands. (See preface to the published work.)

KING'S MANUSCRIPTS.

King's Ms. 214 contains a memoir on Jamaica in 1782 with 7 colored plans, by Major General Archibald Campbell.

THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA

JAMAICAN AGENTS' CORRESPONDENCE.

Four volumes of letters from the colonial agents in London to the legislative committee of correspondence, 1794-1801 and 1814-1834, are preserved in the Institute's library, Kingston.

RECORDS OF THE JAMAICAN COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

A letter book of this group in the colonial Legislature covering 1794-1833 and a minute book for 1795-1846 will also be found there.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

BARRELL PAPERS.

William Barrell was a merchant with Caribbean connections trading from Portsmouth, N. H., and later from Philadelphia. Twenty-one volumes of ledgers, invoices, etc., covering 1766-1776 are included among the material once belonging to Stephen Collins, his executor.

CHALMERS, GEORGE, PAPERS.

For a list of this West Indian agent's papers in the Force collection, see U. S. Library of Congress. Division of Manuscripts. Handbook of Manuscripts. . . . Many of the following were once his property.

BOOK OF PROCLAMATIONS, OFFICIAL FORMS AND ADMINISTRATIVE PAPERS, LEGAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC., 1653-1772. (West Indies, 1.)

PAPERS RELATING TO THE WEST INDIES, 1762-1824. (West Indies, 5.)

Includes ships outbound from St. Vincent and Barbados, 1772; exports from Scotland to the British Caribbean, 1772-73 and 1779; articles exported to the West Indies, 1777-1784; freight rates, 1783; prices current, London, 1786; the order regulating the American-West Indian trade, March 24, 1786; facsimilies of resolutions of the Standing Committee of Planters and Merchants opposing emancipation, 1823-1825.

OUTLINES OF A GENERAL HISTORY OF AMERICA, BY C[ONSTANTINE] S[AMUEL] R[AFINESQUE] COLONIAL ANNALS OF THE ANTILIAN OR WEST INDIAN ISLANDS. ALSO GUYANA AND BRAZIL, FROM 1492 TO 1775. BEGUN IN PHILADELPHIA IN OCTOBER, 1827. (West Indies, 6, Antilles.)

Chronological jottings.

PINFOLD MANUSCRIPTS. (West Indies, 14, Barbados.)

Pinfold was governor of the colony from 1756 to 1766. These papers include transcripts of the Journal of the Proceedings of the General Assembly, 1756-1765; of the Committee of Public Accounts, 1757-1767; of Minutes of the Council, 1756-1766; and of Minutes of the Meetings of the President and Commander in Chief in Council, 1766-1767; Governor Pinfold's letter book, 1756-1766; and a transcript of laws, 1761-1766.

GRENADA PAPERS, 1775-1821 and 1791-1795. (West Indies, 26 and 27, Grenada.)

The first includes Lieutenant-Governor Young's answers to queries on the extent of the colony and its population, produce, trade, ports, and civil and military establishments; an account of the Grenadan insurrection, 1795; a record of crops on Douglas-town and Mount Rose estates, 1809-1821; and a list of sugar properties on the island. The second includes Lieutenant Colonel Frazier's report on fortifications, 1791, and military estimates.

PAPERS RELATING TO JAMAICA, 1698-1794. (West Indies, 28.)

Includes data on the population, etc., of the island, 1698-1787: material on the Houghton Tower estate, 1773-1787; data on Kingston market conditions and prices current there, 1784.

FOURCAULD-CALDWELL COMMERCIAL PAPERS. (West Indies, 32.)

A list of cargoes, bills of lading, etc., covering goods consigned by Fourcauld & Co. of Jamaica to John E. Caldwell & Co. of Philadelphia in 1796.

PAPERS RELATING TO ST. VINCENT, 1775. (West Indies, 65.)

Answers to queries regarding the size, extent, rivers and harbors, population, produce, trade, exports, manufactures, mines, and military establishments of the island.

JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE TO, AND RESIDENCE IN THE ISLAND OF TOBAGO, FROM THE YEAR 1825 TILL THE YEAR 1830, WITH OBSERVATIONS ON THE STATE OF THE SLAVES IN THE BRITISH COLONIES [BY THE REV. JAMES MCTEAR]. (West Indies, 66.)

Two volumes, one the original, the other an expansion of it written some time later.

TRINIDAD. SCRAPBOOK OF NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS COVERING PUBLIC NOTICES AND PROCLAMATIONS, 1816-1820. (West Indies, 67.)

WORTHY PARK PLANTATION BOOK.

Worthy Park Plantation is located in Jamaica. This record book, covering Jan. 31, 1791, to May 23, 1811, was acquired at New York auction by U. B. Phillips and, after analysis ("A Jamaica Slave Plantation," in *The American Historical Review*, April 1914, pp. 543ff.), was transferred to the Library by him. See "Worthy Park Plantation Archives" in this same section for an earlier record book.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY

DIARY OF JOHN SMITH, "THE DEMERARA MARTYR."

Bears the title *A Journal Containing Various Occurrences at Le Resouvenir, Demerary, Commenced in March, 1817 . . . and covers a period of six years.*

John Smith, an agent of that organization among the slaves of British Guiana, was accused in August, 1823, of having incited them to revolt. He was court-martialed, was found guilty on evidence of the flimsiest nature, was sentenced to death, and died in prison before having been executed. The affair created a tremendous stir in England and hastened emancipation. It is therefore somewhat singular that this primary account has never appeared in print. Fair copies exist in the West India Committee library and among the Public Record Office documents (C. O. 111/46).

MERCHANTS' HALL, BRISTOL

RECORDS OF THE BRISTOL WEST INDIA CLUB.

"There are in the possession of my Society some five or six Minute Books etc. covering the following dates—1782 to 1805, 1805 to 1818, 1822 to 1838, 1839 to 1857." (Letter from W. W. Ward, treasurer, Merchants' Hall, Bristol, under date of October 10, 1923).

This outport body cooperated freely with the Caribbean organizations of London in promoting legislation beneficial to the trade and in opposing abolition and emancipation.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

ADMIRALTY RECORDS.

For papers relative to naval affairs in the Caribbean, 1763–1834, see "West Indies," etc., in P. R. O. Lists and Indexes, No. XVIII.

BOARD OF TRADE PAPERS.

These are of slight importance for our period as compared with those of the Secretary of State. The Board's original correspondence on matters pertaining to individual West India islands will be found listed below, colony by colony, with the Colonial Office documents relating to them.

C. O. 323 (B. of T., original correspondence covering the colonies as a whole), Vols. 16–30 include duplicates of many Board papers for the separate tropical American possessions. C. O. 326 (indexes of original correspondence), Vols. 55–74 contain entries covering West Indian dispatches; Vols. 75 and 76 list colonial Assembly journals and Council minutes received, including those from the Caribbean.

Scattered Board material relative to the islands will be found in C. O. 388 (B. of T., commercial, original correspondence), Vols. 51–74 and in C. O. 389 (B. of T., commercial, entry books of commissions, instructions, petitions, correspondence, Orders in Council, etc.), Vols. 31–34, 38, 39, 50–53. C. O. 391 (B. of T., commercial, minutes of the Board), Vols. 70–89 and 120 include numerous entries relative to the sugar colonies.

B. T. 6, Vols. 9–12 contain evidence on West Indian slavery presented before a committee of the Privy Council in 1788; Vol. 17, minutes of the Council of Nevis, 1784; Vol. 70, data on Chinese immigration; Vol. 75, miscellaneous Caribbean documents, 1786–1790; Vol. 76, papers on the Leeward Islands, 1787–1791; Vol. 77, others relating to Jamaica, 1787–1791; Vol. 78, various general West Indian ones, 1800–1815; Vols. 80, 81, 83–86, and 88, data on American-Caribbean commercial intercourse, 1783–1807; Vol. 103, odd papers on the West Indies, 1782–1785; Vol. 134, lists of exports there, 1789–1793; Vol. 141, customhouse accounts, 1780–1804, including tropical American commercial statistics; Vol. 185, tables of trade and navigation, 1697–1802, including the value of imports from and exports to the several sugar islands, for England and Scotland; Vol. 186, returns of shipping for Jamaica, 1782; Vol. 188, navigation and trade returns from consuls and naval officers stationed in the new world; Vol. 235, scattered material relating to Jamaica, 1798–1801.

COLONIAL OFFICE PAPERS.

A check list follows. The contents of the volumes of dispatches are indicated in Lowell Joseph Ragatz's *A Guide to the Official Correspondence of the Governors of the British West India Colonies with the Secretary of State, 1763-1833* (2nd ed., London, 1929).

Many of these papers are now available at the Library of Congress in transcript or photostat form. For such, consult the lists on file. It should be noted that the collections of acts and most of the sessional papers are at this time (1931) provisionally stored in the Cambridge jail. (See *The Cambridge Historical Journal*, October, 1923.)

- C. O. 7/1-37, original correspondence of the executives of Antigua and Montserrat with the Secretary of State, 1702-1833.
- C. O. 393/1-5, entry books of correspondence of the Secretary of State with the executives of Antigua and Montserrat, 1816-1836.
- C. O. 8/13-24, acts of the Legislature, 1761-1834.
- C. O. 10/1, Antigua newspapers, 1827-1838; 10/2, shipping and census returns, 1784-1814; 10/4, miscellaneous papers, 1717-1827; 10/5-17, Blue Books of statistics, including Montserrat, 1821-1833.
- C. O. 28/32-35, original correspondence of the Board of Trade relative to Barbados, 1760-1782.
- C. O. 28/50-112, original correspondence of the executives of Barbados with the Secretary of State, 1761-1833.
- C. O. 29/18-33, entry books of commissions, instructions, and of correspondence, largely from the Secretary of State to the executives of Barbados, 1760-1836.
- C. O. 30/11-21, acts of the Legislature of Barbados, 1761-1834.
- C. O. 33/1, Barbadian newspapers, 1829-1832; 33/4, Barbadian newspapers, 1833-1836; 33/17-26, shipping returns etc., 1730-1819; C. O. 33/33-45, Blue Books of statistics on Barbados, 1821-1833.
- C. O. 71/1, original correspondence of the Board of Trade relative to Dominica, 1770-1778.
- C. O. 71/2-77, original correspondence of the executives of Dominica with the Secretary of State, 1730-1833.
- C. O. 72/1-11, entry books of commissions, instructions, and correspondence of the Secretary of State with the executives of Dominica, 1770-1829.
- C. O. 74/1-21, sessional papers of the Legislature of Dominica, 1767-1836.
- C. O. 76/4-8, shipping returns, 1763-1819; 76/9, data on land sales in Dominica and St. Vincent, 1765-1772; 76/11-23, Blue Books of statistics on Dominica, 1821-1833.
- C. O. 101/1-8, original correspondence of the Board of Trade relative to Grenada, 1763-1812.
- C. O. 101/9-77, original correspondence of the executives of Grenada with the Secretary of State, 1762-1833.
- C. O. 102/1-20, entry books of commissions, instructions, and correspondence of the Secretary of State with the executives of Grenada, 1763-1834.
- C. O. 103/1-13, acts of the Legislature of Grenada, 1766-1834.
- C. O. 106/1-8, shipping returns, 1764-1816; 106/9-12, data on sale of lands in Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent, and Tobago, 1764-1797; 106/15-27, Blue Books of statistics on Grenada, 1821-1833.
- C. O. 111/42, 46, 53, papers in the case of the missionary Smith, in Demerara. (A copy of his *Journal* will be found in the second of these).
- C. O. 137/33-40, original correspondence of the Board of Trade relative to Jamaica, 1762-1782.
- C. O. 137/61-191, original correspondence of the executives of Jamaica with the Secretary of State, 1761-1833.

COLONIAL OFFICE PAPERS—Continued.

- C. O. 137/267-271, papers relative to the bishopric of Jamaica, 1824-1834.
- C. O. 138/22-56, entry books of commissions, instructions, and correspondence of the Secretary of State with the executives of Jamaica, 1760-1835.
- C. O. 139/22-72, acts of the Legislature of Jamaica, 1762-1834.
- C. O. 141/1-28, files of The Royal Gazette, 1794-1833. Also at Cambridge (1931).
- C. O. 142/1, 2, Jamaican newspapers, 1830-1836; 142/17-29, shipping returns; 142/32, 33, miscellaneous; 142/34-46, Blue Books of statistics, 1821-1833.
- C. O. 152/30-35, original correspondence of the Board of Trade relative to the Leeward Islands, 1760-1782.
- C. O. 152/47-106, original correspondence of the executives of the Leeward Islands with the Secretary of State, 1761-1816.
- C. O. 153/19-34, entry books of commissions, instructions, and correspondence of the Secretary of State with the executives of the Leeward Islands, 1761-1816.
- C. O. 157/1, shipping returns, 1683-1787.
- C. O. 184/1, original correspondence from Nevis to the Secretary of State, 1703-1787.
- C. O. 185/6-10, acts for Nevis, 1789-1839.
- C. O. 186/4-14, sessional papers, Nevis, 1762-1833.
- C. O. 187/3-7, Blue Books of statistics for Nevis, 1821-1833.
- C. O. 239/1-35, original correspondence of the executives of St. Kitts with the Secretary of State, 1702-1833.
- C. O. 407/1-3, 5, entry books of correspondence of the Secretary of State with the executives of St. Kitts, 1816-1837.
- C. O. 240/4, 10-17, acts, 1711-1833.
- C. O. 243/1, shipping returns for St. Kitts, 1685-1787; 243/11-21, Blue Books of statistics for the colony, 1821-1833.
- C. O. 253/1-45, original correspondence of the executives of St. Lucia with the Secretary of State, 1709-1833.
- C. O. 254/1-10, entry books of correspondence of the Secretary of State with the executives of St. Lucia, 1794-1837.
- C. O. 255/1, 2, acts for the colony, 1818-1835.
- C. O. 258/5-15, reports of protectors of slaves in St. Lucia, 1826-1834; 258/18-29, Blue Books of statistics, 1821-1833.
- C. O. 260/1, 2, original correspondence of the Board of Trade relative to St. Vincent, 1773-1779.
- C. O. 260/3-51, original correspondence of the executives of St. Vincent with the Secretary of State, 1668-1833.
- C. O. 261/1-13, entry books of commissions, instructions, and correspondence of the Secretary of State with the executives of St. Vincent, 1776-1830.
- C. O. 262/1-12, acts for St. Vincent, 1768-1836.
- C. O. 264/1, file of The St. Vincent Gazette, 1831-1840. Also at Cambridge (1931).
- C. O. 265/1, 2, shipping returns for St. Vincent, 1763-1812; 265/4-15, Blue Books of statistics, 1821-1833.
- C. O. 285/1, original correspondence of the Board of Trade relative to Tobago, 1778-1781.
- C. O. 285/2-40, original correspondence of the executives of Tobago with the Secretary of State, 1700-1833.
- C. O. 286/1-6, entry books of the Secretary of State's correspondence with the executives of Tobago, 1793-1833.
- C. O. 287/1-7, acts, 1768-1834.
- C. O. 290/-3, shipping returns, 1766-1815; 290/5-17, Blue Books of statistics on Tobago, 1809-1833.
- C. O. 295/1-100, original correspondence of the executives of Trinidad with the Secretary of State, 1783-1833.
- C. O. 296/1-11, entry book of correspondence of the Secretary of State with the executives of Trinidad, 1797-1835.

COLONIAL OFFICE PAPERS—Continued.

- C. O. 297/1, acts, 1832 to 1834.
- C. O. 299/1, file of Gazette's, Trinidad, 1833-1835.
- C. O. 300/1-4, files of newspapers from Trinidad, 1826-1844; 300/16, shipping returns for the colony, 1804-1811; 300/17, 18, general accounts, 1814-1819; 300/19-32, reports of protectors of slaves, 1824-1833; 300/35-47, Blue Books of statistics, 1821-1833.
- C. O. 314/1, original correspondence of the Board of Trade relative to the Virgin Islands, 1711-1791.
- C. O. 315/1-5, acts for the Virgin Islands, 1774-1835.
- C. O. 317/1-4, shipping returns, 1784-1833.
- C. O. 318/1, 2 contain original correspondence of the Board of Trade relative to the West Indies as a whole, 1624-1808, but scattering miscellaneous papers only.
- C. O. 318/3-117 contain chiefly military dispatches from the West Indies to the Secretary of State, 1699-1825, reports of the Commissioners of Legal Inquiry, and reports of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the State of Captured Negroes in the islands. See P. R. O. Lists and Indexes, No. XXXVI, pp. 310-313 for check list of each volume.
- C. O. 319/3-33 contain copies of instructions to various governors and copies of miscellaneous dispatches from the Secretary of State, in entry books. For check list, see P. R. O. Lists and Indexes, No. XXXVI, p. 314.
- C. O. 320/1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, are books of memoranda on various subjects. See P. R. O. Lists and Indexes, No. XXXVI, p. 314 for check list.
- C. O. 323 (Board of Trade, original correspondence), Vols. 16-30 include letters relative to the West Indies, frequently duplicating those found under the head of original correspondence for each separate colony.
- C. O. 323/34-49 contain reports of law officers on various colonial acts, 1784-1833.
- C. O. 323/117-139, contain applications for appointment to divers offices in the West Indies.
- C. O. 323/142, 143 contain private letters to Earl Bathurst on West Indian affairs, 1824, 1825; 323/147, 153 contain private letters to Mr. Hay on the West Indies etc., 1825-28.
- C. O. 324/17-19, 21, 40-46, 49, 51-54, 58, 60-65, entry books of commissions, instructions, etc., contain scattered West Indian records.
- C. O. 324/88, 98 are entry books of private letters written by Mr. Hay and Mr. Horton relative to West Indian affairs, 1825-1836.
- C. O. 324/103 contains copies of circular dispatches to governors, 1794-1815, including many sent to West Indian executives relative to trade regulations, fish bounties, etc.
- C. O. 325/2-4, 6, 10-13, 15, 17-19, 32 contain miscellaneous material relative to the West Indies up to 1833. See P. R. O. Lists and Indexes, No. XXXVI, p. 321, for check list.
- C. O. 326/55-74 consist of indexes to original correspondence of the Board of Trade and include entries covering many letters relative to the West Indies to 1782; 326/75 is a list of journals of Assembly, 1778-1787; 326/76 is a list of minutes of Council, 1781-1787; 326/77-82 contain records of letters received and sent by the Secretary of State, 1810-1816; 326/84-88, 105, 117, 130, 131, 143, 144, 154, 155, 163, 164, 166, 173, 174, 176, 183, 193, 194 are records of letters relative to the West Indies received by the Secretary of State up to 1833.
- C. O. 383/1, 2, 9, 29, 34, 40, 41, 47, 51, 53, 78, 80, 82, 86, 88 are act registers for the several colonies up to 1833.
- C. O. 385/1 contains data on settlers allowed to remain in Trinidad, 1814-1822.
- C. O. 388 (Board of Trade, commercial, original correspondence), Vols. 51-74, include numerous scattered papers dealing with the West Indies. Many miscellaneous entries relative to these colonies will be found in C. O. 389 (Board of Trade, commercial, entry books of commissions, instructions, petitions, correspondence, Orders in Council, etc.), Vols. 31-34, 38, 39, 50-53 and in C. O. 391 (Board of Trade, commercial, minutes of the board, 1763-1782), Vols. 70-89.

CUSTOMHOUSE ACCOUNTS.

Customs 3 (ledgers of imports into and exports from England), Vols. 63-80 cover the period 1763-1780; Customs 4 (ledgers of imports under countries), Vols. 5-28, 1809-1833, excepting 1813, the records for which were destroyed in the London customhouse fire of 1814. Vols. 5-24 of the latter series contain statistics for England and Scotland in part; Vols. 24-28, for the United Kingdom.

Customs 5 (ledgers of imports by articles for Great Britain to 1830, after which for the United Kingdom, specifying the several sections, however), Vols. 2-22 provide data for the years 1812-1833, listing as they do shipments of tropical produce, colony by colony, except for the years 1825, 1826, and 1827, when only totals for the entire British Caribbean are given.

Customs 10 (ledgers of exports of foreign and colonial merchandise, under countries), Vols. 1-24 embrace the period 1809-1833. Customs 11 (ledgers of exports of foreign and colonial merchandise, under articles), Vols. 1-24, cover 1809-1833; Customs 14 (ledgers of imports and exports, Scotland), Vols. 1B-39, 1764-1827; Customs 15 (ledgers of imports and exports, Ireland), Vols. 57-140, 1763-1829.

Customhouse statistics are so incomplete because many papers were destroyed in the above mentioned conflagration.

TREASURY PAPERS.

Four and one-half per cent duty accounts will be found under T. 38; certain West India maps under T. 62; papers of the African Company which supplied the sugar colonies with negro hands under T. 70; the slavery compensation records under T. 71; American Loyalist claims under T. 79; others arising from the British occupation of St. Domingo beginning in 1793 and ending in 1798 under T. 81; records of the West India Accounts Commission named under 41 Geo. III c. 22, under T. 94.

WAR OFFICE PAPERS.

The chief series of documents relative to military affairs in the West Indies from 1763-1834 will be found listed under W. O. 1, 4, 9, 17, 49, 55, 57, 58, 61, and 62 in P. R. O. Lists and Indexes, No. XXVIII.

THE ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY LIBRARY, LONDON

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR FERGUSON TO THE PUBLIC RELATIVE TO THE CAPTURE OF TOBAGO, 1781.

CAPITULATION OF THE ISLAND OF TOBAGO RECEIVED FROM LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR FERGUSON, 1781.

DAVIS, N. DARNELL, PAPERS.

An extensive and as yet (1931) unassorted and uncatalogued lot of notes and more or less completed articles on various phases of West Indian history from earliest to recent times. Unfortunately this well-known Caribbean historian seldom indicated the sources of his information and wrote in an almost illegible hand. It is doubtful, therefore, whether his material can ever be profitably employed by anyone.

ESTATE PLAN OF THE MANSION OF JOSEPH STOREY, Parish of St. Michael, Barbados, 1829.

ESTATE PLAN (with colored illustration) OF QUINTYNES, the Plantation of Josiah Heath, in Barbados, 1829.

REQUEST FROM THE INHABITANTS OF THE ISLAND OF ST. KITTS TO THE MARQUIS DE BOUILLÉ TO IMPORT PROVISIONS, Dated February 10, 1782.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

TYPEWRITTEN THESES.

Allen, Helen M. British commercial policy in the West Indies from 1783 to 1793. (1928.)

Beaglehole, J. C. The royal instructions to colonial governors, 1783-1854. (1929.)

Herbert, J. W. Constitutional struggles in Jamaica, 1748-1776.

This period was one of intense political conflict, brought about by the home Government's attempt to curb the growing power of the Assembly. Reviewed in Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research June, 1928, pp. 36 ff.

Herrington, Elsie I. British measures for the suppression of the slave trade upon the west coast of Africa, 1807-1883.

Argues that the abolition treaties operated as a legalized protection of the trade rather than as a protective system. Reviewed in Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research, November, 1924, pp. 54 ff.

Milne, A. T. Anglo-American negotiations for the suppression of the slave trade, 1807-1862. (1929.)

Murray, R. Constitutional development in the Windward Islands in the 18th century. (1931.)

Smith, G. E. Constitutional struggles in Jamaica, 1783-1833. (1922.)

Spurdle, F. G. The development of executive government in Barbados and the Leeward Islands, 1660-1783. (1931.)

THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE

Several groups of papers are preserved in the Committee's office, 14 Trinity Square, London, E. C. 3.

FIRST SERIES

A. Minutes of the meetings of the West India Merchants.

Vol. I. April, 1769-April, 1779.

Vol. II. June, 1779-August, 1783.

Vol. III. Missing.

Vol. IV. March, 1794-December, 1802.

Vol. V. April, 1803-July, 1804.

Vol. VI. September, 1804-July, 1827.

Vol. VII. January, 1828-July, 1843.

These are the minute books of the Society of West India Merchants, founded ca. 1750 and continuing as a separate organization to 1843.

B. Minutes of the meetings of the Subcommittee of the West India Merchants on Loans.

Vol. I. October, 1799–July, 1800.

Accompanied by a certification book approving Bank of England advances to specified traders and a register of deposits covering the goods offered as security by borrowers. The latter were discovered in the Bank of England vaults in 1905, a century after having been filed there. (See W. I. Comm. Circ., December 8 and 22, 1905, pp. 489–491, and 514–516.)

This subcommittee was named in 1799 to arrange loans by the Bank of England to West India houses in distress. Its work was completed in July, 1800, when all sums thus borrowed had been repaid.

C. Minutes of the meetings of the Subcommittee of the West India Merchants for General Purposes.

Vol. I. January, 1828–March, 1830.

This body was named to consider questions of general importance to the Caribbean interest, such as the emancipation movement, produce duties, etc.

SECOND SERIES

A. Minutes of the meetings of the West India Planters and Merchants.

Vol. I. May, 1785–December, 1792.

Vol. II. February, 1793–April, 1801.

Vol. III. December, 1801–June, 1804.

Vol. IV. February, 1805–March, 1822.

Vol. V. March, 1822–April, 1829.

Vol. VI. April, 1829–February, 1834.

These are the minute books covering the general sessions of the Society of West India Planters and Merchants (founded ca. 1782 and continuing to the present day after its union with the Society of West India Merchants in 1843), of the standing committee of that organization, and of certain special committees. In April, 1829, the acting committee, for whose records see below, was created as the working body of the Society of West India Planters and Merchants. The standing committee thereafter met but quarterly except as called together specially by the acting body. Its records and those of the infrequent general meetings are found in Vol. VI, but give way in interest and value to those of the new acting committee.

B. Minutes of the meetings of the Subcommittee of the Society of West India Planters and Merchants, appointed by the Standing Committee on February 7, 1788, and enlarged on January 19 and March 19, 1792.

Vol. I. January 1792–June, 1804.

This subcommittee was originally named to keep close watch of anti-slave trade measures before Parliament (Min. W. I. Plant. and Mer., Feb. 8, 1788, and March 8, 1791) and twice later had members added to it in an effort to safeguard colonial interests and actively to oppose abolition. Appropriations for its use were voted (Ibid., Jan. 19, 1792, Feb. 20, 1792, Apr. 13, 1792). On Jan. 19, 1792, the time of the first enlargement, it was desired that the committee "circulate such publications in the Newspapers and otherwise, as shall seem to them useful . . . for the purpose of defending the Cause of the Colonies so far as respects the Colony System in General, and the protection of its Articles of produce and the extension of their consumption" (Ibid., minutes of that day). Two months later, following the addition of other members, full power was given the group "to take such measures as . . . may appear necessary, toward opposing the proposed Abolition of the Slave Trade" (Ibid., March 19, 1792). The few entries after 1794 are of no value.

C. Minutes of the Literary Committee of the Society of West India Planters and Merchants.

Vol. I. June-December, 1829.

Vol. II. December, 1830-March, 1833.

The original "literary committee" was created by the standing committee on June 5, 1823, for the purpose of protecting West Indian interests through the press. A drive against the Caribbean planters on the parts of the Government (the Canning resolutions), the emancipationists and the East India traders had just begun. The committee functioned as late as July, 1828. In November, 1829, the acting committee (see below) temporarily resolved itself into a literary committee and held a number of meetings in that capacity during the following year. In November, 1830, it elected a new special literary committee, as the attack on slavery had reopened. That body's records are contained in Vol. II.

D. Minutes of the Acting Committee of the Society of West India Planters and Merchants.

Vol. I. May, 1829-July, 1833.

Created April 28, 1829, as the working body of the society. It consisted of 20 members elected from the standing committee of that organization plus the colonial agents. The standing committee met but quarterly thereafter unless on special call from the acting one. The latter met weekly from July to November and considered all matters of importance to the colonial interest. All subcommittees were abolished and their duties were transferred to the acting committee. It was, however, necessary to re-establish the literary committee in 1830. (See above.)

E. Society of West India Planters and Merchants—Sugar, February, 1825-June, 1830.

This volume contains the reports of deputations from the body which conferred with government officials on the question of sugar duties together with copies of memorials from that organization and others interested in the sugar trade (as the Liverpool and Glasgow merchants) to the commissioners of the treasury, etc., and some press clippings on those subjects.

F. Society of West India Planters and Merchants—Rum, February, 1825-May, 1830.

As above, but concerning rum. Many press clippings on the question of corn distillation.

G. Society of West India Planters and Merchants—Documents transmitted to the Board of Trade by W. R. Keith Douglas, Esq., M. P., on the existing distress of the British West India colonies, 1830.

The Government held an investigation into the commercial, financial, and political state of the Caribbean possessions through the Board of Trade in that year and the society was invited to furnish such evidence as it chose on the subject. Thirty-five declarations regarding the then low state of the islands and its causes and 23 digests on the cost of production, price of supplies, etc., were submitted.

THIRD SERIES

A. Minutes of the Meetings of the Committee of Demerara and Berbice Planters and Mortgagees.

Vol. I. November, 1826-March, 1830.

This committee consisted of proprietors of estates in those colonies and their creditors. It was formed to fight compulsory manumission as inaugurated by Lord Bathurst and from the outset cooperated with the committee

of the Society of West India Merchants, the standing committee of the Society of West India Planters and Merchants, and outport Caribbean bodies. The record of its separate activities ends with the minutes for the meeting of February 7, 1828.

Entries on two meetings of a subcommittee of the acting committee of the Society of West India Planters and Merchants on the affairs of Berbice and Demerara, held in 1830, close the book. This new subcommittee of the planter and merchant body thus appears to have taken over the functions of the original committee of the group of Demerara and Berbice planters and mortgagees.

FOURTH SERIES

A. Minutes of the meetings of the Glasgow West India Association, 1802-1809.

This outport body cooperated with the London West India organizations in furthering mutual interests.

FIFTH SERIES

A. Miscellaneous papers.

These include fragments of a London sugar merchant's account book covering sales of tropical American produce, 1744-1826; certain legal papers from Antigua (manumitting a slave, ordering the carrying out of a death sentence for felony, and directing the commutation of a death sentence to transportation); a sheaf of correspondence from a Grenadan plantation attorney to the absentee owner at the close of the eighteenth century, together with certain accounts; an original mortgage on divers properties in Jamaica dated May, 1822; and minutes of the meetings of the annuitants of Spring Estate, Jamaica, 1801-1804. In the same bound volume as the latter are found copies of letters from the agent of Richard Boucher, a Jamaican planter, to an individual in Great Britain with whom Boucher had dealings, written from Wickham, England, 1824-1831.

B. Authentick Journal of Missionary Smith, deceased. (Copy.)

See Diary of John Smith, under "The London Missionary Society," in this section. Another copy will be found in the Public Record Office (C. O. 111/46.)

THE WORTHY PARK PLANTATION ARCHIVES

RECORD BOOK, 1787-1792.

This estate is located in Jamaica. The above record book, still on the property, is analyzed in Mary Gaunt's *Where the Twain Meet* (London, 1922), pp. 133 ff. Another, covering 1791-1811, is now in the United States and has been analyzed by U. B. Phillips. See under "The Library of Congress" in this section.

MISCELLANEOUS

WILKINSON AND GAVILLER ARCHIVES.

Letter and account books in the office of Messrs. Wilkinson and Gaviller, 34 Great Tower Street, London, E. C. 3.

This company, founded as Lascelles and Maxwell about 1743 and since then engaged largely in trade with Barbados, is one of the best-known West India houses in Great Britain to-day. The firm's records commence in 1739-40 and are an invaluable source for a study of commerce between the mother country and the Caribbean possessions. They have not yet been thoroughly exploited.

SCATTERED ITEMS.

The original account books of Ballard's Valley Plantation, in Middlesex County, Jamaica, originally owned by John Cruikshank. These consist of the journal and ledger between 1793 and 1806, in 2 vols. folio, with bills receivable and payable, 2 vols. oblong; also 4 other account books relating to the estate, continued to 1847; a total of 8 vols., with a large quantity of correspondence relating to the property and 2 lists of negroes, with their ages, condition, occupation, etc. (16 pp. folio, 1789) and letters to members of the Dansey family, about 1830-1850.

Sold as a lot by Messrs. J. E. and S. Hodgson, 115 Chancery Lane, W. C. 2, on February 9, 1928, for 10 guineas. Held by Walter T. Spencer, 27 New Oxford Street, W. C. 1, at £200. (Letter of January 24, 1929.)

Journal de bord du vaisseau "*Le Magnifique*." Original French manuscript containing the log book of the ship *Le Magnifique*, which formed part of the Comte de Grasse's division sent to the Antilles to reinforce the squadron of the Comte d'Estaing. January 14, 1779-January 1, 1781. Folio, 247 pages.

A very valuable and unexploited source work on French naval operations during the American War of Independence, containing a large amount of detail concerning movements of ships, the seizing of prizes in American waters, the capture of Fort Royal (Grenada), the siege of Savannah, naval engagements between the French and English, and other particulars of nautical interest.

Described in detail in Karl W. Hiersemann's *French Manuscripts Relating to Navigation, Naval Combats, Privateers, Slave Trade, America, etc.*, Leipzig, 1930.

The originals of the papers published under the title "Commerce of Rhode Island, 1726-1800," in Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Vols. LXIX and LXX (Boston, 1914, 1915) are in the archives of the Newport and the Rhode Island Historical Societies and in the private collection of George P. Wetmore, of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

PART IV
DOCUMENTS
GREAT BRITAIN

ACT FOR OPENING AND ESTABLISHING CERTAIN PORTS OF THE ISLANDS OF JAMAICA AND DOMINICA, FOR THE MORE FREE IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF CERTAIN GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE.

London, 1766.

The famous "free port" measure designed to make these two colonies entrepôts.

BRIGHAM, CLARENCE S., ed.

"British royal proclamations relating to America, 1603-1783," in *Transactions and Collections of the American Antiquarian Society*, Vol. XII, Worcester, Mass., 1911.

Includes the proclamation of October 7, 1763, establishing new governments in the conquered colonies, and that of March 26, 1764, for the colonizing of Grenada and the other new West India islands.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN STATE PAPERS.

In progress. London, 1841—

Embraces the principal public documents of a political or commercial nature, published by the various nations from 1814. Includes a considerable number relative to the slave trade and American-West Indian commerce. See the tables of contents under "Great Britain," "United States," etc.

CHALMERS, GEORGE, ed.

A collection of treaties between Great Britain and other powers. 2 vols. London, 1790.

For the Anglo-American commercial treaty following the Revolution.

EARNSHAW, WILLIAM.

A digest of the laws (from 12 Charles II to 58 George III, inclusive) relating to shipping, navigation, commerce, and revenue in the British colonies in America and the West Indies, including the laws abolishing the slave trade. London, 1818.

FORD, W. C., ed.

Report of a committee of the Lords of the Privy Council on the trade of Great Britain with the United States, January, 1791. Washington, 1888.

Printed from a manuscript in the Jefferson papers deposited in the State Department. The report has been identified by the compiler of this work as a summary of A Report of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council, Appointed for all Matters Relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, on the Commerce and Navigation Between His Majesty's Dominions, and the Territories Belonging to the United States of America, January 28, 1791 [London, 1791], q. v. on the next page.

HERTSLET, LEWIS and SIR EDWARD, comps.

A complete collection of the treaties and conventions, and reciprocal regulations, at present subsisting between Great Britain and foreign powers, and of the laws, decrees, and Orders in Council, concerning the same, so far as they relate to commerce and navigation . . . , the slave trade, etc. 17 vols. London, 1840-1890.

Useful in studying American-West Indian commerce and the slave trade.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SITES AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND BUILDINGS IN THE WEST INDIAN COLONIES.

In Great Britain, House of Commons, Sessional Papers, 1912-13, LIX, p. 205 [Cd. 6428].

At the suggestion of Sir Algernon Aspinall, secretary of the West India Committee and well-known historian of the sugar islands, the Colonial Office in 1908 urged the several Governments in the Caribbean region to keep local historic sites, buildings, monuments, and cemeteries in good condition. This correspondence followed. Contains lists and accounts of the then state of such spots, submitted by island officials. Especially detailed is that for Jamaica prepared by Frank Cundall, secretary of the Institute of Jamaica. Contains much valuable information regarding eighteenth-century fortifications, inscriptions on old tombstones, etc.

REPORT, A, OF THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL, APPOINTED FOR ALL MATTERS RELATING TO TRADE AND FOREIGN PLANTATIONS, ON THE COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS, AND THE TERRITORIES BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, JANUARY, 28, 1791.

Published in London in 1791.

Made in consequence of the passage of the act of Congress of July 4, 1789, "For laying a duty on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United States," and that of July 20, 1789, "imposing duties on tonnage." Considers the possible effects of these acts and measures which should be taken to meet them. Based on data from merchants engaged in the trans-Atlantic trade and British consuls in America.

Since the severance of the 13 colonies from the Empire, trade with the United States had been carried on under provisional regulations due to the lack of one body politic with which to make an agreement. A strong central Government had, however, been formed of late and it had become necessary to determine by what principles such commerce should be permanently regulated.

Surveys the various British and American trade measures enacted since 1783. The intercourse between the two countries was highly beneficial to both, but the United States would have more to apprehend from an interruption of it than Great Britain would have to fear from any restriction which the former might impose upon it.

A brief of this report, based upon a manuscript among the Jefferson papers in the State Department, was published as W. C. Ford, editor, Report of a Committee of the Lords of the Privy Council on the Trade of Great Britain with the United States, January, 1791. (Washington, 1888.)

STATUTES AT LARGE, THE, OF ENGLAND AND OF GREAT BRITAIN FROM MAGNA CARTA TO THE UNION OF THE KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

10 vols. London, 1811.

STATUTES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, THE, 1801-1869.

29 vols. London, 1804-1869.

These contain all parliamentary legislation relative to West Indian affairs. Each volume is indexed.

THE UNITED STATES

AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.

Class I (Foreign Relations). 6 vols. Washington, 1832-1859.

For American-West Indian commerce, see indexes under "Great Britain" and "Trade."

Class IV (Commerce and Navigation). 2 vols. Washington, 1832-1834.

For statistics on the American-Caribbean trade from ca. 1783-1822, see indexes under "West Indies."

AMERICAN-WEST INDIAN TRADE.

See annual reports on commerce and navigation, compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, commencing in 1821, in the congressional papers. A check list, giving serial and document numbers, appears in Tables of and Annotated Index to the Congressional Series of United States Public Documents (Washington, D. C., 1902), pp. 233 ff. See also the reports and statistics on the British American colonial trade, listed in the above, p. 183.

CALENDAR OF VIRGINIA STATE PAPERS AND OTHER MANUSCRIPTS PRESERVED IN THE CAPITOL AT RICHMOND, A.

4 vols. Richmond, 1875-1884.

For retaliative trade legislation against Great Britain, see Vol. IV.

LAWS OF MARYLAND, MADE SINCE 1763.

Annapolis, 1787.

Chapter 29 contains a retaliative act against British traders following the closing of the West Indian trade to the Americans, under which the former were obliged to pay an additional duty of 2 per cent.

LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE.

Originally issued separately. The Charlemagne Tower Collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania includes sessional series bound as follows—1777-1781, 1782-1785, 1785-1788, 1788-1790. For retaliative commercial legislation against Great Britain.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. COMPRISING THE CONSTITUTION AND THE ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE SINCE THE REVOLUTION, FROM THE FIRST [1778] TO THE TWELFTH SESSION, INCLUSIVE.

2 vols. New York, 1789.

For retaliative commercial legislation against Great Britain. The copy in the Charlemagne Tower collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania was specially bound for presentation to George Washington, whose autograph and bookplate appear in each volume.

MALLOY, W. M., ed.

Treaties, conventions, international acts, protocols, and agreements between the United States and other powers. In 2 vols., with continuous pagination. Published as Senate Doc. 357, 61st Congress, 2d session.

For Great Britain, see pp. 580 ff.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PAPERS.

In progress. Concord, 1867-.

For retaliative commercial legislation against Great Britain, see Vol. VIII (1776-1783).

PERPETUAL LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, THE,
1780-1789.

Boston, 1789.

For retaliative commercial legislation against Great Britain.

RECORDS OF THE COLONY OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS IN NEW ENGLAND.

10 vols. Providence, 1856-1865.

For retaliative commercial legislation against Great Britain see Vols. IX, X.

STATE RECORDS OF NORTH CAROLINA, THE.

Following the Colonial Records . . . series as Vols. XI-XXX, the last four being index volumes. Winston, 1895-1914.

For retaliative commercial legislation against Great Britain see Vol. XXIV.

STATUTES AT LARGE, THE. BEING A COLLECTION OF THE LAWS OF VIRGINIA.

13 vols. Richmond, 1823.

For retaliative trade legislation against Great Britain see Vols. XI, XII.

STATUTES AT LARGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, THE.

10 vols. Columbia, S. C., 1836-1841.

For retaliative commercial legislation against Great Britain see Vols. IV, V.

TRADE WITH BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES. LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, TRANSMITTING STATEMENTS EXHIBITING, ANNUALLY, FROM SEPTEMBER 30, 1815, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1826, THE AMOUNT AND DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED TO AND IMPORTED FROM THE BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES, EMBRACED IN THE PRESENT ORDERS IN COUNCIL AND OTHERS.

United States, 19th Congress, 2d session, House Document No. 144. Washington, 1827.

Invaluable for a study of American-West Indian commercial relations. Contains tables of imports from the British and foreign Caribbean colonies, of exports to them, returns of American and foreign tonnage employed in those trades, and the duties collected on the same annually, 1815-1826.

TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER POWERS SINCE JULY 4, 1776.

Washington, 1889.

For Anglo-American commercial treaties.

THE WEST INDIES IN GENERAL

ARRÊTÉ. LES COMMISSAIRES DÉLÉGUÉS PAR LA CONVENTION NATIONALE, AUX ÎLES DU VENT.

Port de la Liberté, [1795].

Dated 11 Germinal. Denouncing President Mackenzie of Grenada for having offered 20 moedes per head for all Republican insurgents slain.

BY THE KING. A PROCLAMATION. WILLIAM R. WHEREAS IT HAS BEEN REPRESENTED TO US THAT THE SLAVES IN SOME OF OUR WEST INDIA COLONIES . . . [BEGIN].

[London, 1831.]

Dated June 3, 1831. Announcing that acts of insubordination caused by false reports of emancipation had given His Majesty grave displeasure. If the slaves did not render entire submission to the laws, they would forfeit all claims to protection by the Crown.

CERTIFICATE OF FREEDOM TO——.

No imprint, n. d.

A document presented to all blacks entitled to freedom by the abolition of the slave trade act. If, at any time within seven years after having been freed, they were to be convicted of some offense against the peace of society or were to be found begging, they were to be removed to another colony and forced to work there.

DÉCLARATION DES COMMISSAIRES DÉLÉGUÉS PAR LA CONVENTION NATIONALE DE FRANCE, AUX COMMANDANS EN CHEF DES FORCES BRITANNIQUES, VAUGHAN, CALDWELL, THOMPSON, STEWART ET LINDSAY.

Port de la Liberté, [1795].

Dated February 21. Informing them that two English officers would be guillotined for every Republican put to death, no matter of what color or in what island.

DECLARATION OF THE COMMISSIONERS DELEGATED BY THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE TO THE COMMANDERS IN CHIEF OF THE BRITISH FORCES, VAUGHAN, CALDWELL, THOMPSON, STEWART, AND LINDSAY.

Port de la Liberté, [1795].

The English version of the above.

INDENTURE OF APPRENTICESHIP.

No imprint, n. d.

Drawn up between crown officials and properly qualified persons for the placing of Africans confiscated from vessels engaged in the slave trade after abolition had been effected in charge of the latter for a term of years before being freed.

PROCLAMATION. BY LIEUT. GEN. SIR WILLIAM MEYERS, BART., COMMANDER OF THE FORCES IN THE WINDWARD AND LEEWARD CHARIBBEE ISLANDS; ISLAND OF TRINIDAD, COLONIES OF SURINAM, DEMERARA, BERBICE, AND ESSEQUIBO, ETC.

[Barbados, 1804.]

Announcing that masters causing slaves to be mutilated or dismembered were to be subject to a £100 sterling fine and one year's imprisonment for each slave so treated. Persons killing slaves or ordering them killed were to suffer the death penalty.

WHITE, J. M.

A new collection of laws, charters, and local ordinances of the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Spain, relating to the concessions of land in their colonies. . . . 2 vols. Philadelphia, 1839.

A very scarce work. Prepared especially for the use of members of the legal profession and persons of means contemplating the opening up of plantations, this compilation at once became a standard reference book, with

the result that most copies found their way into law libraries, and complaints with respect to its unavailability to the general public were made as early as 1845 (correspondence in the archives of the West India Committee). It is today a veritable storehouse of information for the economic historian and greatly facilitates the study of the land question in the Caribbean possessions.

ANTIGUA

LAWS.

COLLECTIONS

The laws of the island of Antigua: consisting of the acts of the Leeward Islands . . . and the acts of Antigua. . . . 4 vols. London, 1805-1846.

Volumes I and II, covering the period 1668-1804, were published in 1805, the title page reading "In Two Volumes." Volumes III and IV, covering 1805-1817 and 1817-1845 respectively, were subsequently published as supplementary ones to the set.

The laws of Antigua: consisting of the acts of the Leeward Islands in force in Antigua and the acts of Antigua from 20 Car. II, 1668, to 28 Vict., 1864. [London, 1865.]

The new edition of the statutes of the presidency of Antigua (Leeward Islands). Prepared by Charles Griffin. London, 1921.

SEPARATE ACTS

An act for settling and regulating the trial of criminal slaves by jury. Antigua, 1784.

The police act of the island of Antigua. Antigua, 1814.

Copy of an act passed in 1817 by the Legislature of Antigua, for restricting the exportation of slaves from that island. [London, 1821.]

An act to provide for the . . . support and education of the poor children of the several parishes of this island, and for the maintenance of a central school therein. Antigua, [1831].

PROCLAMATIONS AND NOTICES.¹

PROCLAMATIONS

A proclamation. By His Excellency, the Right Hon. Ralph Lord Lavington . . . , governor in chief in and over all His Majesty's Leeward Charibbee Islands. . . . Antigua, 1803.

Announcing that the issuing of letters of marque against the French had been authorized.

By His Excellency, the Right Hon. Ralph Lord Lavington . . . , governor in chief in and over all His Majesty's Leeward Charibbee Islands, . . . a proclamation. Antigua, 1804.

Opening the Leeward Island ports to American produce as a result of the shortage of supplies due to the Napoleonic wars.

¹ This list includes only such as were separately published and not those appearing in the official journal alone.

PROCLAMATIONS AND NOTICES—Continued.

By His Excellency, the Right Hon. Ralph Lord Lavington . . . , commander in chief in and over all His Majesty's Leeward Charibbee Islands, . . . a proclamation. Antigua, 1805.

Announcing that letters of marque would be issued as a result of the declaration of war against Spain.

Proclamation by His Honor, John Julius, Esq., commander in chief, for the time being, in and over all His Majesty's Leeward Charibbee Islands . . . [the] fourth day of October, 1809. . . . Antigua, 1809.

Authorizing the importation of supplies from foreign islands in British bottoms as a result of the shortage following the laying on of the embargo in the United States.

Antigua. By His Honor, Samuel Athill, Esq., commander in chief for the time being, in and over His Majesty's islands of Antigua, Montserrat, and Barbuda . . . a proclamation. Antigua, [1824].

Announcing the passage by Parliament of an act for the more effectual suppression of the African slave trade, declaring persons engaging in such traffic to be guilty of piracy and subject to the death penalty.

A proclamation. By His Excellency Sir Patrick Ross . . . governor and commander in chief in and over His Majesty's islands of Antigua, Montserrat, and Barbuda. . . . [St. Johns, Antigua], 1827.

Dissolving the Assembly and calling for new elections.

Antigua. By His Excellency Sir Patrick Ross . . . governor and commander in chief in and over His Majesty's islands of Antigua, Montserrat, and Barbuda . . . a proclamation. St. Johns, Antigua, 1831.

Dated August 11. Ordering slaves who felt that they had cause for complaint to depute two or three, at the most, of their number to lay their claims before the magistrates. Mass representations were forbidden. Issued in consequence of the general disorder among the blacks who believed that they had been freed by royal order. Followed by a proclamation of the King on the following day, denying that he had ordered them set free.

By authority. Government House, Antigua, August 12, 1831. . . . A proclamation by the King. St. Johns, Antigua, 1831.

The proclamation of William IV to the restless slaves of Antigua informing them that he had not sent out orders for their emancipation.

Antigua. By His Excellency, Sir Patrick Ross . . . a proclamation. St. Johns, Antigua, 1832.

Calling on the inhabitants to observe the board of health's regulations to the letter in consequence of cholera having broken out in Great Britain.

Antigua. By His Excellency Sir Patrick Ross . . . a proclamation. St. Johns, Antigua, 1832.

Issued in consequence of the servile troubles in Jamaica. Reproduces the declaration of the King that he had not authorized emancipation.

PROCLAMATIONS AND NOTICES—Continued.

NOTICES

Notice by His Excellency the Governor. St. Johns, Antigua, 1833.

A poster declaring that the reports in circulation to the effect that the King had granted the slaves freedom, but that they were being denied it by the islanders, were false.

Notice. Whereas by a royal proclamation . . . [begin]. St. Johns, Antigua, 1833.

Dated December 4. Announcing the end of slavery on August 1, 1834.

MISCELLANEOUS.

License for trading to St. Domingo. Antigua, 1807.

Road Harbor, Tortola, had been declared a free port late in 1806, at which time the governor of the Leeward Islands had been authorized to issue licenses for trading from there to the Spanish possessions. One-deck vessels might be permitted to import wood, hides, horns, asses, cattle, precious stones, coin and bullion, and to export island products and any goods legally imported into Tortola with the exception of military and naval stores and tobacco. Little enthusiasm was, however, shown for trading under these terms, but two licenses being taken out in three months. (Governor Lavington to Lord Castlereagh, June 19, 1807, in C. O. 152/89.)

License for trading to the Spanish colonies. Antigua, 1807.

See above.

BARBADOS

LAWS.

COLLECTIONS

The public acts in force; passed by the Legislature of Barbados, from May 11, 1762, to April 8, 1800, inclusive; carefully compared and examined with the acts in the secretary's office of the said island: a digested abridgment of the said acts; and an index: with a table of the said acts; and a table of all the acts passed during the above period, which are private or not in force. Edited by Samuel Moore. London, 1801.

Laws of Barbados [1667-1863]. 2 vols. London, 1855, 1864.

Laws of Barbados [1648-1874]. 2 vols. London, 1875.

Laws of Barbados [1667-1894]. Edited by Henry A. Bovell and W. Herbert Greaves. 3 vols. Bridgetown, 1893, with index volume, Bridgetown, 1894.

Laws of Barbados [1667-1912]. Edited by G. Aubrey Goodman and C. P. Clarke. 4 vols. Bridgetown, 1912, with index volume, Bridgetown, 1913.

LAWS—Continued.

SEPARATE ACT

The alien act, Barbados. An act for establishing an alien office, with certain rules and regulations respecting aliens and other persons arriving in this island or resident therein; and also for the purpose of imposing certain taxes on absentee proprietors. [Bridgetown, 1819.]

PROCLAMATIONS.²

Barbados, January 19, 1765. By the King's authority . . . [begin]. [Bridgetown, 1765.]

Giving the terms on which the crown lands in the ceded colonies were to be disposed of.

Barbados. By His Excellency Sir James Leith. A proclamation. [Bridgetown, 1816.]

Announcing the Prince Regent's displeasure at the late insurrection and denying that an order had been sent to the islands for the freeing of the slaves.

Barbados. By the Hon. John Spooner. A proclamation. [Bridgetown, 1816.]

Directing that great care be taken in the trials of persons concerned in the late slave insurrection to guard against the condemnation of innocent individuals or ones involved in committing depredations through terror of the insurgents.

Barbados. A proclamation by His Excellency Sir James Lyon. . . . [Bridgetown, 1831.]

Regulations for maintaining order and the safety of property following the hurricane of August 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Report of cases relating to Barbados to be found in the English law reports [1694–1893]. Bridgetown, 1897.

DOMINICA

LAWS.

COLLECTION

Laws of the island of Dominica. From 1763 to 1841. 2 vols. Dominica, 1858–1860.

Does not include laws which had become inoperative.

SEPARATE ACTS

An act of the Legislature of the island of Dominica for establishing courts of common pleas, error, king's bench and grand sessions of the peace [Roseau], 1775.

Dominica. An act for the preservation of game and fish. [Roseau, 1784.]

² This list includes only such as were separately published and not those appearing in the official journal alone.

LAWS—Continued.

An act of the Legislature of the island of Dominica for the more effectually suppressing the runaway slaves by obliging the proprietors, renters, or employers of all slaves belonging to or employed on the several plantations and lands in this island to furnish a proportion of their slaves to be sent into the woods after and in search of the runaways . . . [Roseau, 1785.]

An act of the Legislature of the island of Dominica intituled "An Act for the Encouragement, Protection, and Better Government of Slaves." Roseau, 1789.

The act was passed in December, 1788, and was revised in 1793.

An act of the Legislature of the island of Dominica intituled "An Act for Ascertaining the Number of Slaves on This Island, etc." Roseau, 1799.

An act of the Legislature of the island of Dominica intituled "An Act for the Encouragement, Protection, and Better Government of Slaves." Roseau, 1799.

A reprint of the slave act of 1788, originally published in 1789.

An act of the Legislature of the island of Dominica, A. D. 1803, to prevent the return to this island of persons who were banished therefrom by sentences of general courts-martial held in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five . . . Roseau, [1803].

The persons in question were banished upon having been found guilty of high treason for having aided the French during the latter's invasion of the island in 1795.

An act of the Legislature of the island of Dominica, 1805, for regulating the sittings of the Legislature, and to forward the dispatch of public business. [Roseau, 1805.]

An act of the Legislature of the island of Dominica, 1805, for ascertaining the number of white persons, free persons of color, and slaves in this island. [Roseau, 1805.]

An act of the Legislature of the island of Dominica, 1806, for establishing a public treasury, and for regulating the duty of a treasurer. [Roseau, 1806.]

An act of the Legislature of the island of Dominica, Anno Domini, 1788, revived and made perpetual by an act passed in 1793 intituled "An Act for the Encouragement, Protection, and Better Government of Slaves, etc." [Roseau, 1813.]

An act of the Legislature of the island of Dominica, 1818, for regulating the government and conduct of slaves, and for their more effectual protection, encouragement, and the general amelioration of their condition. [Roseau, 1818.]

This act was not approved by the home Government due to the imperfect and confused manner in which the first and third clauses were expressed. It was revised by the island Legislature in 1821.

LAWS—Continued.

An act for better organizing and disciplining the militia of Dominica. Proclaimed February 15, 1830. [Roseau, 1830.]

Dominica. An act for the relief of His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects of this island. [Roseau, 1830.]

PROCLAMATIONS AND NOTICES.³

PROCLAMATIONS

Dominica. By His Excellency John Orde . . . a proclamation. [Roseau, 1784.]

Issued upon the restoration of the island to England. Dated January 14. Authorizing all judges, justices of the peace, and other civil officers who had exercised the duties of their offices before the capitulation to the French in 1778 to continue in them until further notice.

A la Dominique. De par Son Excellence John Orde . . . proclamation. [Roseau, 1784.]

The French version of the above.

Dominica. By His Excellency John Orde . . . a proclamation. [Roseau, 1784.]

Dated January 14. Offering pardon to all runaway slaves who should deliver themselves up within three months. With same repeated in French below.

Dominica. By His Excellency John Orde . . . a proclamation. [Roseau, 1784.]

Dated January 24, following the restoration of the island to England. Ordering all Frenchmen resident in the colony before its capture by France in 1778 to take the oath of allegiance to the British sovereign.

A la Dominique. De par Son Excellence John Orde . . . proclamation. [Roseau, 1784.]

The French version of the above.

Dominica. By His Excellency John Orde . . . a proclamation. [Roseau, 1784.]

Dated January 24. Dissolving the Assembly and announcing that writs for the election of a new body would be issued shortly. With French text at the side.

Dominica. A proclamation. By His Excellency Sir John Orde. . . . [Roseau, 1791.]

Dated January 14. Issued as a result of bodies of slaves having refused to work. Calls on such to return to their duties at once or to be held subject to severe punishment.

Dominica. By His Excellency Sir John Orde . . . a proclamation. [Roseau, 1791.]

Dated January 20. Offering a reward of £500 currency to anyone bringing in the head of one Pharsale, leader of a group of revolted slaves.

³ This list includes only such as were separately published and not those appearing in the official journal alone.

PROCLAMATIONS AND NOTICES—Continued.

Dominica. By His Excellency Sir John Orde . . . a proclamation. [Roseau, 1791.]

Dated February 9. Issued as a result of the civil war in Martinique. Notifying all foreigners arriving in the island that they were forbidden to remain longer than 40 days without having received the written permission of the governor to do so.

Dominica. By His Excellency Sir John Orde . . . a proclamation. [Roseau, 1792.]

Dated September 3. Issued as the result of disorders arising from the influx of French refugees. Requiring all foreigners who had not already done so to apply to the governor for written permission to reside in the island, as required by law, within 40 days of their arrival.

Dominique. Proclamation. George le Troisième, par la Grâce de Dieu, Roi de la Grande Bretagne, France et Irlande, Défenseur de la Foi, etc. [Roseau, 1793.]

Dated January 8. Ordering the French refugees whose names were affixed to certain late inflammatory handbills to leave the island within three days.

Dominica. By His Honor, James Bruce . . . a proclamation. [Roseau, 1794.]

Dated July 11. Issued as a result of the revolutionary disorders and the Anglo-French war in the West Indies. Requiring British subjects to report the names of all foreigners in or arriving in the island and ordering all foreigners who should not have obtained executive permission to remain in the colony within 10 days to depart therefrom.

Dominica. De par Son Honneur, James Bruce . . . proclamation. [Roseau, 1794.]

The French version of the above.

Dominica. By His Honor, John Matson . . . proclamation. [Roseau, 1797.]

Dated June 6. Calling on British subjects to give information on such foreigners as might be residing in the island without permission of government and ordering all whose residence had not been specifically authorized to leave within five days.

Isle Dominique. Proclamation. Par le très Hon. Jean Matson. . . . [Roseau, 1797.]

The French version of the above.

Dominica. By His Excellency the Hon. Andrew Cochrane Johnstone . . . a proclamation. Roseau, [1798].

Dated May 24. Ordering all foreigners in the island to depart before June 6, excepting only such who should meanwhile have received his permission to remain.

Dominica. Proclamation by His Excellency George Prevost. . . . [Roseau, 1803.]

Dated February 25. Requiring all aliens who had arrived since October 1, 1801, to present themselves and give an account of their motives in having taken up residence in the island.

PROCLAMATIONS AND NOTICES—Continued.

Isle de la Dominique. Proclamation. De par Son Excellence George Prevost. . . . [Roseau, 1803.]

The French version of the preceding item.

Dominica. By His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. . . . Proclamation. [Roseau, 1816.]

Dated August 20. Expressing the Regent's displeasure at the late servile disorders in Barbados.

Dominique. Par S. A. R. le Prince de Galles . . . proclamation. [Roseau, 1816.]

The French version of the above.

Dominica. By His Excellency Charles William Maxwell . . . a proclamation. [Roseau, 1817.]

Dated June 7. Authorizing the importation of certain provisions from the foreign islands in British bottoms for three months due to the existing scarcity in the colony.

Proclamation. Dominica. By His Excellency Charles William Maxwell. . . . [Roseau, 1817.]

Dated July 2. Calling on all negroes and persons of color claiming to be free and whose manumissions were not recorded in the register's office to produce such evidence in support of their alleged claims to freedom as they might possess.

Proclamation. Dominique. Par Son Excellence Charles William Maxwell, Esq. . . . [Roseau, 1817.]

The French version of the above.

Dominica. Proclamation. By His Excellency Hans Francis, Earl of Huntingdon. . . . [Roseau, 1823.]

Dated December 20. Issued as a result of unrest among the slaves who thought that freedom was being kept from them. Warning them not to listen to evil-minded persons who were raising such unfounded expectations in their hearts.

Dominique. Proclamation. Par Son Excellence Hans Francis Comte de Huntingdon. . . . [Roseau, 1823.]

The French version of the above.

Dominica. Proclamation. By His Excellency Sir Evan John Murray MacGregor. . . . [Roseau, 1833.]

Dated March 7. Requiring all owners of boats and canoes to secure the same to prevent their being used by persons desirous of departing from the island without complying with the customary regulations, and to guard against the escape of slaves.

NOTICES

Notice. By His Excellency the Governor [E. J. MacGregor]. Whereas there is the strongest reason to believe that evil-minded persons have been actively spreading among the negroes a malicious

PROCLAMATIONS AND NOTICES—Continued.

report that certain benefits, granted to them by the King, are withheld by those under whose charge and protection they are placed . . . [begin]. Roseau, 1832.

Dated March 13. Freedom had not been granted the blacks. None of their charges with respect to alleged mistreatment would be listened to unless the complainant had, in every case, previously applied to the nearest justice of the peace. Negroes making misrepresentations would be punished.

Public Notice. The undersigned magistrates having been appointed by His Excellency the Governor under an act passed for ascertaining the number of fugitive slaves in this island, as a board for that purpose, hereby give notice . . . [begin]. Roseau, 1833.

Calling on all fugitive slaves from other colonies to report to the body under pain of being committed to the common jail and being set at road work. With text in French at the side.

GRENADA

LAWS AND ORDINANCES.

LAWS

Laws of the Legislature of the island of Grenada and the Grenadines. 2 vols. Grenada, 1778-79.

The laws of Grenada from the year 1763, to the year 1805, with tables of all the statutes passed in that period, and of all the originals yet remaining in the public office; and an index of the contents. Compiled by George Smith. London, 1808.

The compiler was chief justice of the colony.

Laws of Grenada, and the Grenadines, from 1766-1828. Grenada, 1830.

A second volume covering 1828-1835 was published in 1835; a third, covering 1835-1851, in the latter year.

A practical summary of the constitution of the colony of Grenada, applicable to all the British colonies in the West Indies possessing Legislative Assemblies. Compiled by William Darnell Davis. Grenada, [1837].

The laws of Grenada, and the Grenadines; from the year 1766, to the year 1852, with a table of acts, and a tabular and general index. Edited by William Snagg. Grenada, 1852.

Does not include laws which had become inoperative.

Laws of Grenada and the Grenadines . . . from 1766 to . . . 1875. . . . London, 1875.

The revised laws of Grenada, with an appendix containing various acts of the imperial Parliament, royal proclamations, Orders-in-Council, &c, relating to the colony. Compiled by Daniel Thomas Tudor. 2 vols. London, 1911.

LAWS AND ORDINANCES—Continued.

ORDINANCES

Grenada. An ordinance for regulating the elections for the General Assembly of Grenada, the Grenadines, Dominica, St. Vincent, and Tobago; and for limiting the powers of that part of the said General Assembly, presently to be called for Grenada and the Grenadines. Grenada, 1766.

Under authority received from England, a General Assembly was to be constituted at Grenada for Grenada, Dominica, St. Vincent, and Tobago pending the completion of plans for the future rule of the newly ceded Islands. Each colony was subsequently given separate representative government.

Grenada. An ordinance for establishing an Assembly in the island of St. Vincent and regulating the elections thereof. [Grenada, 1767.]

PROCLAMATIONS.⁴

Proclamation. George the Third. . . . To all our loving subjects whom these presents shall or may concern. . . . Grenada, 1769.

Dated December 31, 1768. Setting forth the future constitution of the House of Assembly for Grenada with regulations covering elections to that body.

Grenada. A proclamation. [By] George III. . . . [Grenada, 1784.]

Dated January 10, 1784. With regulations on the reintroduction of English rule following the restoration of the island by France.

Grenada. A proclamation by the King. [St. George, Grenada, 1793.]

Dated January 29. Issued as a result of the disturbances in the French islands. Ordering all foreigners to depart from Grenada by February 15, unless they had previously obtained permission from the governor to remain.

A la Grenade. Proclamation de par le Roi. [St. George, Grenada, 1793.]

The French version of the above.

Grenada. By the King a proclamation. [St. George, Grenada, 1793.]

Dated March 23. Announcing that war with France had begun.

Grenada. By the King. A proclamation, St. George. [Grenada, 1795.]

Dated March 4. Issued as a result of the breaking out of civil war in the island. Offering a pardon to all who had been concerned in the affair and who would surrender themselves, excepting only the leaders.

Grenada. De par le Roi. Proclamation. [St. George, Grenada, 1795.]

The French version of the above.

⁴ This list includes only such as were separately published and not those appearing in the official journal alone.

PROCLAMATIONS—Continued.

Grenada. By His Excellency Sir James Campbell . . . a proclamation. [St. George, 1831.]

Dated April 4. Informing the slaves that the current report that they had been freed was false.

JAMAICA

LAWS AND ORDINANCES.

COLLECTIONS OF LAWS

Acts of Assembly passed in the island of Jamaica from 1681 to 1769, inclusive. 2 vols. St. Jago de la Vega, 1769, 1771.

Vol. I covers the period 1681-1754; Vol. II is a continuation to 1769. Reprinted in 1787 and issued as two volumes in one.

An abridgement of the laws of Jamaica: comprehending the subject-matter of each act and clause, properly digested. Kingston, 1786.

Acts of Assembly passed in the island of Jamaica from 1770 to 1783, inclusive. Kingston, 1786.

Acts of Assembly passed in the island of Jamaica, 1783-1788. St. Jago de la Vega, 1789.

Acts of Assembly passed in the island of Jamaica from the year 1784 to the year of 1788, inclusive; [to which is added with continuous paging] acts of Assembly passed in the island of Jamaica in the years 1789 and 1790. Kingston, 1789, and n. d.

The laws of Jamaica: comprehending all the acts in force, passed between the thirty-second year of the reign of King Charles the Second, and the thirty-third year of the reign of King George the Third. 2 vols. St. Jago de la Vega, 1792.

Reprinted in 1802.

An abridgement of the laws of Jamaica, being an alphabetical digest of all the public acts of Assembly now in force, from . . . [1681-1792]. 2 vols. St. Jago de la Vega, 1793.

Reprinted in 1802.

The laws of Jamaica, passed in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of King George the Third. St. Jago de la Vega, 1795.

The laws of Jamaica: comprehending all the acts in force, passed between the thirty-second year of the reign of King Charles II [1681] and the thirty-third year of the reign of King George III. 7 vols. St. Jago de la Vega, 1802-1824.

The laws of Jamaica: comprehending all the acts in force, passed between the thirty-second year of the reign of King Charles the Second, and the fiftieth year of the reign of King George the Third, inclusive [1681-1809]. 5 vols. St. Jago de la Vega, 1802-1824.

LAWS AND ORDINANCES—Continued.

The laws of Jamaica, comprehending all the acts in force, passed between the first year of the reign of King George III and the eleventh year of the reign of King George IV, inclusive. 8 vols. St. Jago de la Vega, 1802-1831.

This work supplements the preceding one in part.

The laws of Jamaica, passed in the fifty-eighth year of the reign of King George III. Jamaica, 1818.

An abstract of the laws of Jamaica relating to slaves. (From 33 Charles II to 59 George III inclusive.) With the slave law at length. By John Lunan, Sr. St. Jago de la Vega, 1819.

The Jamaica magistrate's and vestryman's assistant, being a digest of all the laws of the island, alphabetically arranged, from 33 Charles II to 8 George IV. By John Lunan, Jr. St. Jago de la Vega, 1828.

The laws of Jamaica passed in the year 1830-1831. Kingston, 1831.

Laws of Jamaica, 1830-1840. Kingston, 1841.

A digest of the laws of Jamaica, from . . . [1681] to . . . [1864-65]. . . . By James Minot. Kingston, 1865.

The statutes and laws of the island of Jamaica . . . 1681 to 1888. 12 vols. Kingston, 1889.

An index to the acts and laws of Jamaica. Kingston, 1892.

SEPARATE ACTS

An act for establishing and declaring rules and articles of war. St. Jago de la Vega, 1782.

Passed by both houses and signed by the governor on March 3, 1782, with an attack on the part of the French momentarily expected.

An act to exempt from taxes, for a limited time, such of His Majesty's subjects of North America, as from motives of loyalty have been, or shall be, obliged to relinquish or abandon their possessions in that country, and take refuge in this island, with intent to settle here. St. Jago de la Vega, 1783.

The Loyalists were allowed to enter their slaves without payment of the regular import tax, they were not subject to expense in the matter of patenting lands, and were exempt from parochial taxes and duties, excepting only military service, for seven years.

LAWS AND ORDINANCES—Continued.

The act of Assembly of the island of Jamaica to repeal several acts and clauses of acts respecting slaves, and for the better order and government of slaves, and for other purposes; commonly called the consolidated act, as exhibiting at one view most of the essential regulations of the Jamaica code noir, which was passed by the Assembly on the 19th day of December, 1787, and by the lieutenant governor and the Council on the 22d of the said month. London, 1788.

Replaced by the consolidated act of 1788. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, September, 1788, p. 265.

An act to repeal an act entitled "An Act to Prevent the Enticing or Enveighling of Slaves, etc." (October 14, 1788.) St. Jago de la Vega, 1789.

An act to repeal an act entitled "An Act to Repeal Several Acts and Clauses of Acts Respecting Slaves, and for the Better Order and Government of Slaves, etc." (November 6, 1788.) St. Jago de la Vega, 1789.

Replacing the consolidated act of 1787.

The new act of Assembly of the island of Jamaica . . . commonly called the new consolidated act, which was passed by the Assembly on the 6th of November—by the Council on the 5th day of December—and by the lieutenant governor on the 6th day of December, 1788; being the present code noir of that island. London, 1789.

Published for the use of members of Parliament and the information of the public by the colony agent, Stephen Fuller, as part of the campaign then being waged by islanders to demonstrate the improved condition of the blacks. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, May, 1789, p. 450.

An act for repealing certain clauses of an act for repealing an act entitled "An Act for the Better Discovering and Collecting the Arrears of His Majesty's Quit-rents, etc." St. Jago de la Vega, 1789.

Passed on December 18, 1788.

An act for raising a tax by the poll, etc. St. Jago de la Vega, 1789.

Passed on December 20, 1788.

An act to oblige the several inhabitants of this island to provide themselves with a sufficient number of white men, white women, or white children, etc. (December 9, 1788.) St. Jago de la Vega, 1789.

A measure arising out of fear from being surrounded by large numbers of restless blacks. Locally known as "the deficiency law" because of the fine levied where the number of whites to negroes fell short of that provided by this act.

LAWS AND ORDINANCES—Continued.

An act to explain and amend an act entitled "An Act for the More Effectual Prevention of Smuggling, etc." St. Jago de la Vega, 1789.

Passed on December 19, 1788.

An act for laying a duty on all wines, and upon brandy, gin, and other foreign spirits, retailed within this island, and on rum sold on consumption, etc. St. Jago de la Vega, 1789.

Passed on December 20, 1788.

An act to regulate the sale of gunpowder and to prevent selling firearms to Maroons and slaves. St. Jago de la Vega, 1797.

An act for fitting out parties in pursuit of runaway slaves. St. Jago de la Vega, 1798.

Considerable loss was experienced from depredations committed by such individuals after the close of the Maroon War. Negro "pioneers" were finally employed to round them up.

An act for the regulation and exportation of foreign slaves. St. Jago de la Vega, 1799.

Passed in consequence of the great influx of slaves belonging to St. Domingan refugees.

An act for the protection, subsisting, clothing, and for the better order, regulation and government of the slaves, and for other purposes. St. Jago de la Vega, 1810.

Repealed in 1816, at which time a new slave act was adopted.

An act for laying a duty upon all wines, and upon brandy, gin, rum, &c. Jamaica, 1817.

Dated November 20, 1816.

An act for making further and other provisions for collecting the public taxes. Jamaica, 1817.

Dated November 20, 1816.

An act for the subsistence, clothing, and the better regulation and government of slaves; for enlarging the powers of the council of protection; for preventing the improper transfer of slaves; and for other purposes. Jamaica, 1817.

Effective December 31, 1816. This measure replaced An Act for the Protection, Subsisting, Clothing, etc., of 1810, and continued in operation until the coming into force of the consolidated slave law of 1826, on May 1, 1827. The latter was subsequently disallowed by the Crown, whereupon this act of 1816 once more automatically became effective.

An act for a more particular return of slaves in this island and the enrollment thereof. Jamaica, 1817.

Dated December 11, 1816.

An act for raising a tax by the poll and on trades, supercargoes, &c. Jamaica, 1817.

Dated December 19, 1816.

LAWS AND ORDINANCES—Continued.

An act in aid of the several acts relating to aliens and persons of suspected character arriving in this island. Jamaica, 1817.

Dated December 19, 1816.

An act in furtherance of the provisions of the abolition laws within this island. Jamaica, 1817.

Dated December 19, 1816.

An act in aid of the militia law, &c. Jamaica, 1817.

Dated December 19, 1816.

An act to alter and amend the slave laws of this island, passed the 22d day of December, 1826, and in force from the 1st day of May, 1827, to the 1st day of May, 1830. St. Jago de la Vega, 1827.

Commonly called "the consolidated act." Disallowed as it did not sufficiently meet the home Government's recommendations relative to ameliorating the slaves' condition.

The consolidated slave law, passed the 22d December, 1826, commencing on the 1st May, 1827. With a commentary shewing the difference between the new and repealed enactments, marginal notes, and a copious index. [Jamaica], 1827.

This act was disallowed as it did not sufficiently meet the home Government's recommendations relative to ameliorating the condition of the slaves.

An act to alter and amend the slave laws of this island, passed the 22d day of December, 1826, and in force from the 1st day of May, 1827, to the 1st day of May, 1830. St. Jago de la Vega, 1827.

This act was disallowed in England.

An act appointing professional men as puisne judges in this island, and for other purposes. [Jamaica, 1829].

An act for the government of slaves, passed the 19th day of December, 1829, and in force from the 1st day of August, 1830, to the 31st day of December, 1833. St. Jago de la Vega, 1830.

An act for the government of slaves, passed the 19th day of February, 1831, and in force from the 1st day of November, 1831, to the 31st day of December, 1834. St. Jago de la Vega, 1831.

ORDINANCES

Ordinances of the common council of the city and parish of Kingston in Jamaica, from 1803 to 1810. 2 bound vols. Jamaica. 1803-1810.

Containing 28 ordinances, each autographed by the clerk.

An ordinance for preventing the profanation of religious rites and false worshipping of God, under the pretence of preaching and teaching, by illiterate, ignorant, and ill-disposed persons, and of the mischiefs consequent thereupon. Jamaica, 1807.

Forbidding unlicensed persons to hold religious meetings. A blow at the nonconformists, to check their activities among the slaves.

PROCLAMATIONS AND NOTICES.⁵

Rules and articles of war issued by His Excellency Sir William Trelawny, Bart., captain general, governor, and commander in chief, etc., and a council of war, held at St. Jago de la Vega, on Tuesday the 19th day of December, 1769. Kingston, [1770].

Among other regulations it was provided that 1 out of every 5 city negroes and 1 out of every 10 country blacks were to be allotted to the use of the army in time of war.

Proclamation. Whereas the Maroon negroes of Trelawny Town have committed sundry acts of rebellion . . . [begin]. [Jamaica, 1795.]

No date. Issued by Lieutenant Governor Balcarres. Offering a reward of £20 currency for every Maroon brought in dead or alive.

To the Maroons of Trelawny Town. . . . [Jamaica, 1795.]

Issued by Lieutenant Governor Balcarres as a result of the revolt of the Maroons in Trelawny Town. Informing them that he had issued a proclamation offering £20 per head for their capture dead or alive after August 13, and calling on them to surrender before that date to avert the dire consequences of their action.

Proclamation. Headquarters, Spanish Town, 2d October, 1795. Whereas the House of Assembly have recommended that steps should be taken for shipping off all French people of every description . . . [begin]. Spanish Town, [1795].

Ordering all Frenchmen capable of bearing arms to report for transportation to such parts of St. Domingo as were under British control.

Proclamation. King's House, October 8, 1795. Whereas, in consequence of the request of the House of Assembly that all French people in this island should be shipped off . . . [begin]. [Spanish Town, 1795.]

Ordering Frenchmen capable of bearing arms to report preparatory to their being transported to those parts of St. Domingo under British control.

Headquarters, Montego Bay, St. James's, January 2, 1832. To the rebellious slaves. [Jamaica, 1832.]

A broadside issued by Major General Cotton as a result of the great insurrection. Offering pardon to all negroes, excepting the ringleaders, who would surrender themselves at any military post immediately. All others would meet death.

A proclamation. By His Excellency Somerset Lowry, Earl of Belmore, captain general and governor in chief of this our island of Jamaica. . . . [Jamaica, 1832.]

Dated January 3, 1832. Issued as a result of the great insurrection. Offering a reward of \$300 each for the capture of certain named ringleaders.

⁵ This list includes only such as were separately published and not those appearing in the official journal alone.

PROCLAMATIONS AND NOTICES—Continued.

A proclamation by His Excellency the Right Hon. Somerset Lowry, Earl of Belmore, captain general and governor in chief of this His Majesty's island of Jamaica. . . . [Jamaica, 1832.]

Dated February 3, 1832. Issued in consequence of the great insurrection. Offering pardon to such misled slaves as would surrender themselves within 10 days.

* Montego Bay, 4th February, 1832. Notice. All owners and managers of slaves are hereby required . . . [begin]. [Jamaica, 1832.]

A broadside calling for returns of slaves killed, executed, or missing since the outbreak of the great insurrection.

A proclamation. By His Excellency the Right Hon. Somerset Lowry, Earl of Belmore, captain general and governor in chief of this His Majesty's island of Jamaica. . . . [Jamaica, 1832.]

Dated February 5, 1832. Issued as a result of the great insurrection. Informing the slaves that they were utterly incapable of withstanding authority and that their proceedings would only defeat the intentions of the Government to improve their condition.

Jamaica, S. S. A proclamation. By His Excellency the Right Hon. Constantine Henry, Earl of Mulgrave, . . . captain general and governor in chief of this His Majesty's island of Jamaica. . . . [Jamaica, 1833.]

Dated June 29, 1833. Issued as a result of the introduction of the emancipation bill into Parliament. Warning the slaves to follow an orderly line of behavior. Persons engaging in violence would be most severely punished.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Minutes of a general council of war, held at the King's House, in the town of St. Jago de la Vega, on the 19th day of March, 1782. St. Jago de la Vega, 1782.

The gathering was held as a result of a threatened invasion by the French, averted by Rodney's victory of some weeks later.

A bill for converting Meagre Bay, being part of Montego Bay, into a closed harbor. St. Jago de la Vega, 1794.

Some rules of practice for the vice admiralty court of Jamaica. Established January 5, 1805. London, 1813.

MONTSERRAT

LAWS.

Montserrat code of laws: from 1668 to 1788. London, 1790.

An exceedingly scarce compilation.

The new edition of the statutes of the presidency of Montserrat (Leeward Islands). Prepared by Charles Griffin. London, 1921.

NEVIS

LAWS.

The laws of Nevis, from 1681 to 1861, inclusive, with appendices and index. Compiled by H. C. Huggins. London, 1862.

Does not include laws which had become inoperative.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nevis and St. Christopher's, 1782-1784. (Unpublished documents). Edited by Arthur P. Watts. Paris, n. d.

These papers illustrate the liberal methods of government followed by the French during their occupation of the islands in the period of the American Revolution and the bitter controversy which broke out in 1784 between the Council of Nevis and Governor Shirley over questions connected with the capitulation of that colony in 1782.

ST. KITTS

LAWS.

COLLECTIONS

Acts of Assembly, passed in the island of St. Christopher, from the year 1711 to 1769. St. Christopher, 1769.

Laws of the island of St. Christopher, from the year 1711 to the year 1791. Published by order of the Council and Assembly of the island, under the inspection of a committee of both houses. St. Christopher's, 1791.

The statutes of the islands of St. Christopher and Anguilla. [1711-1857.] London, 1857.

The new edition of the statutes of the presidency of St. Christopher and Nevis (Leeward Islands). Prepared by William Plunkett Michelin. London, 1922.

SEPARATE ACT

An act more effectually to provide for the support and to extend certain regulations for the protection of slaves, to promote and encourage their increase, and generally to meliorate their condition. Basseterre, St. Christopher, 1799.

PROCLAMATIONS.⁶

St. Christopher's. By His Excellency Charles William Maxwell . . . a proclamation requiring all persons being in office of authority or government, within St. Christopher's, Nevis, Anguilla, and the Virgin Islands, at the decease of the late King, to proceed in execution of their respective offices. [St. Kitts, 1820.]

Issued following the death of George III.

⁶This list includes only such as were separately published and not those appearing in the official journal alone.

PROCLAMATIONS—Continued.

St. Christopher. Proclamation. By His Honor, Stedman Rawlins, Esq., commander in chief, for the time being, in and over the islands of St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, and the Virgin Islands. . . . [Basseterre, 1827.]

Opening the ports of the island to vessels of all nations for three months following the destructive hurricane of August, 1827.

St. Christopher. Proclamation. By His Honor, Stedman Rawlins, Esq., commander in chief for the time being, in and over the islands of St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, and the Virgin Islands. . . . [Basseterre, 1827.]

Directing that August 31, 1827 be observed as a day of fasting and humiliation following the hurricane of that month.

St. Christopher. By His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. A proclamation. [Basseterre, 1833.]

Issued as a result of restlessness among the slaves. Parliament was then seriously considering the matter of emancipation. They were enjoined to await the outcome in orderly, peaceable fashion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Original articles of capitulation of the islands of St. Christopher and Nevis to the Marquis de Bouillé on February 12, 1782. No imprint, [1782].

Also see the volume edited by Watts under "Nevis-Miscellaneous."

ST. LUCIA

ORDERS IN COUNCIL, ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT, AND ORDINANCES.⁷

ORDERS IN COUNCIL

Order in Council, directing that the salary and allowances of public officers in the hands of the treasurer shall not be liable to the effect of the saisie arrêt without the sanction of the governor. [Castries, 1818.]

Order in Council permitting private acts to be stamped after being drawn up on payment of an additional duty. [Castries, 1819.]

Order in Council fixing the sum to be paid for the capture of runaway negroes. [Castries, 1820.]

Order in Council regulating the reception of claims upon the fund established for the remuneration of proprietors of slaves forfeited by law. [Castries, 1822.]

Order in Council forbidding the construction of any wooden buildings. . . . [Castries, 1823.]

⁷ This list includes only such as were separately published and not those appearing in the official journal alone.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL, ETC.—Continued.

Order in Council regulating the fees which the huissiers shall be entitled to demand for the levy of militia fees. [Castries, 1823.]

Order in Council granting to the sénéchal and procureur du roi fixed annual salaries, and directing the fees received by the greffier in chief of the sénéchaussée as arising to these two officers to be paid into the colonial treasury, on account of the revenue. [Castries, 1825.]

Ordre en Conseil accordant au sénéchal et au procureur du roi un salaire annuel et fixe, et ordonnant au greffier en chef de la sénéchaussée de verser les honoraires reçus pour le compte de ces offices au trésor de la colonie. [Castries, 1825.]

The French version of the above.

Order in Council directing that additional taxes and duties shall be raised for the present year, and making arrangements as to public offices. [Castries, 1826.]

Order in Council establishing a permanent detachment for the suppression of maroonage. [Castries, 1826.]

Order in Council establishing a summary mode of public trial in certain maritime cases, and where prisoners for debt claim to be released. [Castries, 1826.]

Order in Council respecting the removal of produce taken under an execution for debt. [Castries, 1826.]

An Order in Council enacted on the 24th day of April, 1827, by His Excellency Major General Mainwaring, governor of St. Lucia, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, by which the new slave law passed on the 8th of February, 1826, is amended. [Castries, 1826.]

Order in Council regulating the duties of the principal officers during the absence of the first president. [Castries, 1827.]

Order in Council preventing the exportation of slaves against their will. [Castries, 1827.]

Order in Council by which the road ordinance is amended. [Castries, 1827.]

Order in Council regulating the fees to be taken by notaries and huissiers. [Castries, 1827.]

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT

Order of government. [Castries, 1826.]

A military company was to be reconstituted.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL, ETC.—Continued.

Order of government. [Castries, 1826.]

The fee system was to be replaced by one of salaries for colonial officials and the post of naval officer was to be abolished.

Order of government. [Castries, 1826.]

Commissioners were to consider the best means of effecting an improvement in the island roads.

ORDINANCES

An ordinance by His Excellency Sir John Keane . . . governor . . . of St. Lucia, etc. St. Pierre, Martinique, [1818].

Defining the powers and duties of the colonial secretary, with table of fees.

An ordinance establishing a positive and defined mode of conducting the business of government, and certain other rules, orders, and regulations connected therewith. [Castries, 1818.]

An ordinance requiring certain forms to be complied with to render legal manumissions granted in other colonies in favour of persons, natives or inhabitants of St. Lucia, and directing the immediate enfranchisement of all persons who by will or otherwise have acquired a claim to their liberty. [Castries, 1818.]

An ordinance fixing the taxes to be raised for the public service in 1819. [Castries, 1818.]

An ordinance providing against the inconvenience and irregularities arising from the discharge of sailors at the port of Castries. [Castries, 1818.]

An ordinance relative to the establishment of a minister of the Protestant Church. [Castries, 1819.]

An ordinance directing that all names put up for departure in the colonial secretary's office shall be published twice successively in the public newspapers. [Castries, 1819.]

An ordinance establishing the right and mode of appeal to the King in Council. [Castries, 1819.]

An ordinance relative to the freedom of persons enfranchised by will, and the illegality of acts of liberty passed in any other colony in favor of slaves, native or inhabitants of St. Lucia. [Castries, 1819.]

An ordinance fixing the taxes to be raised for the public service in 1821. [Castries, 1820.]

An ordinance extending the period allowed for the payment of the direct taxes and amending so much of the first clause of the ordinance of the 18th December, 1820 . . . as limited the period for the last payment of the direct taxes to 1st June, 1821. . . . [Castries, 1821.]

ORDERS IN COUNCIL, ETC.—Continued.

An ordinance fixing the taxes to be raised for the public service in 1822. [Castries, 1822.]

An ordinance imposing certain colonial duties on articles imported under authority of an act of Parliament passed in the third year of His Majesty's reign intituled "An Act to Regulate the Trade Between His Majesty's Possessions in America and the West Indies and Other Places in America and the West Indies." [Castries, 1822.]

An ordinance for the more effectual repression of the illicit exportation of the produce of the colony. [Castries, 1822].

An ordinance imposing certain colonial duties upon articles imported from any port or place in Europe or Africa under authority of an act of Parliament passed in the third year of His Majesty's reign intituled "An Act to Regulate the Trade Between His Majesty's Possessions in America and the West Indies and Other Parts of the World." [Castries, 1822.]

An ordinance defining the mode in which bonds given in the office of the colonial secretary are to be witnessed and authenticated and giving to those furnished by order of government for the better security of the public service the full effect of judicial securities. [Castries, 1822.]

An ordinance imposing a tonnage duty upon vessels of the United States and an additional 10 per cent upon the duties established upon articles imported therein. [Castries, 1823.]

An ordinance fixing the taxes to be raised for the public service in 1823. [Castries, 1823.]

An ordinance establishing the current value of a new silver coinage stamped at His Majesty's mint consisting of quarters, eighths, and sixteenths of dollars. [Castries, 1823.]

An ordinance establishing a militia in St. Lucia. [Castries, 1823.]

An ordinance fixing the taxes to be raised for the public service in 1824. [Castries, 1824.]

An ordinance defining the powers and duties of the first president of the royal court or court of appeal. [Castries, 1825.]

Ordonnance dans laquelle sont définis l'autorité et les devoirs du premier président de la cour royale ou cour d'appel dans l'île Ste. Lucie. Castries, [1825].

The French version of the above.

An ordinance fixing the taxes to be raised for the public service in 1825. [Castries, 1825.]

ORDERS IN COUNCIL, ETC.—Continued.

Ordonnance établissant les impositions pour l'année 1825. Castries, [1825].

The French version of the preceding item.

A provisional ordinance regulating the sale of slaves attached to estates under mortgage. [Castries, 1825.]

Ordonnance provisoire réglant la vente des esclaves attachés aux habitations sur lesquelles il y a hypothèque. Castries, [1825].

The French version of the above.

An ordinance making more effectual provision for the discharge of the office of commissary commandant. [Castries, 1825.]

Ordonnance pour mieux pourvoir à la charge de commissaire commandant. Castries, [1825].

The French version of the above.

An ordinance regulating the period for entering appeals from the court of first instance. [Castries, 1826.]

An ordinance requiring the occupiers of certain houses, in Castries, to provide themselves with portable stone or brick hearths. [Castries, 1826.]

An ordinance respecting concessions of land and water-lots in the town of Castries. [Castries, 1826.]

An ordinance respecting foreigners trading here. [Castries, 1826.]

An ordinance respecting the pavements in Castries. [Castries, 1826.]

An ordinance providing that in future public offices and commissions in the law and medicine shall be reserved exclusively for British subjects. [Castries, 1826.]

An ordinance fixing the taxes for the year 1826. [Castries, 1826.]

An ordinance defining the judicial powers of the commissaries commandant. [Castries, 1826.]

An ordinance extending the powers en dernier ressort of the court of first instance. [Castries, 1826.]

A general ordinance respecting the roads. [Castries, 1826.]

An ordinance directing that commercial cases shall be determined according to the law of England. [Castries, 1827.]

An ordinance by which all stock attached to or employed on an estate are declared to be immovable property, and only seizable with the plantation. [Castries, 1827.]

ORDERS IN COUNCIL, ETC.—Continued.

An ordinance containing the appointment of commissaries commandant and commissioners [to] visit plantations, together with the ordinance settling the taxes for the year 1828. [Castries, 1827.]

An ordinance, enacted by the governor and Legislative Council of St. Lucia, for altering and facilitating the proceedings in criminal cases and for declaring the judges of the royal court to be liable, in the execution of their offices, so far only as judges of the superior courts of record in England. [Castries, 1833.]

PROCLAMATIONS.⁸

St. Lucia. A proclamation calling upon all proprietors of slaves to give in their triennial returns for the year 1825 within the delay prescribed by law. [Castries, 1824.]

Ste. Lucie. Proclamation invitant tous les propriétaires d'esclaves à fournir dans le délai fatal prescrit par la loi leurs dénombrements triennaux pour l'année 1825. Castries, [1824].

The French version of the above.

St. Lucia. Proclamation declaring the prohibition imposed upon the exportation of cattle and ground provisions . . . to be repealed and the exportation thereof allowed, with the exception only of farine manioc when above 72 shillings currency a barrel. Castries, [1825].

Ste. Lucie. Proclamation révoquant les défenses faites sur l'exportation des bêtes à corne et des vivres de terre . . . et autorisant leur exportation à l'exception de la farine manioc lorsque elle s'élèvera à un prix au-dessus de 72 livres coloniales par baril. Castries, [1825].

The French version of the above.

St. Lucia. A proclamation. [Castries, 1826.]

Offering runaway slaves full amnesty if they returned to their masters within a month. After that time those still at liberty would be hunted down.

St. Lucia. Proclamation by His Excellency John Montagu Mainwaring. . . . [Castries, 1826.]

Announcing the disallowance by the King of the island tax on marriages, manumissions, and the granting of new register for shipping.

St. Lucia. By His Excellency James Alexander Farquharson . . . a proclamation. [Castries], 1832.

Offering a reward of 4,000 livres to any person bringing about the arrest of one Victor Grandcour and accomplices for having forcibly removed 14 slaves from the island.

⁸ This list includes only such as were separately published and not those appearing in the official journal alone.

PROCLAMATIONS—Continued.

St. Lucia. By His Excellency James Alexander Farquharson . . . a proclamation. [Castries, 1833].

Defining more specifically and revising somewhat the terms of the provisions whereby slaves were to be employed 12 instead of 9 hours a day during crop time, in modification of the Order in Council of November 2, 1831.

Ste. Lucie. Proclamation, par Son Excellence James Alexander Farquharson. . . . [Castries, 1833].

The French version of the above.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Supplement to the harbor regulations. [Castries, 1827.]

Rules and regulations for the assessors of the royal court of this island. . . . [Castries, 1833.]

These had been framed by the chief justice and other judges of the royal court, and approved by Governor Farquharson.

ST. VINCENT

LAWS.

COLLECTIONS

The laws of the island of St. Vincent and its dependencies, from the first establishment of a Legislature to the end of the year 1787. St. Vincent, 1788.

The laws of the island of St. Vincent and its dependencies, from the first establishment of a Legislature to the end of the year 1809. Bridgnorth, Shropshire, 1811.

The laws of the island of St. Vincent and its dependencies, from the beginning of the year 1810 to the end of 1821. St. Vincent, 1823.

The laws of St. Vincent. 2 vols. Bridgetown, Barbados, 1912.

Vol. I covers 1784-1898; Vol. II, 1898-1911. But three laws passed before 1833 were still in force at the time of publication.

The laws of St. Vincent [1784-1926] containing the ordinances of the colony in force on the 4th day of May, 1926. Prepared by James Stanley Rae. 2 vols. London, 1927.

SEPARATE ACTS

An act for establishing and regulating a militia in the islands of St. Vincent, Bequia, Canouan, and the Union. St. Vincent, 1799.

An act to repeal the several acts relating to the government of slaves, and to enact other regulations in lieu thereof, and to ameliorate their condition. [Kingstown, 1832.]

A brief of the proposed slave act of November, 1832. That bill was not passed.

PROCLAMATIONS.⁹

St. Vincent. A proclamation. By His Excellency James Seton, Esq. . . . [Kingstown], 1795.

Occasioned by the uprising of the Caribs. Promising mercy to such as would surrender themselves within five days.

St. Vincent. By His Excellency George Beckwith . . . a proclamation. [Kingstown, 1806.]

Dissolving the Legislature and announcing that writs for the election of the new body would be issued.

St. Vincent. By His Excellency George Beckwith . . . a proclamation. [Kingstown, 1807.]

Announcing that occupants of the late Carib lands could obtain title to their parcels by paying the original value of the properties in an unimproved state and that such as refused to do so were to forfeit their holdings to the Crown. These would then be included in the 6,000-acre grant to Colonel Thomas Browne upon his payment of the value of the improvements made to the Crown.

St. Vincent. A proclamation by the Hon. Robert Paul. . . . [Kingstown, 1816.]

Setting forth the great displeasure of the Prince Regent at the slave insurrection in Barbados.

St. Vincent. By His Excellency Sir Charles Brisbane. . . . A proclamation. [Kingstown, 1816.]

The island slaves were restless following the outbreak of the negro insurrection in Barbados. This, it was claimed, was due to the agitation for registration being carried on in England.

Announcing that the British Government had no intention of changing the blacks' status.

St. Vincent. By His Excellency Sir Charles Brisbane. . . . A proclamation. [Kingstown, 1816.]

Forbidding assemblages before 5 a. m. or after 6 p. m. The island had been placed under martial law as a result of the slave insurrection in Barbados.

St. Vincent. By His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir George Fitzgerald Hill . . . a proclamation. [Kingstown, 1831.]

Opening the port of Kingstown for the admission of flour and lumber from the United States free of duty for the balance of the year, following the destructive hurricane of August 11.

St. Vincent. Proclamation. By His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir George Fitzgerald Hill. . . . [Kingstown, 1831.]

Keeping the port of Kingstown open for the admission of flour and lumber from the United States free of duty from December 31, 1831, to April 1, 1832. A great need for both had arisen in consequence of the hurricane of August, 1831.

⁹ This list includes only such as were separately published and not those appearing in the official journal alone.

PROCLAMATIONS—Continued.

St. Vincent. A proclamation by His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir George Fitzgerald Hill. . . . [Kingstown, 1832.]

Limiting the time during which the port of Kingstown was to be open for the admission of flour and lumber free of duty to March 1 instead of April 1, as by a previous proclamation, in consequence of an Order in Council transmitted from England.

St. Vincent. By His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir George Fitzgerald Hill . . . a proclamation. [Kingstown, 1832.]

Opening the port of Kingstown for the importation of lumber, fish, and provisions free of all duty until further orders, on authority received from the home Government.

St. Vincent. By His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir George Fitzgerald Hill . . . a proclamation. [Kingstown, 1832.]

Proclaiming August 11, 1832, the first anniversary of the great hurricane of 1831, a day of fasting and humiliation.

St. Vincent. [By] William the Fourth . . . a proclamation. [Kingstown, 1833.]

Authorizing magistrates to sit in various places in the island besides Kingstown for the hearing of minor cases.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An appeal from St. Vincent's. Before the King in Council. [London, 1791.]

An action to settle the title to a piece of land, in dispute as a result of its having been granted to the defendant during the French occupation.

To His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. The humble memorial of the principal inhabitants of the island of St. Vincent. . . . [Kingstown, 1813.]

Praying that William Lockhead, who had been dismissed as superintendent of the botanical garden, be restored to office.

Abstract of an act to repeal the several acts relating to the government of slaves, and to enact other regulations in lieu thereof, and to ameliorate their condition. [Kingstown, 1832.]

A brief of a proposed slave act which was not passed.

TOBAGO

LAWS.

COLLECTION

Acts of the Legislature of the island of Tobago from 1768 to 1775, inclusive. [London, 1776.]

SEPARATE ACTS

Militia law of Tobago. Bridgetown, Barbados, 1795.

A copy of the law passed in January, 1795.

LAWS—Continued.

Tobago. An act to establish and regulate a small coinage for this island. [Scarborough, 1798.]

A printing plant had been established in Scarborough earlier in the year. This was one of its first productions. (See P. R. Office, C. O. 285/5, Governor DeLancey to the Duke of Portland, August 28, 1798).

Tobago. An act for establishing a militia for the sole purpose of defence against internal insurrection and repelling the attacks of marauders. [Scarborough, 1803.]

PROCLAMATIONS.¹⁰

Tobago. Proclamation by His Excellency George Poyntz Ricketts, Esq. . . . [Scarborough, 1794.]

Dated April 23, 1794. Opening the island ports for the admission in American bottoms of such goods as were regularly enterable only in British ones and allowing the Americans to barter such wares for rum and molasses.

Tobago. Proclamation by His Honor Joseph Robley, Esq. . . . [Scarborough, 1794.]

Issued somewhat later in the year. Continuing the above.

Tobago. By His Excellency Richard Master . . . a proclamation. [Scarborough, 1800.]

Opening trade between the free port of Scarborough and the Spanish colonies in America.

Tobago. Por Su Excelencia El Señor Ricardo Master . . . Proclamacion. [Scarborough, 1800.]

The Spanish version of the above.

Tobago. Proclamation. By His Honor John Balfour. [Scarborough, 1816.]

Calling on magistrates strictly to enforce the act to regulate the conduct of strangers resorting to the island. Issued as a result of the Barbadian insurrection.

Tobago. By His Excellency Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Blackwell . . . a proclamation. [Scarborough, 1830.]

Issued as a result of the unrest among the blacks who believed that certain powers had been vested in the magistrates and other persons to interfere between master and slave. Announcing that such was not the case and deprecating acts of insubordination.

By His Excellency Maj. Gen. Henry Charles Darling, lieutenant governor of Tobago. [A proclamation] to the slave population of the island. [Scarborough, 1833.]

Informing them that no change in their status would occur until after the following crop time and that, while they would then no longer be slaves, they would not be absolutely free, but would be apprentices for the time being. Urges them to receive the news in the proper spirit and to abstain from acts of insubordination and the holding of riotous assemblages.

¹⁰ This list includes only such as were separately published and not those appearing in the official journal alone.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An act to ascertain the rights of slaves, to regulate and fix the mode of feeding, clothing and lodging them, the hours of working, and mode of trying and punishing them; to prepare them for baptism, by instructing them in the principles of morality and religion; to establish a public pillory, chain and cage, to regulate the general police for the mutual tranquillity and security of the free people and slaves; and to promote the natural increase of the slaves, and the melioration of their condition in general; and to appoint proper persons as guardians and protectors of the slaves; and for repealing an act of this island . . . [i. e., the old slave law]. [Scarborough, 1800.]

This bill was before the island Legislature on its meeting in the April (1800) session. It was, however, resolved to table it for a year.

TRINIDAD

LAWS, ORDERS IN COUNCIL, ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT, AND ORDINANCES.¹¹

LAWS

Laws of Trinidad, 1831 to 1848. The Orders in Council, and ordinances of the Council of Government, from 1831 to 1848 . . . to which is prefixed, the first report of the commissioner. London, 1852.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL

At the court at Carlton House, 18th September, 1816. Present, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council. . . . [Port of Spain, 1816.]

Promulgated November 23. The registration of slaves was thenceforth to be effected every three years instead of annually as had been the case since 1812.

Trinidad. At the court at Carlton House, the 17th September, 1817. Present, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council. [Port of Spain, 1817.]

Promulgated November 8. Authorizing the chief judge to hold summary judicial processes in civil cases to the extent of \$500.

At the court at Brighton, January 31, 1823. Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. [Port of Spain, 1823.]

Promulgated May 21. Increasing the jurisdiction of the chief judge from \$500 to \$1,000 in civil cases.

At the court at Carlton House, the 14th of August, 1824. Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. [Port of Spain, 1824.]

Promulgated December 24. Compelling the attendance of the alcaides in ordinary and regidor of the Illustrious Cabildo at meetings whenever held.

¹¹ This list includes only such Orders and Ordinances as were separately published and not those appearing in the official journal alone.

LAWS, ORDERS IN COUNCIL, ETC.—Continued.

At the court at Carlton House, March 23, 1825. Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. [Port of Spain, 1825.]

Promulgated June 28. Extending the ecclesiastical laws of England to the members of the Church of England in Trinidad.

At the court at Carlton House, March 23, 1825. Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. [Port of Spain, 1825].

Issued as a result of British coins being introduced to pay troops. Setting the value of the several kinds then in circulation in the island.

At the court at Windsor, July 19, 1825. Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. [Port of Spain, 1825.]

Promulgated October 26. Contains regulations for the apprenticeship of negroes condemned under the abolition act, as prizes of war, etc.

At the court at Windsor, the 16th day of July, 1827. Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. [Port of Spain, 1827.]

Dated November 19. Promulgating the Order in Council regulating the commercial intercourse between His Majesty's possessions abroad and foreign countries.

An Order of the King in Council, for consolidating the several laws recently made for improving the condition of the slaves in His Majesty's colonies of Trinidad, Berbice, Demerara, St. Lucia, the Cape of Good Hope, and Mauritius. Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of His Majesty, February, 1830. [Port of Spain, 1830.]

Promulgated April 8.

At the court at St. James', the 20th day of June, 1831. Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty [in Council] . . . [begin]. [Port of Spain, 1832.]

Promulgated June 7. Ordering the formation of new courts.

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT

Trinidad. Puerto de España, 1 Octubre, 1813. Orden del gobierno. [Port of Spain, 1813.]

Setting forth regulations for the carrying on of government.

Trinidad. Port of Spain, 4th October, 1813. Order of government. [Port of Spain, 1813.]

Setting forth regulations for the conducting of suits.

Trinidad. Puerto de España, 4 de Octubre, de 1813. Orden del gobierno. [Port of Spain, 1813.]

The Spanish version of the above.

Trinidad. Order of government. Government House, Port of Spain, 19 February, 1814. [Port of Spain, 1814.]

Requiring all carts to be numbered and marked with the names of the owners' estates in white letters on black backgrounds.

LAWS, ORDERS IN COUNCIL, ETC.—Continued.

Trinidad. Order of government. Government House, Port of Spain, 16 July, 1814. [Port of Spain, 1814.]

Regulating the baking industry as per Spanish law.

Order of government. Government House, Port of Spain. [Port of Spain, 1816.]

Dated June 19. Concerning lands subject to quitrents.

Trinidad. Order of government. Government House, Port of Spain. [Port of Spain, 1816.]

Dated July 31. Giving notice to owners of runaway slaves that the same must be reported in writing within 24 hours of their escape in the city and 36 hours in the country, giving name, color, nation, and marks.

Trinidad. Port of Spain, 1st January, 1819. Order of government. [Port of Spain, 1819.]

Containing rules and regulations for the control of all licensed liquor shops.

Trinidad. Port of Spain, 1st January, 1819. Order of government. [Port of Spain, 1819.]

Dated January 1. Permitting persons residing in the colony to barter rum for provisions, etc., which they had not been able to do under the old regulations.

Trinidad. Order of government. Government House, Port of Spain. [Port of Spain, 1819.]

Dated March 26. Issued as a result of the outbreak of smallpox. Ordering all persons who had not already had the disease to submit themselves for vaccination and setting the fee for the same at 5s. currency.

Trinidad. Government House, 24th March, 1821. Order of government. [Port of Spain, 1821.]

Regulating the hiring and discharging of seamen.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford . . . an order of government . . . 11th April, 1821. [Port of Spain, 1821.]

Setting charges for medical attendance within the island.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford . . . an order of government, Government House, Port of Spain, 11th April, 1821. [Port of Spain, 1821.]

Regulating guardianship.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford . . . an order of government . . . 11th April, 1821. [Port of Spain, 1821.]

Regulating the judicial liquidation of contested accounts.

Trinidad. An order of government . . . April 11, 1821. [Port of Spain, 1821.]

Making it illegal to wash in the Maravel River as its water was thenceforth to be brought to Port of Spain for the use of the latter's inhabitants.

LAWS, ORDERS IN COUNCIL, ETC.—Continued.

Trinidad. Government House, Port of Spain, 8th August, 1821.
Order of government. [Port of Spain, 1821.]

Laying down regulations for the stricter enforcement of the militia law.

Trinidad. Government House, Port of Spain, 22d October, 1821.
Aretas William Young. Order of government. [Port of Spain, 1821.]

Extending the time for making returns of property, etc., held for minors.

Trinidad. Government House, Port of Spain, 10th May, 1822.
Order of government. [Port of Spain, 1822.]

Calling for the payment of quitrents and arrearages of the same.

Trinidad. Government House, May 2nd, 1823. Order of government. [Port of Spain, 1823.]

Orders for the care of the newly consecrated Protestant Church.

Trinidad. Government House, October 29, 1823. Order of Government. [Port of Spain, 1823.]

Calling in "T bits" as the result of large numbers of counterfeits being in circulation.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford . . .
order of government. [Port of Spain, 1825.]

Dated April 15. Extending the term for presenting petitions for the confirmation of lands held under the Spanish Government.

Trinidad. Order of government. [Port of Spain, 1826.]

Dated January 6. Abolishing fees attached to certain island offices.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford . . .
order of government. [Port of Spain, 1826.]

Dated May 18. Extending the time allowed for presenting petitions for the confirmation of grants of land made under the Spanish régime.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford . . .
order of government. [Port of Spain, 1827.]

Dated May 9. Extending the final date before which petitions for the confirmation of land grants made by the Spanish Government were to be presented.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford . . .
order of government. [Port of Spain, 1827.]

Dated October 30. Extending the date for the final presentation of petitions for the confirmation of grants of land made under the Spanish régime.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford . . .
order of government, extending the benefits of the savings bank for slaves, to persons of free condition. [Port of Spain, 1828.]

Dated January 19.

LAWS, ORDERS IN COUNCIL, ETC.—Continued.

Trinidad. By Sir Charles Felix Smith . . . order of government. [Port of Spain, 1828.]

Dated May 21. Offering a reward of £50 sterling for the capture of each of several escaped criminals.

Trinidad. By Sir Charles Felix Smith . . . order of government. [Port of Spain, 1828.]

Dated June 3. Extending the period for the presenting of petitions for the confirmation of land grants made by the Spanish Government.

Trinidad. Order of government. [Port of Spain, 1829.]

Dated May 5. Declaring pieces illegally cut from coins to provide change not to be legal tender.

Trinidad. By his Excellency Sir Charles Felix Smith . . . order of government. [Port of Spain, 1830.]

Dated August 20. Offering a reward of £50 sterling for the capture of Joe Ebo, murderer of the female slave Bilby Taylor.

Trinidad. Government House, 18th October, 1830. Order of government. [Port of Spain, 1830.]

Dividing the inconveniently large district of Carapichaima into two administrative quarters.

Trinidad. Order of government. [Port of Spain, 1830.]

Dated December 13. Interpreting regulations for the liquor trade in the island.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Charles Felix Smith . . . order of government. [Port of Spain, 1831.]

Dated February 7. Offering a reward of \$50 Spanish each for the capture of three escaped prisoners.

Trinidad. Order of government. [Port of Spain, 1831.]

Dated November 5. Providing for the establishment of a new embarcadero and the construction of a road leading to the same.

ORDINANCES

Ordinance for regulating the treatment of slaves, 30 June, 1800. [Port of Spain, 1800.]

Issued by Gov. Thomas Picton.

Trinidad. By His Excellency the Governor and President of the Illustrious Cabildo . . . an ordinance. [Port of Spain, 1823.]

Dated November 16. Limiting the hours for Sunday markets.

Trinidad. An ordinance enacted by the governor of Trinidad, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof, for preventing frauds upon the revenue and ascertaining the true value of certain imports. [Port of Spain, 1832.]

LAWS, ORDERS IN COUNCIL, ETC.—Continued.

Trinidad. An ordinance enacted by the governor of Trinidad, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof, for regulating the form and manner of proceeding in criminal cases within the said island. [Port of Spain, 1832.]

Dated September 21.

Trinidad. An ordinance enacted by the governor of Trinidad, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof, for ratifying and confirming a tariff or table of fees to be taken and paid in the court of first instance or civil jurisdiction, and the court for the trial of criminal prosecutions, within the said island. [Port of Spain, 1832.]

Dated October 8.

Trinidad. An ordinance enacted by the governor of Trinidad, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof, for altering and amending the law relating to the performance of quarantine. [Port of Spain, 1832.]

Dated December 6.

Trinidad. An ordinance enacted by the governor of Trinidad, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof, for altering and amending the law relating to the age of majority. [Port of Spain, 1832.]

Dated December 20. By Spanish law, the minority of both sexes had continued until the age of 25. This changed the age to 21, in accordance with English law.

Trinidad. An ordinance enacted by the governor of Trinidad, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof, for declaring to be in force within this island the statute or act of Parliament . . . commonly called "The Habeas Corpus Act"; also . . . that other . . . act . . . entitled "An Act for More Effectually Securing the Liberty of the Subject." [Port of Spain, 1833.]

Dated February 14.

Trinidad. An ordinance enacted by the lieutenant governor of Trinidad, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof, for investing the alcades in ordinary with the authority of magistrates within the said island. [Port of Spain, 1833.]

Dated June 12.

PROCLAMATIONS.¹²

Trinidad. A proclamation. By His Excellency Thomas Hislop, Esq., brigadier general of His Majesty's forces, and lieutenant governor of the island of Trinidad. . . . Port of Spain, [1803].

Dated August 1. Announcing that foreigners would not be allowed to remain in the colony thereafter without having received specific permission to do so from the executive.

¹² This list includes only such as were separately published.

PROCLAMATIONS—Continued.

Trinidad. A proclamation. By their Excellencies, Brig. Gen. Thomas Picton and Commodore Samuel Hood, His Majesty's commissioners for executing the office of governor of Trinidad, etc. [Port of Spain, 1803.]

Violent disputes had arisen between the first commissioner, Fullarton, a mean, narrow-minded self-seeker, and Picton (the former governor) and Hood, his two associates. Issued under date of April 27, as a result of Fullarton's having abandoned the colony and having gone to Barbados to formulate charges of misgovernment against Picton. Announcing that they no longer regarded Fullarton as officiating since he had left the island without royal permission and requiring all persons to govern themselves accordingly.

Trinidad. A proclamation. By William Fullarton, His Majesty's first commissioner for executing the office of governor in Trinidad. [Port of Spain, 1803.]

Issued June 16 upon Fullarton's return to Trinidad from Barbados where he had gone to prepare charges against Picton. Replying to the proclamation of his two colleagues, dated April 27, holding him to have forfeited his position by having abandoned the colony, q. v.

Trinidad. Proclamation. Whereas it is of importance that the whole armed force . . . [begin]. [Port of Spain, 1803.]

Dated August 11. Ordering all free persons, white or of color, between 16 and 55 to report for militia service.

Trinidad. A proclamation. By His Excellency Brig. Gen. Thomas Hislop, lieutenant governor of the said island and its dependencies. . . . [Port of Spain, 1804.]

Dated August 14. Directing that a search be made for foreigners who had clandestinely entered the island and were remaining there without the executive's permission.

Proclamation. By His Excellency Thomas Hislop, Esq., lieutenant governor and commander in chief in and over the said island. . . . [Port of Spain, 1805.]

Dated December 14. Declaring martial law. Issued as a result of the discovery of a conspiracy among the slaves.

Proclamations. By His Excellency William Monro, Esq., major general in His Majesty's service, administering the government of, and commander in chief in and over the island of Trinidad and its dependencies. [Port of Spain, 1811.]

Dated May 24. Issued as a result of the revolutionary outbreaks in Spain's new world colonies. Ordering Spanish citizens who had come to the island since May 1, 1810, to report at Government House forthwith and there take an oath of allegiance to the British king, this to be binding so long as they remained within the island.

Proclamation. By His Excellency William Monro, major general, commanding the forces and administering the government in the island of Trinidad and its dependencies. [Port of Spain, 1811.]

Dated June 19. Issued as a result of the scarcity of change. Authorizing the cutting of plugs from dollars up to 25,000 in number, such plugs to pass at one shilling currency each and the mutilated dollars at nine shillings.

PROCLAMATIONS—Continued.

Trinidad. Proclamation. By His Excellency William Monro, Esq., major general in His Majesty's service, and administering the government of the island of Trinidad, etc. [Port of Spain, 1812.]

Dated August 31. Issued to carry into force provisions of the Order in Council of March 26, 1812. Announcing the appointment of a registrar of slaves and requiring owners of blacks to make returns of the same to that official within a month.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Major General William Monro, administering the government of the said island and its dependencies. [A proclamation.] [Port of Spain, 1813.]

Dated January 16 and proclaiming martial law. Issued as a result of Spaniards resident in a dependency of Trinidad having engaged in an attack on the Spanish colonial town of Guira.

Trinidad. By His Excellency William Monro, Esq., major-general in His Majesty's army, and administering the government of the said island and its dependencies, etc. [A proclamation.] [Port of Spain, 1813.]

Dated February 26. In consequence of an Order in Council of July 17, 1812, having been received, the registration of slaves ordered by a previous one of March 26, 1812, had been temporarily suspended. This proclamation announces that the provisions of the original Order had again been made effective by a third one, dated November 17, 1812.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, Bart., governor and commander in chief in and over the said island and its dependencies, and vice admiral of the same, etc. [A proclamation.] [Port of Spain, 1813.]

Dated June 17. Issued as a result of revolutionary disorders in the Spanish colonies. Ordering all persons having over one gun and six pounds of powder to make returns of same to Government under oath.

Trinidad. By His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty. A proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1813.]

Promulgated on June 19. Announcing that Spanish law would be continued in the island, subject to such alterations as might already have been made and approved by the Crown.

Trinidad. Par Son Altesse Royale le Prince de Galles, Régent du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et Irlande, au nom et de la part de Sa Majesté. Proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1813.]

The French version of the above.

Trinidad. Por Su Alteza Real el Principe de Gales, Regente del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretana y Irlando, en nombre y de la parte de Su Magestad. Proclamacion. [Port of Spain, 1813.]

The Spanish version of the above.

PROCLAMATIONS—Continued.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, Bart., governor and commander in chief in and over the said island and its dependencies, and vice admiral thereof. A proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1813.]

Dated October 14. Announcing that the registration of slaves had been completed and that the records would be held open for verification for one month.

Trinidad. Por Su Excelencia Sir Ralph James Woodford, Bart., gobernador y comandante en gefe en dicha isla sus contornos, y vice almirante en ella. Proclamacion. [Port of Spain, 1813.]

The Spanish version of the above.

Trinidad. By His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty. A proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1813.]

Promulgated on November 19. Ordering all judicial proceedings to be held in English from January, 1814.

Trinidad. Proclamation de Su Altesa Real el Principe de Wales, Regente de los Estados del Reyno Unido de la Gran Bretana é Irlanda, en nombre y voz de Su Magestad. [Port of Spain, 1813.]

The Spanish version of the above.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, Bart., governor and commander in chief in and over the said island and its dependencies, and vice admiral thereof. [Port of Spain, 1813.]

Dated December 9. Ordering all male whites from 15 to 55 to register for militia service under penalty of \$100 fine for failure to do so.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, Bart., governor and commander in chief in and over the said island and its dependencies, and vice admiral thereof. A proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1813.]

Dated December 22. Proclaiming martial law over the holiday season.

Trinidad. By His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty. A proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1814.]

Promulgated January 19. Regulating the jurisdiction of the several tribunals of justice.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, Bart., governor and commander in chief in and over the said island and vice admiral of the same. A proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1814.]

Dated January 15. Announcing that thenceforth no legal title to slaves could be created unless they had been duly registered.

PROCLAMATIONS—Continued.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, Bart., governor and commander in chief in and over the said island . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1814.]

Dated February 5. Regulating the registration of deeds.

Trinidad. By His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty. A proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1814.]

Dated February 15. Regulating the jurisdiction of the chief judge.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, Bart., governor and commander in chief of and over the said island and its dependencies and vice admiral thereof. A proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1814.]

Dated December 20. Constituting an island medical board to check the extensive practice of medicine by ignorant persons.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1815.]

Dated January 7. Setting forth rules for effecting commitments to jail.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, Bart., governor and commander in chief in and over the said island and its dependencies and vice admiral of the same, etc. [A proclamation]. [Port of Spain, 1815.]

Dated August 19. Issued as a result of the discovery of an illegal importation of arms into the colony with a view to forwarding them to the Spanish Main. Persons found to be engaged in activities connected with the disorders there would be expelled from the island.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, Bart., governor and commander in chief in and over the said island and its dependencies and vice admiral thereof, etc. [A proclamation.] [Port of Spain, 1815.]

Dated December 5. Containing regulations for the confirming of titles to lands held under grant or occupancy and imposing a quitrent of 5s. currency an acre on the same.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, Bart., governor and commander in chief in and over the said island and its dependencies, vice admiral of the same, etc. A proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1816.]

Dated August 29. Announcing the Prince Regent's displeasure at the Barbadian insurrection.

Trinidad. Par Son Excellence Sir Ralph James Woodford, Bart., gouverneur et commandant en chef en la dite isle et ses dépendances . . . proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1816.]

The French version of the above.

PROCLAMATIONS—Continued.

Trinidad. El Excelentissimo Señor Sir Ralph James Woodford, Bart., gobernador, capitan general y vice almirante de este dicha isla . . . proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1816.]

The Spanish version of the above.

Trinidad. By his Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, Bart., governor and commander in chief in and over the said island and its dependencies . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1816.]

Dated November 7. Announcing the abolition of quitrents on lands held previous to the British conquest of the island.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, Bart., governor and commander in chief in and over the said island. . . [a proclamation]. [Port of Spain, 1816.]

Dated December 5. Issued as a result of the registration of slaves having been changed from an annual to a triennial event. The number of negroes held by each proprietor, on which a yearly tax of 20s. a head was levied, was thenceforth to be reported at the time annual crop returns were made.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, Bart., governor and commander in chief in and over the said island . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1818.]

Dated March 4. Exempting the shipment of silver dollars from local restrictions.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, Bart., governor and commander in chief in and over the said island . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1818.]

Dated November 10. Laying on a quarantine as a result of a smallpox epidemic having broken out on the Spanish Main.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1818.]

Dated December 1. Reducing quitrents and providing for a redemption of the payment of the same, making possible the holding of land in absolute proprietorship.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, Bart., governor and commander in chief . . . [a proclamation]. [Port of Spain, 1819.]

Dated March 9. Making provision for the securing of passes to leave the island on the part of officers of His Majesty's sea and land forces without their being obliged to observe the customary formalities.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1819.]

Dated May 28. Declaring copper coin sent out for the use of troops to be legal tender within the colony.

By the King. A proclamation requiring all persons being in office of authority or government at the decease of the late King to proceed in the execution of their respective offices. [Port of Spain, 1820.]

Promulgated March 24 in consequence of George III's death.

PROCLAMATIONS—Continued.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, Bart., governor and commander in chief . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1820.]

Dated December 12. Announcing that the office of provost marshal would cease to exist after the eighteenth of that month.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1823.]

Promulgated March 27. Making the silver coins introduced for the payment of troops legal tender.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1823.]

Dated May 22. Calling on persons who had failed to complete their titles to land granted under the Spanish Government to do so forthwith.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1823.]

Dated November 16. Issued as a result of the late consecration of a Protestant church and the near completion of a new Catholic one. Calling on all persons to attend divine services somewhere.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1824.]

Dated May 24. Proclaiming that the Order in Council of March 10 for improving the condition of the slaves would become effective in the island on June 24.

By the King. A proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1824.]

Promulgated June 23. Regulating complaints and punishments of negroes under the Order in Council of March 10 for the improvement of their condition.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1824.]

Dated October 29. Publishing the text of the act of March 31, 1824, for the more effectual suppression of the African slave trade.

Trinidad. By the King. A proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1824.]

Promulgated October 29. Amending certain clauses of the Order in Council of March 10, 1824, for ameliorating the condition of the slaves.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1824.]

Dated December 24. Laying down regulations for enforcing a more strict attendance on militia service.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1825.]

Dated June 28. Repealing parts of orders of government relative to the administration of civil and criminal justice.

PROCLAMATIONS—Continued.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford . . .
a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1825.]

Dated October 26. Listing the schedule of duties and taxes payable at the rate of 4s. 4d. British money per Spanish dollar of 10s. currency.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford . . .
a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1825.]

Dated December 24. Laying down regulations for enforcing more strict attendance on militia duty. (Also issued in 1824.)

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford . . .
a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1825.]

Dated January 5. Announcing the King's approval of the proposal made in a report by commissioners that free colored persons be given the rights extended them under a Cedula issued during the Spanish régime.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford . . .
a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1826.]

Dated January 5. Revoking parts of certain orders restricting the rights of free persons of color.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford . . .
a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1826.]

Dated January 30. Announcing that managers of estates making returns of punishments in form other than that provided by law, or accompanying them by offensive remarks, would be dealt with by law.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford . . .
a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1826.]

Dated March 6. Regulating the giving of testimony by slaves.

Trinidad. A proclamation to assemble the militia forces for exercise, until January 2, 1827. . . . [Port of Spain, 1826.]

Dated December 23.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford . . .
a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1827.]

Dated May 28. Declaring the judge of criminal inquiry to be authorized to take cognizance of complaints under the Order in Council of March 10, 1824, for ameliorating the condition of the slaves in the same manner as under the Order in Council of September 16, 1822.

Trinidad. By the King. A proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1828.]

Promulgated June 11. Settling titles to lands held under various grants.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Lewis Grant . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1829.]

Dated November 16. Removing doubts entertained by the alcaldes in ordinary relative to the Order in Council of September 16, 1822, which constituted the court for the trial of criminal persecutions.

PROCLAMATIONS—Continued.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Lewis Grant . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1830.]

Dated February 12. Extending the suburbs of Port of Spain and ordering the removal of ruined buildings. Issued as a result of the fire danger.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Lewis Grant . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1830.]

Dated April 8. Declaring the act of Parliament passed for the relief of H. M. Catholic subjects to be in force in Trinidad.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Lewis Grant . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1830.]

Dated April 22. Ordering all cacao intended for export to be inspected to prevent the mixing of good and bad, with the view of maintaining the reputation of the island product.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Lewis Grant . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1830.]

Dated April 22. Setting forth regulations for the treatment of slaves in accordance with the consolidated Order in Council of February 2, 1830 (promulgated in the colony on April 8).

Trinidad. By His Excellency Lewis Grant . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1830.]

Dated April 22. Laying down rules for the management of savings banks to be established in accordance with the provisions of the consolidated Order in Council.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Charles Felix Smith . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1830.]

Dated July 20. Settling a question as to procedure and competency in the carrying out of the provisions of the consolidated Order in Council of February 2. (Promulgated in the colony on April 8.)

By the King. A proclamation requiring all persons being in office of authority or government at the decease of the late king to proceed in the execution of their respective offices. [Port of Spain, 1830.]

Promulgated on August 19 in consequence of George IV's death.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Charles Felix Smith . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1830.]

Dated December 23. Calling out the militia over the holiday season.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Charles Felix Smith . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1831.]

Dated January 15. Providing for the erection of wharves and quays.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Charles Felix Smith . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1831.]

Dated February 4. Regulating the slave régime on the basis of a recent interpretation of certain clauses of the Order in Council of February 2, 1830.

PROCLAMATIONS—Continued.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Charles Felix Smith . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1831.]

Dated May 27. No persons were to be allowed to conduct cooperage establishments within city limits after July except under express license. Issued as a result of the fire danger from the same.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Lewis Grant . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1831.]

Dated December 3. Suspending the promulgation of the Order in Council of April 22, 1831, until further notice.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Lewis Grant . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1832.]

Dated January 5. Promulgating His Majesty's Order in Council of November 2, 1831, for ameliorating the condition of the slaves.

Trinidad. William the Fourth . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1832.]

Dated January 5. Establishing a Legislative Council for the colony.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Lewis Grant . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1832.]

Dated January 19. Promulgating His Majesty's Order in Council of November 3, 1831, for ameliorating the condition of the slaves and laying down various regulations based on the same.

Trinidad. William the Fourth . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1832.]

Dated February 3. Declaring divers slaves illegally imported into the island to be forfeited to the Crown.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Lewis Grant . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1832.]

Dated May 26. Issued as a result of unrest among and refusal to work on the part of the slaves. Informing those involved that they would be punished as prescribed by law if they maintained their attitude.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Lewis Grant . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1832.]

Dated September 3. Promulgating additional rules for the court of first instance of civil jurisdiction.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Lewis Grant . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1832.]

Dated December 24. Amending provisions in the proclamation of January 19, in accordance with the Secretary of State's orders.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Lewis Grant . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1832.]

Dated December 24. Ordering the militia to assemble over the holiday season.

PROCLAMATIONS—Continued.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Lewis Grant . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1833.]

Dated January 25. Regulating the slaves' food, clothing, and hours of labor.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Lewis Grant . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1833.]

Dated February 23. Setting forth rules of procedure to be observed in the exercise of summary jurisdiction as per the Order in Council of November 2, 1831, for ameliorating the condition of slaves.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Lewis Grant . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1833.]

Dated March 2. Naming persons liable to serve as assessors in the court for the trial of criminal prosecutions.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Lewis Grant . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1833.]

Dated March 2. Setting forth rules, orders, and regulations for ascertaining persons qualified and liable to serve as assessors in the court for the trial of criminal prosecutions.

Trinidad. By His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir George Fitzgerald Hill . . . [a proclamation]. [Port of Spain, 1833.]

Dated April 26. Offering £20 sterling reward for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of persons concerned in breaking into the office of the escribano of the court of first instance and stealing papers and money.

Trinidad. By His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir George Fitzgerald Hill . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1833.]

Dated May 23. Setting forth additional rules for ascertaining persons qualified and liable to serve as assessors in the court for the trial of criminal prosecutions.

Trinidad. By His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir George Fitzgerald Hill . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1833.]

Dated May 23. Giving publicity to the returns received from assessors for the criminal courts.

Trinidad. By His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir George Fitzgerald Hill . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1833.]

Dated October 11. Notifying the islanders of the royal approval of certain ordinances.

Trinidad. The Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland having passed an act for the abolition of slavery . . . [begin]. [A proclamation.] Port of Spain, 1833.

Dated October 11. Promulgating the royal proclamation of September 4, providing for the emancipation of slaves, the institution of apprenticeship, and the payment of compensation.

Trinidad. By His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir George Fitzgerald Hill . . . a proclamation. [Port of Spain, 1833.]

Dated November 12. Exempting commandants of quarters from serving as assessors in the court for the trial of criminal prosecutions.

MISCELLANEOUS.¹³

Règlement, pour servir d'instruction aux commandants des differents quartiers de la colonie. Trinidad, [1800].

Regulations for the maintenance of order.

Trinidad. Notice. The inhabitants of quarters are thus publicly called upon to pay the strictest attention to the orders . . . [begin]. [Port of Spain, 1813.]

Listing penalties for not keeping up the roads.

Circular. Government House, ——— 181—. Sir: I am to call your attention to the propriety of putting the roads into such a state . . . [begin]. [Port of Spain, 1814.]

A circular letter setting forth regulations covering the *corvée* for road construction.

Circular. Government House. With reference to the order of government of the 19th February, 1814 . . . [begin]. [Port of Spain, n. d.]

Informing the commandants of quarters that police officers had been directed to stop and impound all carts not numbered and not bearing the names of the owners' estates in white letters on black backgrounds as required by order of government dated February 19, 1814.

Circular. Government House. — January, 1815. Sir: Whereas you have been appointed commissioner of roads in your quarter . . . [begin]. [Port of Spain, 1815.]

Setting forth these new officials' duties.

Docket of fees to be taken on grants or confirmations of grants of land. [Port of Spain, 1816.]

These had been authorized by the home Government.

Schedule of fees to be taken and paid in the several tribunals of first and second instance in the island of Trinidad. Port of Spain, [1816].

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, Bart., governor and commander in chief in and over the said island and its dependencies and vice admiral thereof, etc., instructions . . . relative to the confirmation of old grants of land, and the granting and cultivating of the new lands of this colony. [Port of Spain, 1816.]

Dated February 1.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, Bart., governor and commander in chief. . . . Additional instructions to the commissary of population on the issue of titles, and the grants of land. [Port of Spain, 1819.]

Dated May 1.

¹³ This list includes only items which were separately published and not those appearing in the official journal alone.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Circular. Sir: With reference to your appointment as commissioner of roads of your quarter . . . [begin]. [Port of Spain, n. d.]

Undated. Issued twice, once in 1819 and again in 1820. Explains the relations which should exist between these officials and the commandants of quarters.

General return, prepared under the orders of the Illustrious Cabildo, of the cases of vaccination, and smallpox, in Port of Spain, from 12th February to 16th August, 1819. [Port of Spain, 1819.]

A total of 1,401 persons had been vaccinated and 41 revaccinated; results had been successful in 1,243 cases. There were then 1,226 cases of smallpox in the colony and 128 deaths had been reported.

Circular. To commandants of quarters. Government House, December 21, 1819. Sir: As upon various occasions I have had occasion to observe, that the commissioners of roads of quarters do not receive that assistance and cooperation from the commandants . . . [begin]. [Port of Spain, 1819.]

Directing them to consult with the commissioners and to adopt their recommendations on road matters unless manifestly inconvenient, in which event the matter was to be referred to the governor for a decision.

A similar circular was issued under date of January 21, 1820.

To His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford. . . . May it please your excellency . . . [begin]. [Port of Spain, 1820.]

Dated June 10. An address of welcome to the governor on his return to the colony.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford . . . ruler for the court of first instance of civil jurisdiction. [Port of Spain, 1823.]

The British West India colonies. New instructions previous to July 9, 1823. Official. [Port of Spain, 1823.]

A broadside issued August 29. Gives the heads of proposed new ameliorative measures.

Rules and regulations for savings banks to be established in the island of Trinidad under the royal Order in Council of March 10, 1824. [Port of Spain, 1824.]

The bank was instituted for the use of slaves.

Report on the treadmill and the application of it as adopted for punishment in the royal gaol of Port of Spain, Trinidad. Trinidad, [1824].

The treadmill had been set up in 1823.

Copy of a letter from His Excellency the Governor to the commandants of quarters, dated August 21, 1824. [Port of Spain, 1824.]

Containing Secretary of State Bathurst's interpretation of certain clauses of the Order in Council of March 10, 1824, for ameliorating the condition of the slaves.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Trinidad. Complaint court. Rule. [Port of Spain, 1825.]

Dated June 16. Only actions with respect to cash or securities due under some contract would be heard by that body.

Trinidad. Rules for proceeding in the court of first instance of civil jurisdiction in cessions of property. [Port of Spain, 1825.]

Dated June 23.

Additional rules for the court of first instance of civil jurisdiction. [Port of Spain, 1825.]

Dated July 19.

Additional rules for the court of appeal. [Port of Spain, 1825.]

Dated July 27.

Additional rule for savings banks. [Port of Spain, 1826.]

Dated April 8. Regulating withdrawals.

Trinidad. By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford . . . instructions to the protector and guardian of slaves and to the commandants of the respective quarters. . . . [Port of Spain, 1826.]

Dated November 29.

Trinidad. Debtor and creditor account of the whole revenue and expenditure for the years 1824, 1825, and 1826. [Port of Spain, 1827.]

Trinidad. Government House, 24th August, 1830. Additional militia regulations. [Port of Spain, 1830.]

Trinidad. Draft of a proclamation regarding lands [and returns of Spanish lands]. [Port of Spain, 1830.]

In connection with the settling of the quarter-century old problem of the Spanish land grants and occupancies.

Trinidad. Standing rules for the guidance of the Council of Government proposed by His Excellency the Governor to the board and adopted on the 12th March, 1832. [Port of Spain, 1832.]

The Legislative Council for Trinidad had been formed in January, 1832.

Additional rules for the court of first instance of civil jurisdiction [as well as others] for the court of complaint. [Port of Spain, 1833.]

Dated July 5.

Trinidad. Additional rules for the court of first instance of civil jurisdiction. [Port of Spain, 1833.]

Dated October 3.

THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

LAWS.

Laws of the Turks and Caicos Islands; comprising the imperial statutes, acts of the General Assembly of the Bahama Islands extended to this presidency, and ordinances enacted by the Legislative Council of the same, in force at the date of the publication of this work. Edited by Alfred J. Duncombe. London, 1862.

Only a few of the laws included fall in the period before 1834.

The laws of the Turks and Caicos Islands. Edited by Geoffrey P. St. Aubyn. London, 1908.

Includes a small number of acts of the Bahama group which had been extended to the Turks and Caicos Islands before 1834.

THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

PROCLAMATION.

Antigua. By His Excellency Sir Ralph Payne . . . a proclamation. [St. Johns, Antigua], 1773.

Directing the establishment of legislative government in the Virgin Islands under authority from the King.

THE FRENCH CARIBBEAN COLONIES

FORD, WORTHINGTON C.

"French royal edicts, etc., on America," in Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, LX, pp. 250 ff.

PETIT, [EMILIEN].

Droit public, ou gouvernement des colonies françoise, d'après les loix faites pour ces pays. 2 vols. Paris, 1771.

The author was a deputy of the Superior Council of the French colonies. An excellent study of the then government, with particular reference to the Antilles. Invaluable for an exact knowledge of the nature of local institutions and of the legal régime in the English-captured islands, where these institutions and customary law were long allowed to continue quite unchanged.

A new edition appeared in 1911 under the editorship of P. Geuthner.

RECUEILS DE RÈGLEMENS, ÉDITS, DÉCLARATIONS ET ARRÊTS CONCERNANT LE COMMERCE, L'ADMINISTRATION DE LA JUSTICE ET LA POLICE DES COLONIES FRANÇAISE DE L'AMÉRIQUE ET LES ENGAGÉS, AVEC LE CODE NOIR.

Paris, 1765.

Excellent for securing an understanding of the régime in the captured French islands and the origin of local customs and laws which long continued unchanged under British rule.

WROTH, LAWRENCE C., AND ANNAN, GERTRUDE L.

"Acts of French royal administration concerning Canada, Guiana, the West Indies, and Louisiana, prior to 1791," in *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, November, 1929, pp. 789 ff.; December, 1929, pp. 868 ff.; January, 1930, pp. 21 ff.; February, 1930, pp. 87 ff.; and March, 1930, pp. 155 ff.

Supplementing Worthington C. Ford's compilation, q. v. above. Includes only printed ones.

PART V

LEGISLATIVE JOURNALS, DEBATES, SESSIONAL PAPERS, VOTES, ETC.

GREAT BRITAIN

CALENDAR OF THE JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Only two volumes, one for [1509]–1642 and [1660]–1808; the other for 1808–1826.

COBBETT'S PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Embraces the period from the Norman Conquest to 1803 under the above title (12 vols.) and that of *The Parliamentary History of England* (24 additional vols., numbered consecutively with the above). Vols. XV–XXXVI cover 1753–1803.

COBBETT'S PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

22 vols., covering 1803–1812. This work succeeded *The Parliamentary History*. Itself continued as [Hansard's] *Parliamentary Debates*, the volume numbering for some years being consecutive with that of Cobbett's *Parliamentary Debates*. Vols. XXIII–XLI cover 1812–1820; new series, Vols. I–XXV, cover 1820–1830; third series, Vols. I–XX, cover 1830–1833. An index for the original and second series was published in London in 1834.

GENERAL INDEX TO THE JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Vol. II covers 1714–1774; Vol. III, 1774–1800; Vol. IV, 1801–1820; Vol. V, 1820–1837.

GENERAL INDEX TO THE JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Vol. II covers 1714–1779; Vol. III, 1780–1819; Vol. IV, 1820–1833.

HISTORY, DEBATES, AND PROCEEDINGS OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN, . . . 1743 to . . . 1774.

7 vols. London, 1792. See "*Caribbs of St. Vincent*," etc. in the index in Vol. VII.

HOUSE OF COMMONS SESSIONAL PAPERS RELATING TO THE BRITISH WEST INDIES AND TO THE WEST INDIAN SLAVE TRADE AND SLAVERY, 1763–1834.

The exact nature of this list of papers is indicated above. It should be noted that it does not include correspondence with various powers relative to the slave trade and slavery in general, treaties on those subjects made with foreign nations, or papers relative to apprenticeship and emancipation. It does, however, embrace all published papers on both the trade and slavery as related to the British Caribbean and all other Commons papers dealing with those regions in any way, from the Peace of Paris to the coming in force of the emancipation act, and is complete within those limits.

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Papers before 1801, in the first collection, are listed by year of session, the number at the foot of each, and the volume, as bound for the House of Commons Library. Papers before 1801, in the second collection, are indicated by the term "first series," the volume number used referring to one of the 15 published in 1773 or 1803, making up this series. In the case of papers issued since 1801, in the third collection (the great majority of the following), the year denotes the session, the figure in parenthesis the number at the foot of each paper, the Roman numeral the volume FOR THAT SESSION and the Arabic numeral the manuscript page numbering used in the House of Commons Library set.

PART 1. BILLS PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

BISHOPS

To make provision for the salaries of certain bishops and other ecclesiastical dignitaries and ministers in the dioceses of Jamaica, Barbadoes, and the Leeward Islands, and to grant annuities to such bishops on their resignation—1825 (431), III, 681.

To amend the above act—1826 (45), I, 41.

DEMERARA

For regulating the trade of Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo—1816 (466), II, 763.

DISTILLATION OF SUGAR

To prohibit the distillation of spirits from corn or grain, for a time to be limited—1808 (276), I, 573.

For granting duties on worts or wash made from sugar—1808 (308), I, 737.

To prohibit the distillation of spirits from corn or grain in Great Britain, and to suspend the importation of British or Irish made spirits into Great Britain or Ireland, respectively, for a limited time—1809 (22), I, 13.

For suspending duties on corn wash for distillation of spirits in England, and on distillation of spirits from sugar in Scotland, and to enable distillers to make spirits from corn, or sugar wash, as the prices of material shall render expedient—1810-11 (81, 99), I, 371, 387.

To amend the act for prohibiting distillation from corn or grain in the United Kingdom, and to continue act respecting the importation of British or Irish made spirits during the prohibition of distillation from corn or grain in Great Britain—1812 (213), I, 861.

RUM

For better collecting the duties on . . . rum, and . . . [other] goods and merchandise chargeable with excise—1801-02 (99), I, 531.

SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE TRADE

Providing regulations respecting the transportation of natives of Africa to the West Indies in British ships—1788 (547), XVIII.

To continue and amend the act to regulate the shipping and carrying of slaves in British vessels—1789 (585), XIX.

To continue the act to regulate the shipping and carrying of slaves—1790 (605), XX.

To abolish the trade for supplying foreign territories with slaves—1793 (680), XXIII.

Abolishing the trade carried on for supplying foreign territories with slaves—1794 (715), XXIV.

For the abolition of the slave trade—1795-96 (790, 791), XXVI.

Regulating the shipping and carrying of slaves in British vessels—1797-98 (872), XXVIII.

To prohibit the trading for slaves on the coast of Africa within certain limits—1797-98 (873), XXVIII.

To explain an act for regulating the shipping of slaves in British vessels—1798-99 (904), XXIX.

To prohibit the trading for slaves on the coast of Africa within certain limits—1798-99 (905, 906), XXIX.

For the abolition of the slave trade for a limited time—1803-4 (110), I, 311; 1805 (31), I, 33.

To prevent the importation of slaves by British subjects—1806 (91, 124), I, 275, 291.

To prohibit ships from clearing out to Africa for negroes, unless previously employed in, or contracted for the African trade—1806 (213), I, 307.

For the abolition of the slave trade—1806-7 (68, 92), I, 41, 45, 53.

To render more effectual the act for the abolition of the slave trade—1810-11 (57), I, 275.

To enlarge the time for commencing prosecutions under the abolition acts—1812-13 (322), II, 1379.

For preventing the slave trade—1814-15 (229), I, 284, 315, 319; (458), II, 911.

For the support of captured slaves till adjudication—1814-15 (378), II, 753.

To explain acts for the abolition of the slave trade—1818 (151, 325), I, 311, 353.

To amend and consolidate the laws relating to the abolition of the slave trade—1822 (169, 356), I, 557, 601; 1823 (276), III, 1; 1824 (225), III, 23.

For the more effectual suppression of the African slave trade—1824 (136), III, 97.

To amend an act for consolidating the laws relating to the abolition of the slave trade—1826-27 (458), II, 513.

To continue an act for amending and consolidating the laws relating to the abolition of the slave trade—1828 (527), I, 697.

To reduce the rate of bounties payable upon the seizure of slaves—1830 (475), III, 295.

To amend acts relating to the abolition of the slave trade—1830 (539), III, 281.

For the abolition of slavery and promoting industry of slaves, and compensating owners—1833 (492, 593, 688), IV, 183, 209, 233.

SUGAR

To regulate the exportation of sugar—1792 (650), XXII.

To amend an act for regulating the allowance of the drawback and payment of the bounty on the exportation of sugar—1793 (685), XXIII.

Respecting the duties on sugar and coffee exported; allowance of drawbacks; and average prices of sugar—1801 (65, 74), I, 147, 183.

Respecting the countervailing duties on British refined sugar imported into Ireland—1807 (49), I, 195.

For continuing the duties on malt, sugar, tobacco, and snuff—1808 (18), I, 13.

To repeal certain duties and drawbacks of customs in respect to goods imported into and exported from the United Kingdom, and to grant other duties in lieu thereof; for a certain time to be limited; certain duties on foreign spirits imported into Great Britain, and also bounties on refined sugar exported from the United Kingdom; and to alter the bounty on cordage exported—1825 (455), III, 611.

To allow sugar to be taken out of warehouse to be refined without payment of duty—1828 (543), I, 183; 1829 (260), I, 81.

To continue and amend provisions of acts for allowing sugar to be delivered out of warehouse to be refined—1830 (290), III, 437.

To admit sugar, without payment of duty, to be refined for exportation—1833 (576), IV, 417.

Also see under "Distillation of Sugar."

TORTOLA

For permitting import and export of goods at Road Harbor, Tortola—1806 (112), I, 363.

TRINIDAD

To provide for an examination of the colonial revenues of Ceylon, Mauritius, Malta, Trinidad, and the Cape of Good Hope—1813-14 (308), II, 833.

WEST INDIES—MISCELLANEOUS

For opening and establishing certain ports in Jamaica and Dominica—1766 (150), V.

To encourage subjects of foreign states to lend money upon securities in the West India colonies—1773 (245), VII.

The establishment of trade and intercourse between America and Great Britain—1783 (426, 428), XIII.

Regulating the trade between America and the West Indies—1788 (548), XVIII.

For rendering the Port of London more commodious, and making wet docks at the Isle of Dogs [i. e., the West India Docks]—1798-99 (891), XXIX.

For allowing import and export of goods by neutral ships in the West Indies and South America—1806 (169), I, 387.

For more effectual examination of public accounts in the West Indies, and discovery of frauds and abuses therein—1806 (182), I, 407.

For enabling the commissioners of accounts of public expenditures of the West Indies more speedily and effectually to investigate the public accounts—1808 (291), I, 677.

For inquiry into the revenues of the Crown in the West Indies—1812 (346), I, 1281.

To regulate the West India and America trade—1822 (181, 346), I, 673, 681.

To regulate the trade between the British colonies in America and other parts of the world—1822 (229, 361), II, 991, 999.

For further regulating the trade of His Majesty's possessions in America and the West Indies; and for the warehousing of goods therein—1825 (219, 352), I, 215, 225.

To regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad; repealing laws relating to customs—1825 (365, 444), I, 237, 261.

To amend the act of 6 Geo. IV to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad—1830-31 (26), II, 377.

To allow the importation of lumber and provisions, duty free, into Barbadoes, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, and to indemnify the governors and others of those islands for having permitted the importation of those articles duty free—1831-32 (371), IV, 659.

To enable His Majesty to direct the issue of exchequer bills to a limited amount—1831-32 (627), IV, 661.

To regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad—1833 (155), IV, 545.

PART 2. REPORTS

BERBICE

Report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the management of the crown estates in Berbice—1816 (509, 528), VIII, 409, 457.

DISTILLATION OF SUGAR

Report from the select committee appointed to consider the expediency of permitting distillation from sugar and on the distress of the sugar colonies—1806-07 (83), II, 71.

Four reports from the select committee on the expediency of confining the distilleries to the use of sugar and molasses only, and on the relief to the growers of sugar in the West India colonies—1808 (178, 278, 300, 318), IV, 1, 319, 343, 389.

Report from the select committee on the expediency of admitting the use of molasses in breweries and distilleries—1831 (109, 297), VII.

DOMINICA

Report from the committee on the petition . . . respecting losses by fire at Roseau—1807 (73), III, 91.

GRENADA AND ST. VINCENT

Report of the committee to whom the petitions of the merchants of Grenada and St. Vincent were referred—1794-95 (119), XV.

Report on Mr. McDowall's petition respecting the loan of exchequer bills to the merchants of Grenada and St. Vincent—1799-1800 (171), XXVIII.

Report from the select committee to whom the petition of the proprietors of estates in the island of Grenada was referred—1801 (98), III, 215.

Report from the select committee on the same matter in the following session—1801-02 (25), II, 9.

Report from the select committee of persons interested in estates in St. Vincent—1812-13 (182), III, 375.

MAROONS OF JAMAICA

(Condition after their establishment in Africa following their removal from Nova Scotia, to which they had originally been deported.)

Reports from the select committee on the progress, state, and prospects of the colony of Sierra Leone, and on the affairs of the company—1801-02 (100), II, 399 and first series, X, 736.

Report from the select committee on the present state of Sierra Leone and Fernando Po—1830 (661), X, 405.

SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE TRADE

Report of the lords of the committee of council for trade and plantations—1789 (646a), XXVI. (On the trade.)

Report from the committee of the whole house on further measures to be taken for the abolition of the slave trade—1791 (98), IX.

Report of commissioners appointed to investigate the state of the African settlements—1812 (101), X, 277.

Report of the commissioners of legal inquiry, in the West Indies, on the case of certain persons at Honduras who claim to be entitled to their freedom on the ground of Indian descent—1828 (522), XXVI, 1.

Report from the select committee on the extinction of slavery throughout the British dominions—1831-32 (721), XX, 1.

SUGAR

Report on the petition of the sugar refiners—1781 (44), V.

Report on the petition of the sugar refiners—1782 (47), V. (A different, later one.)

Report from the select committee on the present state of the affairs of the East India Co. and on the state of trade between Great Britain, the East Indies, and China. . . . —1831 (65, 320a), V, 1 (see sugar index, pp. 858 ff.); (320b, 320c, 320d, 320e), VI, 1, 169, 345, 465.

Includes an account of the increasing cultivation of East India sugar and of the possibilities of its production.

Report of experiments by Dr. Andrew Ure, M. P., F. R. S., professor of chemistry, made by directions of the lords of the committee of Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations—1833 (590), XXXIII, 551.

The research was undertaken to determine the amount of extracts from a hundredweight of sugar.

TRINIDAD

Reports of commissioners of inquiry on the subject of titles to lands in Trinidad—1826-27 (478), XXIII, 63.

Report of the commissioners of legal inquiry on the colony of Trinidad—1826-27 (551), XXIII, 285.

WEST INDIA DOCKS

Report from the committee appointed to inquire into the best mode of providing sufficient accommodations for the increased trade and shipping of the Port of London, with the plans—1795-96 (129), XVI.

Leading to the establishment of the West India Docks.

Report from the select committee appointed to consider the improvement of the Port of London—1798-99 (153), XXII.

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The second report—1798-99 (154, 155), XXIII.

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Report from the select committee on the commercial state and the means of improving and maintaining the foreign trade of the country—1823 (411), IV, 489.

Information on the West India Docks, the company's claim to exclusive privileges, etc.

WEST INDIES—MISCELLANEOUS

Report from the select committee on the commercial state of the West India colonies—1807 (65), III, 1.

Report of the commissioners of inquiry on army expenditures in the West Indies—1809 (141), V, 269.

Report from the select committee appointed to consider the practicability and expediency of supplying our West India colonies with free laborers from the East—1810-11 (225), II, 409.

Report of the commissioners of revenue inquiry—1812 (356), X, 327.

First report of the commissioners of inquiry into the administration of civil and criminal justice in the West Indies—1825 (517), XV, 233.

Second report—1826 (276), XXVI, 37.

Third report—1826-27 (36), XXVI, 1.

First report of the commissioners of inquiry, second series—1826–27 (559), XXIV, 285.

Second report, second series—1828 (577), XXIII, 507.

Third report, second series—1829 (334), XXIV, 187.

Report from the select committee appointed to consider the state of the West India colonies—1831–32 (381), XX, 657.

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Copy of report of commission sent from St. Christopher's to Anguilla, to inquire into the state of the community of the island—1826 (174), XXVI, 325.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

An account of . . . all articles which paid more than £1,000 to the customs, 1779 to 1783—1783 (33), IV.

For statistics on West Indian produce.

Articles which have paid more than £1,000 excise—1783 (36), IV.

For statistics on West Indian produce.

Ditto for 1780, 1781, 1782—1783 (37), IV.

Rum duties from 1749 to 1782—1783 (47), IV.

Excise duties, July 5, 1782, to July 5, 1783—1784 (55), V.

For statistics on West Indian produce.

Ditto, Scotland, 1779 to 1783—1784 (56), V.

Evidence respecting the distressed state of the sugar colonies as a result of the restrictions placed on trade with the United States—1784 (59), V.

Rum duties—1784 (67), V.

Ditto, 1749 to 1782—1784 (70), V.

Ditto, from 1782—1784 (71), V.

Value of all goods imported into and exported from Great Britain, 1782 to 1785—1787 (428), XIX.

For West Indian produce.

Several accounts of imports and exports, 1773 to 1783—1787 (432, 437), XIX.

For West Indian produce.

Ships to and from the East and West Indies, with their tonnage, etc.—1789 (587, 591), XXIII.

Imports and exports of rum and sugar—1789 (613, 621), XXIII.

Provisions imported into the West Indies—1789 (630), XXIV.

Imports into and exports from the sugar colonies—1789 (648, 652), XXVII.

Minutes on the sugar bill, May 7—1792 (770), XXXV.

Concerning plans for the improvement of the Port of London—1796-97 (888b), XLIV.

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Minutes on the bill for rendering more commodious the Port of London (city plan)—1798-99 (958), XLVII.

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Ditto, the merchants' plan—1798-99 (959a), XLVII.

See note above.

Sugar and rum imported and exported, duties paid thereon, etc.—1798-99 (970), XLVIII.

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Accounts respecting the gross amount, charges, and net proceeds of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent duties; sums charged on, remaining unsatisfied; and sums received at the exchequer—1801-2 (42), IV, 161; 1803-4 (131), VIII, 559.

Loans to planters and merchants interested in the islands of Grenada and St. Vincent's—1801-2 (43), IV, 159.

Sugar, rum, coffee, and cotton imported from Surinam, Berbice, Demerara, Essequibo, Martinico, St. Lucia, Tobago, Trinidad, and St. Eustatia—1801-2 (55), IV, 289.

Sugar imported and exported, and duties, drawbacks, and bounties thereon—1803-4 (72), VII, 359.

Account of West India produce imported—1803-4 (128), VIII, 523.

Account of West India produce imported into Ireland, and Irish produce exported to the West India colonies—1805 (78), VI, 553.

Account of ships entered inwards and cleared outwards at the ports of Ireland, from and to the West Indies—1805 (84), VI, 535.

Duties on sugar, rum, British manufactures and produce, coffee, cotton, cocoa, indigo, ginger, and other goods imported from the West India colonies—1805 (46), IX, 51.

British ships trading to and from the West Indies—1805 (84), IX, 17.

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Account of average prices of brown or muscovado sugar—1806 (90), XII, 315.

Rum, sugar, coffee and cotton wool exported from the British West India Islands—1806 (141), XII, 427.

Provisions and lumber imported into the West Indies—1806 (142), XII, 431; 1808 (95), XI, 225; 1809 (43), IX, 185.

Linens exported to the West Indies—1806 (324), XIV, 561.

Rum imported and exported—1806-7 (75), IV, 27; 1808 (68), XI, 209; 1812-13 (240), XII, 363.

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The addresses . . . to His Excellency Sir Ralph Payne, Knight of the Bath, and captain general of His Majesty's Leeward Islands, on His Excellency's public notification of his receipt of the royal leave of absence from his Government, and of his intention to embark for Europe. . . . [Antigua, 1778.]

The report of the joint committee of the Legislature of Antigua, appointed to take into consideration the state of the coin current, and the expediency of procuring a silver and copper coinage for the internal commerce of the island. [Antigua, 1803.]

The British West Indies were drained of coin in the years following the close of the American Revolution as a result of bartering with the Americans having been forbidden.

Report of the joint committee appointed to consider the expediency of establishing a registry of slaves in the British colonies. [Antigua, 1816.]

Reports favorably on the proposed passage of such a measure by the island Legislature on the strength of the home Government's disavowal of any intent to bring about emancipation.

Report of the joint committee of the two houses of the Legislature. Antigua, [1818].

A consideration of Earl Bathurst's objections to the terms of the island slave registration act.

Memorial of the House of Assembly of the island of Antigua, to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the subject of fees exacted by the offices of the customs at the port of St. John. Antigua, 1820.

Protesting at the fees being charged. The customs officials were grasping at private emolument and were driving away trading vessels thereby.

BARBADOS

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONAL PAPERS.

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REPORTS, ADDRESSES, MEMORIALS, ETC.

To the Right Hon. Lord George Germain, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, etc. The humble memorial of Samuel Estwick, agent for the colony of Barbados. [London], 1781.

Praying for the removal of Governor Major General Cunningham, charged with collecting illegal fees. He was subsequently recalled.

The governor's [i. e., George Ricketts's] speech to the Council and Assembly of Barbados . . . August 31, 1794. [Bridgetown, 1794.]

REPORTS, ADDRESSES, MEMORIALS, ETC.—Continued.

The report from a select committee of the House of Assembly, appointed to inquire into the origin, causes, and progress of the late insurrection. [Bridgetown, 1816.]

The rebellion began on April 14, 1816, in St. Philip's Parish. The canes on one-fifth of the estates in the island were burned, and property to the amount of £179,000 was destroyed. It had had its origin in a rumor that freedom was to have been granted at the close of 1815. When this had not transpired, a restlessness resulted which showed itself in the Easter outbreak. The foundation of the false report was to be found in the proposed establishment of registration, and the hope for emancipation had been kept alive by the exertions of Wilberforce in England. The colonials deprecated "the propagation of those doctrines, whose object, alike in Great Britain and in the colonies, is to erect a baseless and visionary fabrick of liberty upon the ruins of the 'privileged class' whether promulgated under the authority of the Spencean or the African philanthropists."

Reprinted in Kingston, Jamaica, in 1818.

Report of a debate in Council, on a dispatch from Lord Bathurst to His Excellency Sir Henry Warde, governor of Barbados. London, 1823.

The Bathurst circular of July, 1823 recommended the passage of named amelioration measures by the island Legislatures. If this would not be done, it was understood that the central Government would take the step on its own initiative.

The Council decided that local knowledge made it certain that not all of these undoubtedly well-meant proposals could be carried out. If they were, the bond uniting master and slave would be forever severed.

A report of a committee of the Council of Barbadoes, appointed to inquire into the actual condition of the slaves in this island, with a view to refute certain calumnies respecting their treatment, and also to take into consideration certain measures affecting the West Indies, which have been lately agitated in the House of Commons. London, 1824.

The investigation was made as a result of the adoption of the Canning resolutions of May 15, 1823. It was carried on by a commission formed by the Council, which examined witnesses under oath. The finding was that "slavery does not necessarily imply such injustice, cruelty, and moral debasement, as have been ascribed to it by our enemies; and that the representations of West Indian slavery which have been given by them, bear no more resemblance to the actual state of things in this country than a caricature commonly does to the object which it is meant to ridicule." There were, in 1823, a total of 1,535 persons in the colony holding land and slaves, and 3,671 holding slaves only. There were then 302 sugar works in the island.

Copy of Sir Lionel Smith's speech on opening the Legislature of Barbados—May 7, 1833. [Barbados, 1833.]

DOMINICA

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Those for the period 1768-1835 will be found in manuscript in the Public Record Office, London, under classification C. O. 73/1-15.

REPORTS, ADDRESSES, MEMORIALS, ETC.

The examination of Polinaire, a free mulatto man. Taken at the chambers of the Hon. Thomas Daniell, president of His Majesty's Council . . . and . . . members of that board, on the 7th day of February, 1791. [Roseau, 1791.]

The prisoner had been connected with the late negro revolt and was subject to the death penalty as a consequence. Presents his account of the origin of that disturbance. He was subsequently executed.

Comparative statement of the slaves and produce, and the annual income of the white and free colored population of Dominica, as returned into the public treasury under the Act for the Registry of Slaves and the General Tax Act for the year 1820. [Roseau, 1822?]

Lists the white and black inhabitants separately and gives the number of slaves held by each, with occasional figures as to annual incomes and the amounts of produce raised.

[A bill for the amelioration of the condition of the slaves introduced in the Dominican Assembly.] [Roseau, 1823.]

Circular. [Roseau, Dominica, May 30, 1823.] Sir: The House of Assembly of this island, astonished and appalled at the enormity of the proposition lately introduced into the House of Commons relative to the emancipation of the slave population of these colonies . . . [begin]. [Roseau, 1823.]

Copies of this printed letter, signed by W. Anderson, speaker of the Assembly of Dominica, were sent to the several other island Assemblies calling upon them to combine efforts in opposing the evident intentions of the House of Commons as regarded the slaves.

Dominica. The report of the committee of the Legislature appointed to inquire into and report on certain queries relative to the condition, treatment, rights, and privileges of the negro population of this island. [Roseau, 1823.]

"Your committee feel convinced that the condition of the negroes has much improved and is daily improving, that their wants and comforts in health and sickness are carefully attended to, that punishments are proportioned to offenses and have greatly decreased, that they enjoy the benefits of religious instruction, possess the means of acquiring property and freedom, and your committee feel no hesitation in saying that the generality of the negroes are happy and contented and will so remain if their minds are not excited by the delusive hopes of emancipation" (p. 2). Reprinted in London the same year.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled. [Dominica, 1823.]

Address of the Assembly of Dominica to Parliament in 1823 protesting against emancipation.

Dominica. At a meeting of the inhabitants holden at the Court-House in the town of Roseau, on Saturday the 6th day of March . . . [begin]. [Roseau, 1824.]

Governor Huntington, in dispute with the Assembly over a money bill, had dissolved that body, and refused to summon a new one until the points at issue should have been ruled upon by crown officers. A petition to the Crown calling for his removal was passed at this meeting.

REPORTS, ADDRESSES, MEMORIALS, ETC.—Continued.

Dominica. To His Excellency the Governor. The humble petition of the electors and other inhabitants of the said island [and] answer of the Right Hon. the Earl of Huntingdon. [Roseau, 1824.]

Huntingdon had been in dispute with the Assembly over a money bill and had finally dissolved it, refusing to summon a new house until crown officers should have ruled on points at issue. The electors, "filled . . . with the deepest alarm for the safety of the constitution," now called upon him to do so forthwith, which request was met with a curt refusal.

Dominica. [Draft of] an act for the encouragement, protection, and better government of slaves, and for the general amelioration of their condition. [Roseau, 1825.]

GRENADA

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Those for the period 1766-1850 will be found in manuscript in the Public Record Office, London, under classification C. O. 104/1-14.

VOTES.

Votes of the honorable the General Assembly of the islands of Grenada and the Grenadines. Grenada, 1767.

Votes of the honorable the General Assembly of Grenada and it's [sic] dependencies, from Monday, the 6th, until Thursday, the 23d February, 1786. Grenada, 1786.

JAMAICA

LEGISLATIVE JOURNALS.

Journal of the honourable the Council. St. Jago de la Vega, 1767.

Covers the period June, 1766, to December, 1767.

Journals of the Assembly of Jamaica, 1663-1826. 14 vols. Jamaica, 1795-1829.

The several indexes (printed 1803-1829) are sometimes found bound separately as a fifteenth volume.

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Those for the period 1757-1834 will be found in manuscript in the Public Record Office, London, under classification C. O. 140/40-124.

REPORTS, ADDRESSES, MEMORIALS, ETC.

The speech of His Honor Roger Hope Elletson, esq., lieutenant governor and commander in chief of His Majesty's island of Jamaica . . . [to the members of the Legislature upon the opening of the session, with the replies of the two houses to the same]. [Jamaica, 1766.]

Delivered in June, 1766.

REPORTS, ADDRESSES, MEMORIALS, ETC.—Continued.

To His Honor Roger Hope Elletson, esq., lieutenant governor and commander in chief of His Majesty's island of Jamaica . . . the humble address[es] of the Assembly [and of the Council with Elletson's replies to the same]. [Jamaica, 1766.]

The Assembly here set forth a defense of its privileges in the celebrated Oliphant coach horses case. The Council protested at the governor's having released two persons in his capacity as chancellor, from a commitment ordered by the popular chamber during the course of the dispute.

The speech of His Honor Roger Hope Elletson, esq., lieutenant governor and commander in chief of His Majesty's island of Jamaica [to the members of the Legislature upon the opening of the session and the replies of the two houses to the same]. [Jamaica, 1766.]

Delivered in November, 1766.

Monday, December 21, 1767. The speech of His Honor Roger Hope Elletson, esq., lieutenant governor and commander in chief in and over this His Majesty's island of Jamaica . . . [to the members of the Legislature and the reply to the same]. [Jamaica, 1767.]

Occasioned by the refusal of the Council to pass an additional duty bill.

Jamaica. St. Jago de la Vega, October 24, 1769. The speech of His Excellency Sir William Trelawney, Bart., captain general, governor, and commander in chief of His Majesty's island of Jamaica [to the members of the Legislature, and replies of both houses to the same]. [Jamaica, 1769.]

The speech of His Excellency Sir William Trelawney, Bart., captain general, governor, and commander in chief of His Majesty's island of Jamaica . . . [to the Legislature at the opening of the session, and replies of the two houses to the same]. [Jamaica, 1770.]

The speech was delivered on February 13 and the replies on the fifteenth and sixteenth.

To His Excellency Sir William Trelawney, Bart., captain general, governor, and commander in chief of His Majesty's island of Jamaica . . . the remonstrance of the Assembly [and Trelawney's reply to the same]. [Jamaica, 1770.]

Protesting at the censure delivered for having refused to pass certain bills, notably one to provide for the royal troops. The governor met this action by dissolving the body.

To the King's most excellent Majesty in Council, the humble petition and memorial of the Assembly of Jamaica, voted in Assembly on the 28th of December, 1774. [St. Jago de la Vega, 1775.]

The famous memorial adopted on the eve of the American Revolution taking the stand that no law could bind Englishmen unless it had received the assent of their representatives and denying Parliament's right to legislate for the colonies.

REPORTS, ADDRESSES, MEMORIALS, ETC.—Continued.

To the King's Majesty. The humble petition and memorial of the Assembly of Jamaica. Philadelphia, 1775.

The first American edition of the preceding item, q. v.

Jamaica. To the King's most excellent Majesty in Council, the humble petition and memorial of the Assembly of Jamaica. Voted in Assembly, on the 28th of December, 1774. Philadelphia, 1775.

Another American edition of the Jamaican memorial, q. v.

To His Excellency Archibald Campbell, esq., captain general, governor, and commander in chief in and over this His Majesty's island of Jamaica, . . . the humble address of the Assembly. [Jamaica, 1783.]

Congratulating him on the arrival of Prince William Henry, who was honoring the island by a visit.

To His Royal Highness Prince William Henry . . . the humble address of the Council of Jamaica [and his reply]. [Jamaica, 1783.]

Occasioned by the prince's first visit to the island.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. The humble memorial and petition of the Council and Assembly of Jamaica. [St. Jago de la Vega?, 1784.]

Passed by the Assembly on December 4, 1784, and by the Council a week later. Presents a melancholy picture of the distress in the island. Holds that a complete cessation of commerce with America would be ruinous, and maintains that, particularly in times of emergency, the very existence of the colony depended upon facile intercourse with the near-by mainland. Petitions for reasonable rights of trade with the United States. The British North American colonies would never be able to meet Jamaican needs for supplies.

To the King's most excellent Majesty in Council. The humble memorial and petition of the Council and Assembly of Jamaica. [London, 1785.]

Urges freeing the American trade of restrictions.

Report from the committee appointed to inquire into the present state of the intercourse between the British West India islands, and His Majesty's colonies in North America, respecting the importation of rum and molasses into those colonies. St. Jago de la Vega, 1788.

In 1783 Quebec had imported 1,404 puncheons of West India rum, paying 6*d.* sterling per gallon duty, and 2,164 puncheons of rum from Great Britain on which no duty had been paid. In the same time Quebec had imported 2,112 puncheons of foreign West India molasses, paying 4*d.* sterling a gallon duty. The importation of such foreign molasses was rapidly increasing. It was converted into rum in Canada, hence the demand from there for British rum was decreasing and would cease unless the duty laid on British West India rum were removed or that on foreign molasses were greatly increased. The latter should be at least 1*s.* a gallon. Canadian distillers were being encouraged at the expense of the Caribbean planters. Nova Scotia and Newfoundland afforded no markets for West India rum. Trade between British North America and the foreign West Indies was detrimental to both the former and the British West Indies. Attacks the encouragement given to the importation of condemned spirits from Great Britain into British North America.

REPORTS, ADDRESSES, MEMORIALS, ETC.—Continued.

Two reports (one presented October 16, the other on November 12, 1788) from the committee of the honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, appointed to examine into and report to the house, the allegations and charges contained in the several petitions which have been presented to the British House of Commons, on the subject of the slave trade, and the treatment of the negroes, etc. London, 1789.

Reprinted from the Kingston edition of 1788, with slight changes in title page.

The principle of the act providing for temporary regulation of the slave trade was "founded in justice, humanity, and necessity. . . . It is notorious that vessels have been frequently crowded with a greater number of negroes than they ought in prudence to have carried." Recommends further regulations, as prohibiting the purchase of slaves who seemed to have been kidnapped, the carrying of an equal number of both sexes, and requiring ships to be equipped with ventilators and to be sufficiently stocked with provisions and water.

The West Indians had no concern in the slave trade. It was a purely British traffic, carried on by British subjects residing in Great Britain, and on their own capital. The negroes in Jamaica were not cruelly treated. They were protected by lenient and salutary laws which were executed with humanity.

Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, May, 1789, p. 450.

Report, resolutions, and remonstrance, of the honourable the Council and Assembly of Jamaica, at a joint committee, on the subject of the slave trade, in a session which began October 20, 1789. London, 1790.

Printed and distributed to members of Parliament by Stephen Fuller, agent for the island. The committee naturally opposed abolition, holding it would not promote the purposes of humanity. With the British demand for slaves ended, large numbers of prisoners in Africa would be killed instead of being sold into bondage. The islands would also be ruined. The trade was not peculiarly destructive to British seamen; the loss of negroes during the middle passage was exaggerated and could be ended by better shipping regulations. The then existing enormous disproportion between the sexes in Jamaica would make the breeding of a local stock out of the question for a long period. White labor could not be used. If abolition were to be adopted, the planters would be entitled to compensation for the damage done them. Denies that masters treated their blacks cruelly.

Proceedings of the honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, on the sugar and slave trade, in a session which began October 23, 1792. London, 1793.

Contains the report of a committee named to inquire into the state of the sugar trade, the probable effects on it of the late act of Parliament to regulate the allowance of drawback and payment of bounty on exportations and the consequences which would follow abolition.

The increased cost of production attendant upon the American war had brought ruin on many planters. The report urges the repeal of that part of the late act which regulated exportations from Great Britain to foreign markets.

Abolition would reduce output and create further ruin. If it were adopted it would have to be accompanied by full compensation. Denies the right of Parliament to legislate for and tax the colonies.

A most important document, presenting, as it does, an official view of conditions in the island at that time, with production and cost figures covering two periods of years, one before and the other after the American Revolution.

REPORTS, ADDRESSES, MEMORIALS, ETC.—Continued.

Copy of the representation and petition of the Assembly of Jamaica to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. St. Jago de la Vega, 1793.

Reprinted in 1811.

Instructions for the commandants of such merchant ships and vessels who shall have letters of marque and reprisal. Kingston, 1793.

Proceedings of the honourable House of Assembly [of Jamaica] relative to the Maroons; including the correspondence between the Right Hon. Earl Balcarres and the Hon. Major General Walpole during the Maroon rebellion; with the report of the joint special secret committee, to whom those papers were referred. St. Jago de la Vega, 1796.

The Maroons (descendants of the Spanish proprietors' slaves who had fled to the mountains on the capture of the colony by the English) rose against the Jamaicans in 1795 and were defeated the following year only with great difficulty. They were deported to Nova Scotia in 1796, and in 1800 were transferred to Sierra Leone. The London edition of this work (bearing the title *The Proceedings of the Governor and Assembly of Jamaica in Regard to the Maroon Negroes*, 1796) is prefaced by Bryan Edwards's introductory Account . . . of the Maroon Negroes, q. v.

Contains official correspondence between the governor (Lord Balcarres) and Major General Walpole relative to the removal of the Maroons to Nova Scotia. The latter opposed this action, holding it to be a breach of faith. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, January, 1797, pp. 49, 50.

Proceedings, The, of the governor and Assembly of Jamaica in regard to the Maroon negroes. London, 1796.

The English edition of the above, q. v.

Evidence and examinations taken before the secret committee of safety; laid before the House [i. e., the Assembly] on Friday the 14th and 21st of December, 1798. [St. Jago de la Vega, 1799.]

Report from the committee of the honourable House of Assembly, appointed to inquire into the state of the colony, as to trade, navigation, and culture, etc. . . . St. Jago de la Vega, 1800.

There had been a tremendous growth of coffee culture since the disasters in St. Domingo. Condemns the action of the home Government in reducing the drawback on exports. The war duties were burdening the planters greatly. The then depression in prices was caused by neutrals carrying enemy produce to European markets. Such sugar could be sold cheaper than the war charges burdened British product, so the latter was excluded from sale abroad and was piling up in English warehouses. The restrictions on the trade with America were further grievous burdens for the colonists. Condemns the slave trade regulating act as a measure which would lessen the number of negroes brought to the colonies. The island Legislature had done all that was consistent with the safety of the whites to improve the situation of the slaves. Jamaica was safe for the moment, thanks to the civil war in St. Domingo.

Report from a committee of the honourable House of Assembly appointed to inquire into the proceedings of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland relative to the slave trade. St. Jago de la Vega, 1804.

REPORTS, ADDRESSES, MEMORIALS, ETC.—Continued.

The report from a committee of the House of Assembly of Jamaica, appointed in a session, which began on October 23, 1804, to inquire into the proceedings of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland relative to the slave trade. London, 1805.

The English edition of the preceding item.

Report from a committee of the honourable House of Assembly appointed to inquire into various matters relative to the state of commerce and agriculture of the island; the probable effects thereon of opening the trade to the East Indies; and the operation of the present maximum on the exportation of sugar. Jamaica, 1813.

Further proceedings of the honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, relative to a bill introduced into the House of Commons, for effectually preventing the unlawful importation of slaves, and holding free persons in slavery, in the British colonies. To which are annexed, examinations taken upon oath before a committee of that House, for the purpose of disproving the allegations of the said bill. London, 1816.

A report of a committee of the honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, presented to the House, December 10, 1817, relative to the present state of the island, with respect to its population, agriculture, and commerce, and other matters referred to that committee, by order of the honourable House. London, 1818.

The outlook was held to be unsatisfactory owing to the cutting off of the supply of workers. Presents a sunny picture of the state of the blacks, and opposes any sudden change in their status. Differences between slave registration and tax-roll records were explained by the fact that masters at times managed to keep some of their human property from being assessed.

A return of slaves made in the precinct of St. Catherine in the year 1817, in compliance with the act 57 Geo. III, c. 15. Spanish Town, 1820.

Petition from the House of Assembly of Jamaica to the King, presented to His Majesty, at the levee, on Friday, February 23, 1821, by George Hibbert, the island agent, accompanied by Messrs. Charles Ellis, George Watson Taylor, and William Dickinson, members of the House of Commons, and proprietors of considerable estates in Jamaica. London, n. d. [1821].

The petition was approved by the Assembly on December 18, 1820. Relates the distress of the planters from the depreciation in value of sugar and rum. Returns were barely meeting the cost of production. The conquered colonies and the East were flooding the home market and slave-grown foreign colonial sugar excluded their product from European markets. Praying that their situation might be considered by Parliament.

Proceedings of the honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, in relation to those which took place in the British House of Commons, on May 15 last, in consequence of Mr. Buxton's motion for the gradual abolition of slavery throughout these colonies. Jamaica, 1823.

The committee held that the proceedings of the House of Commons and the conduct of the ministry were direct attempts to violate the constitu-

REPORTS, ADDRESSES, MEMORIALS, ETC.—Continued.

tion of Jamaica. It recommended "the most firm, strong, and constitutional measures to resist such attempt, and to preserve to inhabitants of this colony those rights which have been transmitted to them from their ancestors" (p. 4). The House contemplated the vote of May 15 with astonishment and apprehension, and would guard the rights of its constituency against every endeavor which might be made to infringe on them.

The work was distributed at the sole expense of the publisher of *The Royal Gazette* to his subscribers and to the editors of the leading papers in the United Kingdom, the United States, the West Indies, and the British colonies in North and South America. The latter were requested to reprint the same as an antidote "to the malignant and envenomed shafts of calumny and slander" against the West Indian interests.

Addresses and memorials to His Majesty, from the House of Assembly at Jamaica, voted in the years 1821 to 1826, inclusive; and which have been presented to His Majesty by the island agent. Printed by order of the House of Assembly of Jamaica. [London, 1828.]

A petition was presented in 1821 calling for the opening of normal trade relations with America; one in 1822 calling for an inquiry into the causes of West Indian distress; one in 1824 calling for compensation for losses incurred in the disorders following the receipt of the Bathurst circular regarding amelioration; one in 1825 asking for a repeal of the war duties on island produce; one in 1826 for the same purpose and also requesting the King to show his disapprobation of the unconstitutional interference of Parliament in internal affairs and calling for a pledge for compensation if Bathurst's proposed ameliorative measures were adopted.

Jamaica. House of Assembly, October 8, 1833. [The speech of the governor on opening the session and replies]. [Jamaica, 1833.]

Dealing largely with the questions which would follow the institution of emancipation, then being settled upon at home.

VOTES.

Votes of the House of Assembly, Jamaica, Oct. 11-Dec. 30, 1763. St. Jago de la Vega, 1764.

Votes of the honourable the House of Assembly [of Jamaica], October 31, 1775-January 13, 1781. Various bound up. St. Jago de la Vega, 1776-1781.

Votes of the honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, . . . July 3, 1781 to March 1, 1783. 6 vols. St. Jago de la Vega, 1781-1783.

Votes of the honourable the House of Assembly [for the years] 1784-1866. 82 vols. Jamaica, 1785-1866.

Votes of the honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica in a session begun November 4, 1794, and ended February 28, 1795. St. Jago de la Vega, 1795.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Those for the period 1749-1775 will be found in manuscript in the Public Record Office, London, under classification C. O. 153/8.

NEVIS

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Those for the period 1762-1833 will be found in manuscript in the Public Record Office, London, under classification C. O. 186/4-14.

MEMORIAL.

Nevis. To His Honor John Julius esq., commander in chief, for the time being, in and over all His Majesty's Leeward Charibbee Islands in America, chancellor, vice-admiral, and ordinary of the same, etc. The memorial of His Majesty's Council of his island of Nevis, and of the Assembly of the same island. . . . [No imprint, [1815.]

The Legislature called upon Julius to investigate charges against the captain-gunner for neglect of duty and illegal procedure in collecting the powder duty.

ST. KITTS

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Those for the period 1760-1835 will be found in manuscript in the Public Record Office, London, under classification C. O. 241/9-28.

MISCELLANEOUS.

St. Christopher. The humble petition and remonstrance of William Wharton, Joseph King, William Feuilleteau, Aretas Akers, Christopher Mardenbrough, sr., Anthony Bryan, and Henry Seaton, esqs., presented to His Excellency William Woodley, esq., on Wednesday the 22d of November, 1769. [St. Kitts, 1769.]

A document connected with the celebrated controversy as to whether or not members of the Council could vote for members of the Assembly. (See C. O. 152/49.)

The petitioners had withdrawn from the Assembly following the carrying of a resolution to the effect that Council members had no such right. They were thereupon arrested by the sergeant at arms and were confined in jail, where one of them died. They were subsequently declared to have been expelled and on refusal to pay "fees," were again confined, but were re-elected by their constituents. They here held that they had never been legally ousted and claimed their right of representation on the basis of the original election.

WOODLEY, General [WILLIAM].

The speeches . . . to the Councils and Assemblies of Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, and St. Christopher's, on his going to England with their addresses; and the addresses of the clergy of Nevis and the freeholders and inhabitants of St. Christopher's, to His Excellency on that occasion. St. Christopher, 1770.

ST. LUCIA

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Those for the period 1820-1834 will be found in manuscript in the Public Record Office, London, under classification C. O. 256/1, 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Adresse des planteurs et citoyens de l'isle Santa Lucie, à M. de Damas, gouverneur, et à l'Assemblée Coloniale de la Martinique. Fort Royal, Martinique, [1791].

Lettre ou instructions de l'Assemblée Générale Coloniale de l'isle Sainte-Lucie la fidelle, à J. B. Thounens, son député extraordinaire auprès de la Convention Nationale, suivie de quelques autres pièces sur le même sujet. [Paris, 1793.]

Minutes of Council, containing the appointment of commissioners commandant and commissioners to visit estates, together with the ordinance settling the taxes for the year 1827. [Castries, 1827.]

ST. VINCENT

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Those for the period 1769-1835 will be found in manuscript in the Public Record Office, London, under classification C. O. 263/1-7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Minutes of His Majesty's Legislative Council, held at the council chamber, Kingstown, on Friday, July 8, 1814, and of the House of Assembly, July 8, 1814. [Kingstown, 1814.]

The courts of the colony had been charged with demanding extortionate fees by Messrs. Boddington and Sharpe of Great Britain, parties to a late island suit, who had also cast reflections upon Governor Brisbane acting in his capacity as chancellor. The Council and Assembly held the decisions to have been founded in justice and equity and that the charges against the governor were unfounded.

Speech addressed by His Excellency Sir Charles Brisbane, K. C. B. to the Colonial Parliament of Saint Vincent, at the opening of their session, on Tuesday, March 30, 1819. [Kingstown], 1819.

With the Council's and Assembly's replies. Brisbane had been charged with "oppressive, tyrannical, and corrupt conduct" while acting in his capacity as chancellor. The legislative bodies here express their confidence in his integrity.

A communication from Sir Charles Brisbane, K. C. B., governor of St. Vincent, to the House of Assembly of that colony, inclosing Lord Bathurst's dispatch of July 9, with the joint reply of the Council and Assembly; and a letter depicting the alarm and danger excited by the insurrection in Demerara. London, 1823.

The governor's letter to the speaker of the Assembly in laying before that body the Bathurst recommendations for ameliorating the slaves' lot. Urges that an extended and liberal view of the question be taken and that the suggested reforms be instituted. A similar letter was sent to the president of the Council. The two bodies sent a joint reply. The circular had excited their alarm, their astonishment and indignation. The central Government had no right to unsettle or to depreciate island property, and any attempt to do so would be met with firm and unceasing opposition. The proposed measures are here subjected to severe destructive criticism.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

A communication from Sir Charles Brisbane, K. C. B., governor of St. Vincent, to the House of Assembly of that colony, dated August 17, 1826, inclosing certain bills for meliorating the condition of, and for emancipating the slave population of the colonies; transmitted by the Earl Bathurst, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the joint reply of the Council and Assembly thereto. London, 1826.

The Council and Assembly held most of the proposed enactments for ameliorating the condition of the slaves to be "unsound in principle and totally inapplicable . . . , ill-timed and inexpedient" for the then state of society in the colony. There was no need for a "protector of slaves." They opposed the accepting of slave evidence and compulsory manumission.

The then existing island code noir already met the proposed closing of Sunday markets, the abolishing of severe punishments, and the regulation of marriages. There was no separation of families among agricultural negroes in the island.

Address of His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart., to the two houses of Legislature of this island, on Tuesday, January 18, 1831. [Kingstown, 1831.]

Hill, successor to the late Sir Charles Brisbane, was meeting the Legislature for the first time.

TOBAGO

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Those for the period 1768–1835 will be found in manuscript in the Public Record Office, London, under classification C. O. 288/1–18.

REPORTS, ADDRESSES, ETC.

[Farewell speech of Governor Ricketts to the Legislature of Tobago and that body's reply, June 4, 1794]. [Scarborough, 1794.]

Ricketts had been transferred to Barbados to assume the governorship of that island.

Tobago. The governor's [i. e., Sir William Young's] speech to the two houses of the Legislature on opening the sessions, September 4, 1810. [Scarborough, 1810.]

Tobago. The governor's [i. e., Sir William Young's] speech on opening the sessions of the Legislature, July 9, 1811. [Scarborough, 1811.]

Tobago, 1814. The governor's [i. e., Sir William Young's] speech on opening the sessions of the Legislature, Tuesday, April 12, 1814. [Scarborough, 1814.]

Tobago. To His Excellency Sir William Young, Bart. . . . The address of the president and members of the Legislative Council of Tobago. [Scarborough, 1814.]

Replying to his address on opening the Legislature, April 12, 1814. Expressing the hope that the island would be retained by Great Britain under the treaty of peace with France about to be concluded.

REPORTS, ADDRESSES, ETC.—Continued.

Report of the joint committee appointed by the Board of Council and the House of General Assembly of Tobago upon the subject of the registry bill, now pending in the Commons House of Parliament of Great Britain. [Scarborough, 1816.]

No slaves had been unlawfully imported into Tobago. Parliament was taking over the right of the island Legislature in the matter of internal law making. If slavery was wrong, the blame fell on Parliament, which had encouraged it through decades. The African Institution was seeking to secure an inquisitorial control over the West Indians and their property; it was continually calumniating the planters instead of working to civilize Africa, its avowed object.

Petition of the House of General Assembly to His Excellent Majesty for the removal of His Excellency Sir Frederick Philipse Robinson from the government of the island of Tobago. [Scarborough, 1826.]

Robinson subsequently went to Europe on leave of absence and did not return to the colony.

TRINIDAD

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Those for the period 1803-1834 will be found in manuscript in the Public Record Office, London, under classification C. O. 298/1-9.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Those for the period 1773-1841 will be found in manuscript in the Public Record Office, London, under classification C. O. 316/1-4.

PART VI

HISTORICAL WRITINGS

THE WEST INDIES IN GENERAL

ANONYMOUS.

Account, An, of the late dreadful hurricane, which happened on the 31st of August, 1771. Also the damage done on that day in the islands of St. Christopher and Nevis, attempted to be ascertained. [No imprint, no date.]

The storm was one of the greatest in the history of the islands. The damage done on the several estates in St. Kitts and Nevis is listed parish by parish.

Authentic history of the English West Indies, with the manners and customs of the free inhabitants, including their civil and criminal laws, establishments, etc. London, 1810.

A brief sketch by one who, according to his statement (p. 2), had been for 20 years a resident of the sugar islands. Contains keen observations on local customs and society. Anti-slave in tone. An exceedingly rare work.

Authentic news from Martinico. Pilgrim [Govt. House, Barbados], February 10, 1794. Bridge Town, [1794].

A broadside reporting the progress of the expedition headed by Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Grey.

Authentic news from Martinico. Pilgrim, Monday, February 17, 1794. [Bridgetown, 1794.]

As above. Further word.

Authentic news from Martinico. Pilgrim, Saturday, February 22, 1794. [Bridgetown, 1794.]

As above.

"Battle of the Saints, The, 1782," in The W. I. Comm. Circ., April, 1912, p. 171.

Notices on Rodney's victory over de Grasse.

"An Old Naval Officer". Breaking the line. Statement of facts . . . connected with the great battle, 12th April, 1782. Cheltenham, 1830.

Arising out of the controversy over who was entitled to credit for the new tactics resulting in Rodney's defeat of de Grasse, the admiral or the civilian John Clerk. See under "Clerk."

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"Brief account of the desolation made in several of the West India islands by the late hurricane," in *The Gent. Mag.*, supplement for 1780, pp. 620-623.

A description of the havoc wrought in Jamaica by the storm of October 3, and in the Leeward Islands from October 9-16, 1780.

British America. London, 1900.

A cooperative work. Vol. III of the British Empire series.

"Chronological history of the West Indies," in *The Quar. Rev.*, July, 1828, pp. 193-241.

A review of Southey's work of this title, q. v.

"Circuitous route, The, of the mail packets," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, March 16, 1906, pp. 121-122.

Extracted from West India Committee records for 1780.

"Un Officier de l'État-Major de l'Armée." Détails sur quelquesuns des événemens qui ont eu lieu en Amérique pendant les années XI et XII. Paris, 1804.

Relative to operations in the West Indies, closing with the Peace of Amiens in 1802.

Explanation, An, of the case relating to the capture of St. Eustatius, in which is included the several commissions appointing the agents to manage the business of the capture. . . . London, 1786.

Written in the interest of the captors of this Dutch island during the American Revolution who found themselves involved in legal difficulties following the confiscation and sale of all goods there that they could lay their hands on.

Facts relating to the cruel treatment of the English prisoners of war at Point à Pitre and St. Martins. Antigua, 1796.

An exceedingly rare pamphlet. Charges the French with mistreating prisoners captured during the Anglo-French war in the West Indies in the 1790's.

Facts relative to the conduct of the war in the West Indies, collected from the speech of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, in the House of Commons, on the 28th of April, 1796, and from the documents laid before the House upon that subject. London, 1796.

Reverses suffered in the West Indies during the course of 1795 had resulted in sharp and wide-spread criticism of the Government. This work is based on Dundas' defense of the administration and supports it. Every human precaution had been taken to insure victory—the French successes could not be attributed to ministerial negligence. The appendix contains returns on men and supplies sent to the Caribbean, excerpted from parliamentary papers.

General James Grant of Ballindalloch, 1720-1806. Being an account of his long services in Flanders, America, and the West Indies. London, 1931.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"Glorious 12th of April, The," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, April 23, 1907, pp. 199, 200.

An account of Rodney's victory over de Grasse.

History, A, of Jamaica and Barbados, with an authentic account of the lives lost, and the damages sustained in each island, by the late hurricanes. London, 1781.

Consists of brief historical sketches of the islands with information on the late destructive tropical storms, all drawn from other works. Also contains a sermon alleged to have been preached at St. Clement's, Lombard Street, and states that profits arising from the sale of the pamphlet would be devoted to relief work among the Caribbean colonists. There was no such church, however, and this leads to questioning as to whether the compiler's motives were as disinterested as he professes them to have been. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, May, 1781, p. 386.

History, The, of North and South America . . . with an account of the West Indies and the American islands. . . . 2 vols. London, 1776.

The British Caribbean colonies are treated in Volume II, pp. 71-100. Of no particular value.

["Inadequate mail service"], in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, April 9, 1907, p. 173.

From West India Committee records, 1779.

"Mails, The—a parallel from 1814," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, March 23, 1915, p. 134.

Excerpted from West India Committee records, 1814.

"Naval and military transactions in the West Indies," in *The Gent. Mag.*, May, 1779, pp. 158 ff. and June, 1779, pp. 181 ff.

A plan of St. Lucia, showing the positions of the English and the French in December, 1778, the time of the landing of the former's expedition which captured the island, will be found opposite p. 185.

"Naval evolutions," in *Fraser's Mag.*, March, 1833, pp. 359-364.

A review of Douglas's work by the same title, q. v. Supports the claims of Sir Howard Douglas that his father, rather than John Clerk, suggested Rodney's winning maneuver of April 12, 1782.

"Naval tactics—breaking the enemy's line," in *The Ed. Rev.*, April, 1830, pp. 1-38.

Written around Douglas's *A Statement of Some Important Facts and Additional Statement of Facts*, q. v. Rodney, Sir Charles Douglas (then captain of the West India fleet), and John Clerk of Eldin, a retired merchant and author of *An Essay on Naval Tactics*, had all claimed credit for having suggested the winning maneuver of breaking the enemy's line at sea, first tried in the battle of April 12 and subsequently used in naval combats with brilliant results.

The latter had made some such proposal, but it does not seem to have come to Rodney's attention. Nearly 50 years later, the editor of a new edition (1827) of Clerk's work plead the latter's cause, and Sir Howard Douglas, the son of Sir Charles and an eminent writer on military subjects, took up the challenge and presented his father's claim to the honor in the above pamphlets. An indecisive controversy resulted. The reviewer supports Mr. Clerk's claims. Sir John Barrow, in *The Quarterly Review*, January, 1830, p. 71 ff. gives the credit to Rodney. See under "Clerk," "Knowles," "Douglas," and "Barrow."

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

An abridgement of this article was published in *The Scots Mag.*, November, 1805, pp. 852 ff.

"Particulars of the actions of April 9 and 12," in *The Scots Mag.*, June, 1782, pp. 285 ff.

An account of the celebrated encounter between Rodney and de Grasse.

Remarks on the letter address'd to two great men. London, 1760.

Contains an interesting item relative to the Caribbean group in London. "Many Gentlemen of the West Indies have seats in the British House of Commons" (pp. 46 ff.).

"Remarks on the sea fight of April 12," in *The Gent. Mag.*, July, 1782, p. 337.

Lists Rodney's captures and gives notes on the lives of certain officers killed in this decisive engagement. In no way connected with the controversy regarding the breaking of the enemy's line.

"Resolutions of the West India merchants concerning Lord Nelson," in *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, November, 1805, p. 392.

Expressing their appreciation of his services in securing the safety of the West Indies by going in search of Villeneuve.

"Rights, The, of ownership," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, October 1, 1907, pp. 469, 470.

Concerning the opposition of the West India interests in London to the plundering of the captured French islands on the part of the British military and naval forces. Excerpted from West India Committee records, 1794.

"Rodney and the navy of the eighteenth century," in *The Ed. Rev.*, January, 1892, pp. 166-200.

Written around a review of Hannay, *English Men of Action: Rodney* (London, 1891).

Short, A, account of the naval actions of the last war. . . . London, 1787.

Written to show that "the French nation never gave more slender proofs of maritime greatness than during that period." Reviewed in *The Scots Mag.*, September and October, 1788, pp. 449 ff., 498 ff.; *The Mo. Rev.*, December, 1788, pp. 547, 548.

"West Indian mail service," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, October 15, 1907, p. 488.

Excerpted from West India Committee records, 1787.

ANSON, Capt. W. V.

The life of John Jervis, Admiral Lord St. Vincent. London, 1913.

Vice Admiral Jervis was commander in chief of an expedition to the West Indies in 1793. He and Gen. Sir Charles Grey, heading the troops, captured Martinique and Guadeloupe the following spring and adopted a high-handed attitude toward the residents. The West India planters and merchants in London protested to the Government against their policy of confiscation or levying payments to give immunity from the same lest this result in retaliative acts by the enemy. The ministry disapproved of their action but held that it could not publicly disavow the same. (*Soc. of Plant. and Mer.*, Min. of Meetings, August 28, 1794 and May 25, 1795.)

ASPINALL, Sir ALGERNON.

British West Indies, The. Their history, resources, and progress. London, 1912.

The author has been secretary of the West India Committee, London, since 1898. One of the best twentieth-century works on the islands. Primarily a consideration of social and economic problems with emphasis on the period since the middle of the eighteen hundreds. The first two chapters are devoted to a political history of the group.

"Faulknor the undaunted," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, February 8 and 22 and March 8, 1917, pp. 47 ff., 71 ff., and 89 ff.

Faulknor contributed greatly to the success of British arms in the expedition against the French West Indies in 1794-95.

West Indian tales of old. London, 1912.

Includes accounts of the successful siege of Brimstone Hill, St. Kitts, by the French in January, 1782 (chapter 3); of Rodney's victory over de Grasse, April 12, 1782 (chapter 4); of the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Chaguaramas Bay, Trinidad, in February, 1797 (chapter 5); of the occupation of Diamond Rock off the coast of Martinique by the English under Hood in 1804 and of its defense in face of the enemy for more than 18 months (chapter 6); of La Grange's descent on Dominica and of Prevost's defense of the island in 1805 (chapter 7); and of young Nelson's attempts to break up smuggling in Nevis after the American Revolution (chapter 8).

BARING, MRS. HENRY, ed.

The diary of the Right Hon. William Windham, 1784 to 1810. London, 1866.

Windham served as Secretary of State for War and the Colonies in the "ministry of all talents" formed in 1806. His diary, a striking document because of his painful self-analysis, contains casual references to a West Indian appointment, his views on slavery, etc. (See pp. 466, 468.) Excerpts appear in Ponsonby, *English Diaries*. . . (London, 1923), pp. 184 ff.

BARROW, Sir JOHN.

"Rodney's battle of 12th April," in *The Quar. Rev.*, January, 1830, pp. 50-79.

Written around Douglas's, *A Statement of Some Important Facts*, q. v. The reviewer credits Rodney with having been the originator of the winning maneuver of breaking the enemy line, as against the claims of John Clerk and Sir Charles Douglas, those of the latter having just been renewed in the above work by his son, Sir Howard.

BATES, H. W.

Central America, the West Indies, and South America. London, 1878.

A volume in Stanford's *Compendium of Geography and Travel*. Contains three chapters on the Caribbean islands as a whole.

BEATSON, ROBERT.

Naval and military memoirs of Great Britain, from 1727 to 1783. 6 vols. London, 1804.

For actions in the West Indies during the period of the American Revolution, see Volumes IV, V, VI. (The latter is an appendix with orders, etc., supplementing the others.)

BLANE, Sir GILBERT.

Account of the battle between the British and French fleets in the West Indies on April 12, 1782, in a letter to Lord Dalrymple, British minister at the court of Warsaw. No imprint, n. d. [London, 1782.]

Sir Gilbert Blane was private physician to Lord Rodney and later physician to the fleet during the years 1779-1783. It was through his instrumentality that lemon juice became a regularly used preventive against scurvy, reducing the mortality rate among seamen tremendously. He was a witness of the decisive sea battle of April 12, 1782, and this letter covering it was written 10 days after. Gives an account of the action and the then state of the two fleets.

BONWICK, JAMES.

The British colonies and their resources. 4 vols. London, 1886.

For a brief historical sketch and an outline of economic developments in the West Indies, see the volume on America, pages 58-96.

BRADLEY, ARTHUR G.

Britain across the seas—America. London, n. d. [ca. 1910].

The West Indies are treated in pages 377 ff.

BRENTON, Capt. E. P.

The life of the Earl of St. Vincent. 2 vols. London, 1838.

For St. Vincent, see under "Anson." This work by Brenton is so unscholarly as to be of slight value.

BRIDGES, Sir GEORGE (LORD RODNEY).

Letters . . . to His Majesty's ministers, etc., relative to the capture of St. Eustatius, and its dependencies; and showing the state of war in the West Indies at that period. . . . London, 1790.

Written to vindicate his conduct following the capture of St. Eustatius, when all goods taken there were confiscated and sold.

Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, October, 1790, p. 923.

BRUCE, Sir CHARLES.

The broad stone of empire. Problems of crown colony administration. 2 vols. London, 1910.

A study of present-day colonial government in territories under the direct rule of the Crown. Chapters 2-4 of the first volume contain a survey of colonial policy from 1815 to 1868.

BRYAND [sic], EDOUARD names [reversed].

Histoire de St. Domingue depuis 1789, jusqu'en 1794. Paris, 1812.

One of the two French editions of Bryan Edwards's *An Historical Survey of the French Colony in the Island of St. Domingo*, q. v. For the other, see under "Edwards."

BULLOCK, J. M.

The making of the West Indies. The Gordons as colonists. Buckie, n. d. [ca. 1915].

Contains digests of all traces of members of this family in their relation to the West Indies, found in public records, chiefly the slave compensation papers, and in Oliver's Antigua, The Gent. Mag., etc. Privately printed.

CAMPBELL, Lord JOHN.

The lives of the Lord Chancellors and Keepers of the Great Seal of England from the earliest times till the reign of King George IV. 7 vols. London, 1845-1847.

For Lord Thurlow in the case of *Campbell vs. Hall* (the "Grenada case" of 1774 regarding the 4½ per cent export duties), see Volume V, page 513. For his defense of slavery, see Volume V, page 620.

CAMPBELL, JOHN; BERKENHOUT, Dr.; YORKE, HENRY R.; and STEVENSON, WILLIAM.

Lives of the British admirals, containing also a new naval history from the earliest periods . . . with the lives of the most eminent naval commanders . . . 8 vols. London, 1812-1817.

This work was originally begun by Campbell (edition of 1748). Continued to 1779 by Doctor Berkenhout and to 1815 by Yorke and Stevenson. Contains good accounts of Rodney and Hood and their exploits in the Caribbean.

CAULFIELD, Col. JAMES E.

One hundred years' history of the Second Battalion, West India Regiment, from date of raising, 1795 to 1898. London, 1899.

This black regiment was formed only with great difficulty due to the opposition of the planters to having negroes put under arms. See also Fortescue, *A History of the British Army*, IV, p. 453.

CHALMERS, Colonel.

Remarks on the late war in St. Domingo, with observations on the relative situation of Jamaica, and other interesting subjects. London, 1803.

The author was formerly inspector general of British colonial troops in St. Domingo. Holds that the enormous losses suffered there were due to mismanagement of affairs rather than to the magnitude of the undertaking, the strength of the black Republicans, or the lukewarm aid given by the inhabitants who had called for British aid.

Assails French policy toward the blacks before their revolt. Holds that the negro power was not really strong. Jamaica was the most defensible island in the West Indies. Reviewed in The Gent. Mag., November, 1804, p. 1043.

CHEVALIER, Capt. EDOUARD.

Histoire de la marine française pendant la Guerre de l'Indépendance Américaine, précédée d'une étude sur la marine militaire de la France . . . depuis le commencement du XVII^e siècle. . . . Paris, 1877.

Histoire de la marine française sous la Première République. Paris, 1886.

CHEVALIER, Capt. EDOUARD—Continued.

Histoire de la marine française sous le Consulat et l'Empire.
Paris, 1886.

See the above and the two preceding volumes for the Anglo-French struggle in the West Indies.

CHURCHILL, J. SPENCER.

The Leeward Islands. London, 1898.

Presents a survey of the several islands' history.

CLARKE, JAMES S., and MACARTHUR, JOHN.

The life of Admiral Lord Nelson. 2 vols. London, 1809.

The most adequate biography, though not always to be trusted. Gives an account of Lord (then Captain) Nelson's activities in breaking up illicit American trade in the West Indies after 1783. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, December, 1810, pp. 556 ff. and January, April, and July, 1811, pp. 46 ff., 354 ff., 44 ff.; *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, January, February, March, April, 1810, pp. 38 ff., 118 ff., 202 ff., 283 ff.

CLERK, JOHN.

An essay on naval tactics. London, 1804.

The original edition had appeared years before. In this, the second edition, the author for the first time publicly claimed credit for having suggested the maneuver of breaking the enemy line which brought victory to Rodney on April 12, 1782. In the preface to an 1827 edition, an anonymous naval officer expanded this claim. The result was a ridiculous controversy between partisans of Clerk, Sir Charles Douglas, and Rodney, for each of whom exclusive honor was sought. See under "Douglas," "Barrow," "Knowles," and "White."

COBBETT, WILLIAM.

Rural rides . . . with economical and political observations.
2 vols. London, 1886.

The record of trips made into country parts of England by this celebrated author and reformer from 1821-1832 to study the state of agriculture. In speaking of Cheltenham, Cobbett refers in biting terms to the "West India floggers" to be found at such watering places. Excerpts, including the above, are published in Ponsonby, *English Diaries*, pp. 280 ff.

COKE, THOMAS.

A history of the West Indies, containing the natural, civil, and ecclesiastical history of each island, with an account of the missions instituted in those islands, from the commencement of their civilization; but more especially of the missions which have been established in that archipelago by the society late in connexion with the Rev. John Wesley. 3 vols. Vol. I, Liverpool, 1808; Vols. II and III, London, 1810 and 1811, respectively.

A source work for the establishment of Methodist missions in the West India colonies. Written to fill what Coke felt to be a gap in Edwards's *History* (the third edition had appeared but shortly before), which contained no reference to sectarian activities in the Caribbean. Coke's production, in its civil and natural history sections, is vastly inferior to Edwards's classic, which he has used freely, but those portions devoted to very full accounts of missionary labors form a natural complement to the latter.

CORBETT, JULIAN S.

England in the Seven Years' War. 2 vols. London, 1907.

Records that on December 9, 1762, during the debate in Parliament on the peace which Bute and Bedford had concluded with Choiseul, among other things restoring Guadeloupe and Martinique to France and accepting Canada instead, a turbulent crowd outside roared its disapproval of the treaty. (II, pp. 363, 364.)

"Private papers of George, second Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty, 1794-1801," in Publications of the Navy Records Society, Vols. XLVI and XLVIII.

See Volume XLVI, pages 131-229 and 281-295, for operations in the West Indies in 1795-96.

CUNDALL, FRANK.

"Battle of the Saints, The," in The W. I. Comm. Circ., November 16, 1916, pp. 452-453.

Concerning Rodney's victory over de Grasse on April 12, 1782.

"Colonization of the Caribbean, The," in United Empire, September, 1910, pp. 620 ff.

Contains a historical chart of Caribbean history, with events for each colony recorded in columns by centuries.

"Fate of a convoy in 1782, The," in The W. I. Comm. Circ., August 25, 1914, p. 389.

A number of the ships captured by Rodney on April 12, 1782, encountered a hurricane and foundered on the triumphant trip home to England.

"Footnote to the life of Nelson, A," in The W. I. Comm. Circ., November 16, 1915, p. 496.

A card of thanks on the part of Captain Harrison and his fellow officers at the camp before St. John's Castle for Captain Nelson's courtesy to them during their passage from Jamaica appeared in The Royal Gazette, of Jamaica, May 13, 1780.

"Printing press in the West Indies, The," in The W. I. Comm. Circ., February 2, 1919, p. 61.

Data regarding early island presses.

"Royal visits to the West Indies," in The W. I. Comm. Circ., August 19, September 16 and 30, and October 14, 1920, pp. 241 ff., 260 ff., 276 ff., 290 and 307.

DAVEY, RICHARD.

"Historical documents connected with the history of the West Indies at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition," in The Antiquary (London), November, 1886, pp. 211 ff.

Included in the exhibit was a file of Grenadan newspapers for 1792-93. Quotes from slave advertisements, theatrical notices, etc., contained in the same.

DAVIS, N. D.

Battle off Dominica in 1782, The. Demerara, 1882.

A brief account of the decisive battle of April 12, 1782, in which Rodney defeated de Grasse and thus assured continued British supremacy over the French in the Antilles.

Capitulation of 1803, The. (From the diary of an army doctor.) Demerara, 1903.

Contains an account of the British attack on Demerara, and its capture, from the diary of Doctor O'Maley of the royal forces. A historical introduction by the editor precedes the excerpts from the physician's journal.

"Capitulation to the French in 1782, The," in *Timehri*, VI n. s. (2d), pp. 22 ff.

The Dutch colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice had been captured by the British in February, 1781. This article covers their subsequent surrender by the British to the French on February 3, 1782. The British had their revenge when Rodney destroyed de Grasse's fleet in April of the same year.

Capitulation to the French, in 1782, The. No imprint, n. d. [Georgetown, 1892.]

A reprint of the above article.

"Fight between the *Peacock* and the *Hornet*, The," in *Timehri*, III n. s. (2d), pp. 86 ff.

The *Hornet*, an American privateer, fell in with the *Peacock* off Demerara in February, 1813, and sank the latter.

Fight between the *Peacock* and the *Hornet*, The. Demerara, 1889.

A reprint of the above article.

"Historical geography of the West Indies, The," in *Timehri*, June, 1891, pp. 135 ff.

Written around a review of the first edition of Lucas, *Historical Geography of the West Indies*.

Historical geography of the West Indies, The. Georgetown, Demerara, 1891.

A reprint of the above.

Westward ho! With Nelson in 1805. Demerara, 1896.

A sketch of the admiral's unsuccessful pursuit of Villeneuve into West Indian waters shortly before Trafalgar.

DE CHARMILLY, VENAULT.

Answer by way of a letter to Bryan Edwards, Esq., M. P., F. R. S., planter of Jamaica, etc., containing a refutation of his "Historical Survey on the French Colony of St. Domingo, etc." London, 1797.

A translation of the original French edition, q. v. This, the English edition, is reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, August, 1798, pp. 701, 702, and in *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, February, 1798, p. 108.

DE CHARMILLY, VENAULT—Continued.

Lettre à Monsieur Bryan Edwards . . . en réfutation de son ouvrage intitulé "Vues Historiques sur la Colonie Française de Saint-Domingue." Londres, 1797.

Written in reply to Edwards's condemnation of French treatment of the St. Domingan blacks and the action of the French toward the English who intervened from Jamacia to aid the island whites, appearing in his *Historical Survey*, q. v. The author was for 14 years a planter. He had remained in St. Domingo during the early days of the revolution and had been one of the members of the colonial General Assembly commissioned to negotiate a transfer to English control. He held that Edwards wrote from insufficient information and that, being a sugar planter, he was opposed to the island's passing to the British and thus becoming a competitor of the old Caribbean colonies in the home market. Also published in an English edition listed on the preceding page.

DE GRASSE, Comte.

Mémoire . . . sur le combat naval du 12 Avril, 1782, avec les plans des positions principales des armées respectives. No imprint, no date. [Paris, 1782.]

A work written in self-justification. Describes, position by position, the memorable combat with Rodney, as a result of which the latter destroyed the French fleet and saved Great Britain's position in the Caribbean. With eight plates, showing the locations of various vessels at different periods.

DE GRASSE, Comte ALEXANDRE.

Notice biographique sur l'Amiral C^{te} de Grasse d'après les documents inédits. Paris, 1840.

For Admiral de Grasse and the naval battle with the English, fought on April 12, 1782.

DE JONNÈS, ALEXANDRE MOREAU.

Adventures in wars of the Republic and Consulate, 1791-1805. London, 1920.

A translation of *Aventures des Guerres* (edition of 1893), q. v.

Aventures des guerres. 2 vols. Paris, 1858.

The author entered the French army as a boy and saw heavy service in the years which followed. He was but 27 in 1805, with which date the work closes. The major portion was written during his imprisonment following the capitulation of Martinique in 1809. He served for some time as staff officer to Victor Hughes, governor of Guadeloupe, and later to Admiral Villaret-Joyeuse, captain-general of Martinique. Among other engagements during the Napoleonic war period, he participated in the operations against the British in the West Indies in 1795-96 and 1805, and witnessed the destruction of Cape French, St. Domingo, in 1801. While in the Caribbean, he made numerous geologic surveys. A most valuable contribution to an understanding of the troubled interisland relations of that period. A second, condensed French edition was published in 1893; an English translation of this, by Brig. Gen. A. J. Abdy, appeared under the title *Adventures in Wars of the Republic and Consulate*, with a London imprint in 1920.

DE NOAILLES, Vicomte.

Marins et soldats français en Amérique pendant la Guerre de l'Indépendance des Etats-Unis. Paris, n. d.

For the Anglo-French struggle in the West Indies.

DE POYEN, Lieut. Col. H.

Les guerres des Antilles de 1793 à 1815. Paris, 1896.

A study of Anglo-French and French revolutionist relations. An excellent treatment of the subject, written from documents in the French archives.

DESSALLES, ADRIEN.

Histoire générale des Antilles. 5 vols. Paris, 1847-48.

The work is divided into two series, first (Vols. I, II, III) and second (Vols. IV, V). Volumes I, II, IV, and V contain a *Histoire Politique et Commerciale des Antilles* by Dessalles himself; Volume III, a *Histoire Législative des Antilles*, ou *Annales du Conseil Souverain de la Martinique*, written by his grandfather, Pierre Dessalles, member of the Sovereign Council of Martinique, in 1786, and here reprinted with notes by the grandson.

The work as a whole covers the history of the islands from colonial beginnings to the death of Louis XV, with special reference to the work of the French, and with emphasis on the connection between naval power and a colonial empire. Appendixes reproduce official documents relating to the French islands. These are of great value as many are inaccessible elsewhere. Only a portion of Volume V, pp. 349 ff., is concerned with the period we are considering.

Notice historique sur la marine française, pour servir d'introduction à l' "Histoire des Antilles." Paris, 1845.

DE THIERRY, C.

"Colonials at Westminster," in *United Empire*, January, 1912, pp. 79 ff.

There were two West Indians in the House of Commons in 1737—Sir W. Codrington and Sir W. Stapleton. In 1757 there were three—the second Sir W. Codrington, Edwin Lascelles (later Lord Harewood), and William Beckford. There were still three in 1787—Edward Lascelles (nephew of Lord Harewood and later the first Earl of Harewood), Sir Ralph Payne (later Baron Lavington), and William Beckford (son of the above Beckford). In 1820, Charles Ellis (his family had intermarried with the Beckfords and he later became Baron Seaford) and J. Scarlett held seats. The author does not include members whose fortunes rested on West Indian estates. The number of such was very great and their voice in legislation affecting the Caribbean possessions was frequently decisive.

For the Paynes, whose home was St. Kitts, see *Caribbeana*, July, 1911, pp. 97 ff.

"Distinguished West Indians in England," in *United Empire*, October, 1912, pp. 828 ff.

Deals with members of Caribbean families who achieved prominence in other than political fields. A few of the best known are given here. Sir George Downing served Cromwell in delicate missions on the continent, Christopher Codrington founded Codrington College in Barbados and left money and his library to All Souls, Oxford. Cardinal Manning was a leader in religious and social work in England. Sir Edward Codrington (grandnephew of Christopher) was the hero of Navarino. His two sons played prominent parts in the Crimean War. James Stephen (son of James Stephen of abolition fame) was one of the most celebrated lawyers of the early Victorian era, adviser to the Colonial Department, and drafter of the Emancipation Act.

DOUGLAS, Sir HOWARD.

Naval evolutions, containing a review and refutation of the principal essays and arguments advocating Mr. Clerk's claims in relation to the action of April 12, 1782. London, 1832.

DOUGLAS, Sir HOWARD—Continued.

Written to support the author's claim that his father, and not Mr. Clerk, should be given credit for having suggested the maneuver of breaking the enemy line which resulted in victory over de Grasse. For the controversy, see under "Clerk," "Knowles," "White," and "Barrow," and "Naval Tactics," in *The Ed. Rev.*, April, 1830, pp. 1-38, etc.

Statement of some important facts, A, supported by authentic documents, relating to the operation of breaking the enemy's line, as practiced for the first time in the celebrated battle of April 12, 1782. London, 1829.

See above.

Additional statement of facts relative to the breaking of the line on April 12, 1782. London, 1830.

See above.

DU PERRON, JOACHIM, Comte de Reval.

Journal particulier d'une campagne aux Indes occidentales (1781-82). Paris, n. d. [1898.]

The author was a sublieutenant in the French forces which sailed from Brest in March, 1781, in the fleet of the Count de Grasse. He participated in the struggle carried on throughout the length of the West India islands, in the Chesapeake campaign which ended with the fall of Yorktown, and in the determining naval battle of April 12, 1782, in which the French fleet was broken up by Rodney, who thus saved the sugar colonies to the British. A typical service work, with numerous diagrams. Contains interesting observations on island and colonial American life.

DWARRIS, Sir FORTUNATUS.

Substance of the three reports of the commissioners of inquiry into the administration of civil and criminal justice in the West Indies. London, 1827.

Dwarris, a British lawyer of Jamaican birth, was in 1822 named member of a commission sent out to the British West Indies to study the administration of justice there. Three reports were made by the body, and this work contains a digest of them. It was found that there was a total want of any fixed principles of colonial jurisprudence throughout the islands. While the laws of all of them had a general resemblance due to their having been derived from English statutes, there was an infinite variety of distinctions in consequence of their having been passed by Legislatures separate from and independent of each other. Consequently the competency of the several colonies' courts varied greatly. Does not recommend interfering with already existing judicial bodies to any great extent. Proposes, rather, retaining all such and calling on the colonial Assemblies to alter their local laws so as to modify existing institutions in some degree. Recommends the creation of two circuits, each with judges and an attorney general appointed in England and independent of the colonies.

EDEN, CHARLES H.

The West Indies. London, 1880.

A "popular" work based on secondary material, sketching the history of the Caribbean region. About half the book is devoted to the British islands. Of no particular value.

EDOUARD, BRYAN [sic].

Histoire civile et commerciale des colonies anglaises dans les Indes occidentales; depuis leur découverte par Christophe Colomb jusqu'à nos jours; suivie d'un tableau historique et politique de l'île de Saint-Domingue avant et depuis la révolution française. Paris, an. IX.

A French translation of his *History, Civil and Commercial*, and his *An Historical Survey* of . . . St. Domingo.

EDWARDS, BRYAN.

Abridgement, An, of Mr. Edwards' civil and commercial history of the British West Indies. 2 vols. London, 1794.

"Beschreibung der brittischen kolonien in Westindien," in Auswahl der Besten Ausländischen Geographischen und Statistischen Nachrichten zur Aufklärung der Völker und Länderkunde. Halle, 1794-1800.

A German translation from his *History, Civil and Commercial*.

Burgerlyke en handelkundige geschiedenis van de engelsche volkplantingen in de West-Indiën. 6 vols. Haarlem, 1794-1799.

A Dutch translation of his *History, Civil and Commercial*.

Extracto do livro quinto da Historia Civil e Commercial das Colonios Occidentales Inglezia. Lisbon, 1798.

A Portuguese translation of a portion of his *History, Civil and Commercial*.

Geschichte des revolutionskriegs in Sanct Domingo. 2 vols. Leipzig, 1798.

A German translation of his *An Historical Survey*.

Geschiedkundige beschouwing van St. Domingo. Haarlem, 1802.

A Dutch edition of his *An Historical Survey*.

Histoire de l'île Saint Domingue. Paris, an. XI [1802].

A French edition of his *Historical Survey*, with a continuation to date. Another appeared in 1812 under a slightly different title, with the author's name given as Edouard Bryand (incorrectly spelled and order reversed). See under "Bryand."

Historical survey, An, of the French colony in the island of St. Domingo. London, 1807.

Published with his work on the Maroons, Sir William Young's Tour, and an autobiographical sketch. The author condemns the French settlers' treatment of the negroes and passes severe judgment upon the former's conduct toward the English who came to their aid from Jamaica in 1793. Edwards was opposed to the island's passing under British control and thus competing with the old sugar colonies in the home market. His stand was assailed by Venault de Charmilly in a public letter, q. v. The first edition was reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, April and May, 1797, pp. 319 ff. and 406 ff. Statistics on plantations, etc., excerpted from this work, appear in *Annals of Ag.*, XXVIII (1797), pp. 444, 445.

EDWARDS, BRYAN—Continued.

History, The, civil and commercial, of the British colonies in the West Indies. 2 vols. London, 1793.

A classic in British Caribbean literature and probably the most famous work in the field. Standard for over a century, and still in many respects the best book on the subject up to the close of the eighteenth century. The author, born in England, became associated with his uncle, a wealthy Jamaican planter, about 1760, and later fell heir to that relative's property. He was a leading figure in the colonial Assembly, where he attacked the restrictions imposed by Great Britain on American-West Indian trade after 1783. In 1792, he returned to England, where he became a highly successful Caribbean merchant, founder of a bank, and a member of Parliament. His book is written from the point of view of a planter, unrestricted trade with America and the freeing of West Indian produce from hampering British import duties being argued for. Supports regulation of the slave trade. Of immeasurable value for contemporary conditions, showing the state of affairs after the American war and before the abolition of the traffic in blacks. Statistics, particularly those relative to commerce and those covering the earlier period, are, however, now known to be inaccurate, as the author did not have proper access to official papers, and such as he could and did most conscientiously consult have proven to be generally unreliable. Edwards was indebted to his friend Edward Long (q. v.), then also in England, for much of his material.

Other editions appeared in London in 1794 (2 vols.), 1798 (1 vol.), 1801 (3 vols., including his *An Historical Survey of the French Colony in the Island of St. Domingo*, an autobiographical sketch and *Young's Tour Through the Several Islands of Barbados, St. Vincent, Antigua, Tobago, and Grenada, in the Years 1791 and 1792*) and 1807 (3 vols.); in Dublin in 1793 (2 vols.); in Philadelphia in 1805-6 (4 vols., with *A Sketch of the Bahama Islands* by D. McKinnen); in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charleston in 1810 (4 vols.); and in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, 1819 (5 vols.). Original edition reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, January, 1794, pp. 50-53; April, 1795, p. 323; *The Annual Register* for 1793, pp. 417 ff.; *The Scots Mag.*, February and March, 1794, pp. 89 ff., 133 ff.; *The Mo. Rev.*, XIV n. s. (1794), pp. 158, 292; and the second edition in *Ibid.*, XVII n. s. (1795), p. 192. Vol. III is reviewed in *Ibid.*, XXXVIII n. s. (1802), p. 89. The author's views on the slave trade are assailed in William Preston, *A Letter to Bryan Edwards*, q. v.

Storia dell'isola di S. Domingo. Torino, anno XI [1802].

An Italian translation of the an. XI French translation of his *An Historical Survey*.

EGERTON, HUGH E.

Origin, The, and growth of the English colonies and of their system of government—an introduction to Mr. C. P. Lucas's *Historical Geography of the British Colonies*. Oxford, 1903.

"System, The, of British colonial administration of the crown colonies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries compared with the system prevailing in the nineteenth century," in *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, fourth series, Vol. I, (1918), pp. 190-217.

A lecture for the most part sketching Jamaican constitutional development.

EKINS, SIR CHARLES.

Naval battles from 1744 to the peace in 1814, critically reviewed and illustrated. London, 1824.

ELLIS, Major ALFRED B.

The history of the First West India Regiment. London, 1885.

Written to urge the advisability of creating general British colonial armies for the defence of the Empire. That plan had first been tried out in the Caribbean, where negro troops had been raised as a consequence of the terrible mortality rate among the white forces. The First West India Regiment came into existence in May, 1795, incorporating two corps which dated from 1779 and early 1795 respectively. Black troops were made a permanent feature of the regiment, and at once proved their worth as soldiers. Gives a detailed account of that organization's history from earliest days through the Ashanti Expedition of 1881—nearly a century of uninterrupted existence.

FAIRBANK, WILLIAM.

The surprising life and adventures of Maria Knowles. . . . Also an account of her going to the West Indies, where her husband died, and her return to England. Newcastle, [1800?].

Maria, the daughter of a Cheshire County farmer, was in love with a soldier named Cliff. During the Napoleonic war period she enlisted in the English army so as to be near him, and was wounded in Flanders. Her sex was then discovered, and she and Cliff, who had become an adjutant, were married. His regiment was subsequently sent to the West Indies and she accompanied him thither.

FISCHER, ALFRED.

Die hurricanes oder drehstürme westindiens. Gotha, 1908.

Considers the causes and characteristics of Caribbean hurricanes. Contains a list of and data on those occurring from 1831 to 1903. A portion of this work was published in 1907 as a University of Bonn doctoral dissertation under the title *Die Hurricanes oder Drehstürme Westindiens in ihrem Wesen und Charakter*.

FISKE, AMOS KIDDER.

The West Indies. A history of the islands of the West Indian archipelago, together with an account of their physical characteristics, natural resources, and present condition. New York, 1899.

A popular work, occasioned by the Spanish-American War. For slavery, see chapter 10; for the British Caribbean, chapters 11, 18, 19, 28, 30, 31, 33, and 35 to 38.

FORTESCUE, J. W.

A history of the British army. In progress. London, 1899-.

Volume III covers the period 1763-1793; Volumes IV-IX from 1794 to the treaty of Vienna; Volume X, 1814-15; and Volume XI, 1815-1838. For detailed accounts of operations in the Caribbean, see the indexes to the several volumes under "West Indies." The author has no sympathy for local patriotism. Violently assails the West India body in London for its influence on the Government in directing military expeditions. (Vol. IV, p. 432.)

FOWLER, Mr.

A general account of the calamities occasioned by the late tremendous hurricanes and earthquakes in the West India islands, foreign as well as domestic. London, 1781.

A collection of accounts published in various journals, with petitions to and resolutions of the House of Commons in behalf of the sufferers from the disasters of 1781.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN.

Autobiography. New York, 1901.

Gives splendid glimpses of the close commercial and social relations existing between the mainland and West India colonies. Collins, one of Franklin's friends, went to Barbados as a tutor (p. 35); another, Charles Osborne, became an eminent lawyer in the sugar islands (p. 40); and Franklin's old employer, the printer Keimer, set himself up in Barbados after having suffered reverses in Philadelphia (p. 70).

GILPIN, W. M.

Memoirs of Josias Rogers, Esq., commander of His Majesty's ship *Quebec*. London, 1808.

Rogers was a member of Sir John Jervis's and Sir Charles Grey's expedition to the West Indies in 1793. He took part in the attacks on Martinique, St. Lucia and Guadeloupe, and later sailed about the Caribbean in search of French privateers and supply ships. He landed in Grenada in 1795 to assist the English inhabitants in putting down the insurrection on that island. While there, he fell a victim to the yellow fever.

GIRAULT, ARTHUR.

Principes de colonisation et de législation coloniale. 5 vols. Paris, 1921-1930.

Records that Choiseul boasted of having trapped the English, who were induced to return Guadeloupe and Martinique in consideration for being given Canada, at the close of the Seven Years' War (Vol. I, p. 119).

HANNAY, DAVID.

English men of action: Rodney. London, 1891.

A popular account of no particular merit. Reviewed in The Ed. Rev., January, 1892, pp. 166 ff.

HART, FRANCIS RUSSELL.

Admirals of the Caribbean. Boston, 1922.

A popular work. Contains an account of Rodney and de Grasse's combat of 1782.

HAWKE, EDWARD G.

The British Empire and its history. London, 1931.

The West Indies are treated in book 3, chapter 3.

[HAY, SIR ANDREW LEITH.]

"A British Officer." Memoirs of the late Lieut. Gen. Sir James Leith, G. C. B. Barbados, 1817.

Leith was appointed commander of the British forces in the West Indies and captain general of the Leeward Islands in 1814. He carried out the restoration of Guadeloupe, Martinique, and St. Martin to France in the same year. After Napoleon's return, he landed forces in Martinique to enable the governor to hold it for his King, and conquered Guadeloupe, which had declared for the Emperor. He next hastened to Barbados upon the breaking out of the slave rebellion in 1816. It having already been suppressed, he issued a proclamation calling upon the blacks to return to their duties. Because of losses incurred in the uprising, he requested the Assembly to reduce his salary by one-fourth.

HAY, Sir ANDREW LEITH—Continued.

Leith was himself a vigorous supporter of the colonials in their controversy with the emancipationists. See Anonymous, *A Short Account of the African Institution, and Refutation of the Calumnies of the Directors*. One of his aides-de-camp having been charged with cruelty to a pregnant negress in a report of the African Institution, he issued a denial of the charge, with the result that the society's printer was prosecuted and fined for libel. See Report of the Trial of the King *v.* John Hatchard.

JAMESON, J. FRANKLIN.

"St. Eustatius in the American Revolution," in *The Am. Hist. Rev.*, July, 1903, pp. 683 ff.

This Dutch islet, a neutral port, became the seat of great trading enterprises during the war, with all parties resorting to it. Immense wealth centered there. The outfitting of American and French ships by the Dutch was particularly annoying to the British, who visited terrible retribution upon the colony in 1781. The island was at that time captured by Rodney, all the inhabitants were made prisoners, a general confiscation of public and private property and of the wealth of the residents followed, and the Jews were exiled. Goods were disposed of at auction, bringing ridiculously small sums. Rodney was attacked by the British and foreign merchants and by Burke for these actions, which were held to be illegal, and claims against him were heard in the courts for years.

The island was in turn taken from the British by the French within a year after its capture by Rodney, but the latter secured revenge in his victory of April 12, 1782.

JEFFERY, REGINALD W., ed.

Dyott's diary. 2 vols. London, 1907.

This journal, begun at the age of 20, covers the years 1781-1845. General Dyott, one time aide-de-camp to George III, opened his career as a soldier in Ireland and, after some years with the Nova Scotia garrison, saw active service in the West Indies. For references to the same, see "West Indies," "Jamaica," etc. in the index in Vol. II.

JENNYNS, J. CLAYTON.

Appeal to Earl Bathurst, when Colonial Minister, on the unconstitutional continuance of foreign laws in the colonies ceded to Great Britain, with a preface on the direful revolution projected in England and excited in the British Antilles, by the advocates of negro-mania. London, 1828.

Essentially a boll-down of his *The Substance of a Remonstrance*, q. v.

Substance, The, of a remonstrance to the Earl Bathurst, on the abuses in the administration of justice, and the unconstitutional continuance of foreign laws in the ceded British colonies, by which the subjects of England are left at the mercy of occasional decrees and ministerial rescripts. With a preface, containing some observations on a late violation of West Indian property, by an "ex-post facto law"; and on the extraordinary powers assumed by the Secretary of State for Colonies. London, 1821.

Demerara and Essequibo, conquered from the Dutch during the Napoleonic wars, were converted into crown colonies. Dutch law was not immediately replaced by British, no more than the latter had replaced Spanish law in Trinidad after the acquisition of that island. There was, naturally, a call for the change being made, the British settlers holding that they were being deprived of the rights of Englishmen without it. The author was a barrister at law, practicing in Demerara, and would seem to have been the Judge Jennyns sitting in that colony in 1816.

JENNYNS, J. CLAYTON—Continued.

Minute books of the Society of West India Planters and Merchants show that in 1818, while editor of an English weekly, *The Champion*, after his return home, Jennyns was loaned £500 by that body to carry on the paper since it was thought that the interests of the Caribbean body might thus be furthered. In 1823 he requested that a new publication of his, *The Sentinel*, be made the recognized organ of the colonial group, but his proposal was not accepted. Undaunted, he undertook to establish a newspaper, *Common Sense*, the year following, and once more appealed to the organization for support, but again without success.

JOHNSTON, ELIZABETH L.

Recollections of a Georgia Loyalist. New York, 1900.

Written in 1836. The authoress was the wife of Dr. William Johnston, son of Dr. Lewis Johnston, one-time treasurer and president of the Council of Georgia. During the Revolution, her husband was an officer in the New York Volunteers, the Third Loyal American Regiment. At the close of the war, the family left the country, going to Florida, then Scotland, and later to Jamaica. This work contains, in part, glimpses of their émigré life in the latter colony where Johnston was a practicing physician from 1786–1807. After his demise, Mrs. Johnston and some of her children moved to Nova Scotia, where she lived until her own death in 1848.

JOHNSTONE, ROBERT.

"Nelson in the West Indies," in *Jour. of the Inst. of Jam.*, December, 1897, pp. 380 ff.; March, 1899, pp. 521 ff.

Nelson's early years as a seaman were spent in the Caribbean, and he was for some time engaged in the arduous task of attempting to break up illicit trade between the islands and the United States after the close of the Revolution. His wife—later abandoned for Lady Hamilton—was a creole.

JONES, EDWARD ALFRED.

Loyalists, The, of Massachusetts. . . . London, 1930.

A sumptuously printed volume, based on Loyalist manuscripts in the Public Record Office. See the index under "West Indies," "Antigua," "Barbados," etc.

"Loyalists, The, of New Jersey, their memorials, petitions, claims, etc., from English records," in *Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society*, Vol. X.

For Loyalists with Caribbean connections and those finding refuge in the sugar islands, see the index under "Antigua," "Barbados," "Jamaica," etc.

KENNEDY, ARNOLD.

The story of the West Indies. London, [1898].

A volume of the *Story of the Empire* series. Contains a brief survey of the islands' history.

KEPPEL, REV. THOMAS.

The life of Augustus Viscount Keppel, admiral of the White Squadron and First Lord of the Admiralty in 1782–83. 2 vols. London, 1842.

For the Anglo-French struggles in the West Indies.

KNOWLES, Admiral Sir CHARLES H.

Observations on naval tactics and on the claims of Mr. Clerk of Eldin, etc. London, 1830.

Clerk had claimed credit for having suggested the plan of breaking through the enemy line, adopted by Rodney in the naval battle of April 12, 1782. Knowles holds that the breaking through the line was not done by the British, but by the French, and that neither Rodney nor Douglas, his captain, had been influenced by anything Clerk may have written, since they had most likely never seen his work. See under "Clerk" and "Douglas."

LABAREE, LEONARD W.

Royal government in America. New Haven, 1930.

For the West Indies, see pp. 42, 79, 102, 153, 426.

LACOUR-GAYET, G.

La marine militaire de la France sous le règne de Louis XV. Paris, 1902.

La marine militaire de la France sous le règne de Louis XVI. Paris, 1905.

See the above two volumes for the Anglo-French struggle in the Caribbean.

LAUGHTON, Sir JOHN K.

"Letters and papers of Charles, Lord Barham, admiral of the Red Squadron, 1758-1813," in Publications of the Navy Records Society, Volumes XXXII, XXXVIII, XXXIX.

Charles Middleton was a captain in 1758, a rear admiral in 1787, and was created Lord Barham in 1805. Includes scores of letters from Hood, Rodney, Douglas, etc., written during the course of Anglo-French contests in the West Indies, largely of a private nature and hitherto unpublished.

LAWRENCE-ARCHER, Capt. J. H.

Monumental inscriptions of the British West Indies. London, 1875.

A pioneer genealogical research reference work. Largely a collection of tombstone inscriptions in Jamaica and Barbados for persons deceased before 1750, but also contains many of the following century. Based both on original investigations and on compilations from various sources. Includes genealogical tables, family arms, brief historical sketches, chronologies, and lists of governors, speakers of Assemblies, and early Council members. Archer presented his manuscript to the British Museum (Add. Ms. 23, 608). It contains many notes not included in the book. See also F. Cundall and N. Livingston, "Annotations to Lawrence-Archer's 'Monumental Inscriptions . . .'," in *Caribbeana*, January and April, 1910, pp. 213 ff. and 278 ff.

LEROY-BEAULIEU, PAUL.

De la colonisation chez les peuples modernes. 2 vols. Paris, 1908.

The sections on the British West Indies contain many errors and mis-statements.

LIBURD, Hon. THOMAS.

"Lord Nelson and the island of Nevis," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, October 13, 1905, pp. 412-413.

LINCOLN, WALDO.

"List of newspapers of the West Indies and Bermuda," in *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society* for April, 1926.

A check-list of copies in the society's library. This collection is the largest in existence.

LINCOLN, WALDO—Continued.

List of newspapers of the West Indies and Bermuda. Worcester, 1926.

A reprint of the preceding item.

[LONGCHAMPS, PIERRE DE.]

Histoire impartiale des événemens militaires et politiques de la dernière guerre, dans les quatre parties du monde. 3 vols. Amsterdam, 1785.

But a sketchy account is given of events in the Caribbean.

LUBBOCK, SIR NEVILLE.

"Nelson—1805—Trafalgar," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, October 13, 1905, pp. 407-410.

LUCAS, SIR CHARLES P.

"A B C, The, of West Indian history," in *The History Teacher's Magazine*, September, 1913, pp. 183 ff.

Between the middle of the eighteenth century and the middle of the nineteenth, "the West Indian colonies, from being the type and embodiment of overseas prosperity, dropped down into the ranks of the poorest of poor relations. Every kind of circumstance, good and bad, natural and artificial, conspired against them. Their decline was actually very great; relatively it was immeasurable."

Historical geography of the West Indies.... Revised and brought up to date (from 1890), by C. Atchley. Oxford, 1905.

Volume II of the author's 8-volume work, *A Historical Geography of the British Colonies*, which is, from all points of view, one of the most successful publications of its kind which has yet appeared. The volume here listed presents a connected account of the British Caribbean islands, of the geographical and historical reasons for their belonging to Great Britain, and of the special place each holds in the Empire. Replete with historical, physical, social, and economic data, and contains bibliographical references. Illustrated with maps of the several islands. The first edition appeared in 1890, but has been superseded by the present one. It is to be regretted that a third edition, more nearly up to date, has not been brought out.

Sir Charles was for some years connected with the Colonial Office; Mr. Atchley was its librarian from 1880 to 1915. The original edition (Oxford, 1890), was reviewed in *Timehri*, V n. s. (1891).

LUSHINGTON, S. R.

The life and services of General Lord Harris, G. C. B., during his campaigns in America, the West Indies, and India. London, 1840.

The author was at one time Lord Harris's secretary, and later governor of Madras. Major Harris, after having fought at Bunker Hill and having seen service elsewhere on the continent, embarked with Brigadier-General Meadows upon an expedition for the reduction of St. Lucia in 1778, as second in command. Some time after, in returning to England on a Dutch vessel, the latter was captured by a French privateer, and he and a fellow officer were taken to France. They were subsequently released as, by an understanding between the two countries, officers taken on neutral ships were not to be considered as prisoners of war. He then rejoined his regiment in Barbados, and was ordered from the West Indies in 1780.

MAHAN, Capt. ALFRED T.

The influence of sea power upon the French Revolution and Empire, 1793-1812. 2 vols. Cambridge, 1892.

For Nelson's chase of Villeneuve to the West Indies in 1805.

MARTIN, R. MONTGOMERY.

British colonial library, The. 10 vols. London. 1836-37.

A new edition of History of the British Colonies, q. v. Volumes IV and V bear the title History of the West Indies. See below under that entry.

British colonies, The: their history, extent, condition, and resources. 6 vols. London, [1851-1857].

Vol. IV treats of Africa and the West Indies. Contains an immense amount of historical, sociological, and economic data, carefully compiled from sources and standard secondary works such as Edwards's. Not a rehash of History of the British Colonies, q. v., but an entirely new work.

History of the British colonies. 5 vols. London, 1834-35.

Also issued in 10 volumes under the title, The British Colonial Library, 1836-37. Volume II is devoted to the British West Indies, British Guiana, British Honduras, and the Bermudas.

History of the colonies of the British Empire in the West Indies, South America, North America, Asia, Austral-Asia, Africa, and Europe. London, 1843.

The West India colonies are treated in the first part of the work. Presents a vast amount of information on their area, trade, population, laws, etc., and general statistics covering 1822-1837.

History of the West Indies. 2 vols. London, 1836, 1837.

This work is a component part of the author's British Colonial Library (10 vols., 1836, 1837—a new edition of his 5-volume History of the British Colonies of 1834, 1835), being Volumes IV and V of the same. It was for nearly half a century the standard historical geography on the islands and, while its place has now been taken by Lucas's volume, q. v., it is still of value for the earlier statistical data it contains.

The author was a traveler, naval surgeon, and colonial official. His service was chiefly in the Far East, but his interest in the Empire as a whole led him to study the resources of the several colonies, and commercial and statistical works of some merit appeared as a result of his activities. He was the founder of The Colonial Magazine in 1840, and served as its editor for two years. He did not visit the West Indies until 1851, when official business took him to Jamaica.

Statistics of the colonies of the British Empire in the West Indies, South America, North America, Asia, Austral-Asia, Africa, and Europe. London, 1839.

Contains data on area, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, shipping, customs duties, population, education, religion, crime, government, finances, laws, military defense, cultivated and waste lands, emigration, rates of wages, prices of provisions, banks, coins, staple products, stock, movable and immovable property, public companies, etc., with charters and engraved seals. Compiled from official records in the Colonial Office.

MATTHEWS, J.

Twenty-one plans, with explanations, of different actions in the West Indies during the late war. Chester, 1784.

Covers the battles off Grenada on July 6, 1779, off Martinique on April 29, 1781, off St. Kitts on January 25-26, 1782, and off Dominica on April 9-12, 1782.

MAUDUIT, JASPER.

Letter from . . ., to the speaker of the House of Representatives of the province of Massachusetts-Bay, relative to the duty on foreign molasses . . . etc.," in *Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, First Series, Vol. VI*, pp. 194 ff.

Regarding the Caribbean body in London, Mauduit, the Massachusetts colonial agent, wrote in 1764 that the West Indies had a "very formidable number of votes . . . in the House of Commons" (p. 195).

MAVOR, WILLIAM.

The history of the discovery and settlement, to the present time, of North and South America and of the West Indies. London, 1806.

Pages 308-361 are devoted to a sketch of the history, people and industries of the Caribbean. Very summary and of no value.

MELNICKE, C. G.

Versuch einer geschichte der europäischen kolonien in Westindien, nach den quellen bearbeitet. Weimar, 1831.

Books 2 and 3 deal with the islands during the eighteenth and first quarter of the nineteenth century. The British ones are treated in pages 245 ff. and 471 ff.

MELISH, JOHN.

A geographical description of the United States, with the contiguous British and Spanish possessions. Philadelphia, 1816.

Contains a few pages of general notes on the islands. Of no value whatsoever.

MERAULT, A. J.

Résumé de l'histoire des établissemens européens dans les Indes occidentales, depuis le premier voyage de Christophe Colomb jusqu'à nos jours. Paris, 1826.

Of small value.

MERIVALE, HERMAN.

Lectures on colonization and colonies. London, 1861.

The author was a barrister, professor of political economy at Oxford, a voluminous contributor to *The Edinburgh Review* and a colonial official. These lectures were delivered at Oxford in 1839, 1840, and 1841, and are classics in the field of modern colonization. Largely a criticism of Wakefield's then much-talked-of plan of directing colonization on scientific principles (presented in his *England and America*, 2 vols., London, 1833, and ultimately expanded into *A View of the Art of Colonization*, London, 1849), they created a great impression, and led to Merivale's being named Undersecretary of State for the Colonies and ultimately Undersecretary for India.

Lectures 3 and 4 sketch the history of British colonization; 7 and 8 deal with the subject of colonial trade, and 11 the problem of slave labor.

The course of West Indian history showed a uniform trend. Supremacy passed from Barbados to Jamaica, from it to St. Domingo and, following the Revolution, to Cuba and Porto Rico. In each case, the exploitation of virgin territory promoted rapid immigration and vigorous industry. Land, first held in small holdings, was gradually consolidated into large estates, while free proprietors were replaced by slave gangs. The benefits of large-scale production were lost in the course of years by decreased fertility. The opening of new settlements with fresh lands and low production costs then brought loss of population and decay to the old colonies (pp. 92, 93).

Another edition, Oxford, 1928.

MORRIS, H. C.

The history of colonization. 2 vols. New York, 1908.

Of no particular value for our purpose.

MUIR, RAMSAY.

A short history of the British Commonwealth. 2 vols. London, 1922.

Volume II, "The Modern Commonwealth," covers the period 1763-1919, and gives considerable attention to the Caribbean colonies. Contains an excellent exposition of colonial policy at various periods.

MUNDY, Major General.

The life and correspondence of the late Admiral Lord Rodney. 2 vols. London, 1831.

In a letter, Lord Rodney declares that he never knew the least cruelty to be inflicted on slaves, and that they lived better, in general, "than the honest day-laboring man in England, without doing a fourth part of his work . . ." (I, p. 426.) Contains detailed accounts of his connection with events in the West Indies. The author-editor was the admiral's son-in-law.

NANKIVELL, Commander.

"Rodney's victory over de Grasse," in Jour. of the Inst. of Jam., April, 1895, pp. 114 ff.

Contains an account of the maneuver of "breaking the enemy line," employed so successfully on April 12, 1782. With charts.

NICOLAS, Sir NICHOLAS, ed.

The dispatches and letters of Vice Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson. 7 vols. London, 1845-46.

Nelson, then a junior officer, cruised in West Indian waters during the American Revolution, protecting British shipping against enemy privateers. After the re-establishment of peace, he was stationed in St. Kitts and devoted his energies to breaking up illegal mainland-colonial trade. This brought him into legal difficulties. In 1805 he was again in the West Indies in command of a fleet searching for Villeneuve. The most reliable work on the great sea hero.

PARKER, HARRY.

Naval battles from the collection of prints formed and owned by Commander Sir Charles Leopold Cust, Bart. London, 1911.

Includes celebrated actions in the West Indies, as that of Rodney and de Grasse.

PENSON, LILLIAN M.

The colonial agents of the British West Indies. London, 1924.

An exceedingly able work, based on exhaustive research in public and private archives. Traces the rise of the agencies, outlines their multifarious activities, and sketches their passing. The appendix contains a complete list of agents (the only one in existence) and illustrative documents.

PHIPPS, Maj. H. R.

Notes on the Phipps and Phip families of England, Ireland, the West Indies, and of New England. Lahore, 1911.

The family at one time had substantial Caribbean connections.

PONSONBY, ARTHUR.

English diaries. A review of English diaries from the sixteenth to the twentieth century with an introduction on diary writing. London, 1923.

Includes selections from the diaries of William Windham, Secretary of State for War and the Colonies from 1806 (see Baring, *The Diary of . . . William Windham . . .*, London, 1866), and Lady Nugent, wife of the lieutenant governor of Jamaica from 1801 (see Cundall, *Lady Nugent's Journal . . .*, London, 1907), and from William Cobbett's *Rural Rides*, q. v.

RAINSFORD, Capt. [MARCUS].

A memoir of transactions that took place in St. Domingo in the spring of 1799, affording an idea of the present state of that country . . . and the safety of our West India islands from attack or revolt; including the rescue of a British officer under sentence of death. London, 1802.

The author was a British officer in West Indian service. While on board a Danish vessel, en route from Jamaica to Martinique, he was storm driven to St. Domingo, where he passed as an American to avoid arrest. At Fort Dauphiné, some weeks later, he was arrested as a spy and was sentenced to death by court-martial. His release was ordered by Toussaint L'Ouverture, although the latter, according to Rainsford, had divined his true identity. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, XXXVII n. s., p. 333.

RAYNAL, [Abbé] GUILLAUME THOMAS.

Gemälde von Europa. Aus dem französischen des Abts Raynal übersetzt. . . . Dessau and Leipzig, 1783.

A German translation of the nineteenth book of his *Histoire Philosophique et Politique . . .*, q. v.

Histoire philosophique et politique des établissemens et du commerce des européens dans les deux Indes. 9 vols. Geneva, 1780.

An unjustly celebrated work in the history of overseas expansion. The author discusses the state of commerce in Europe before the age of discovery as well as the course of the colonization movement in detail, and then seeks to determine the influence which connections formed between the old and new worlds have had on the morals, government, art, and opinions of the former.

The Abbé at no time visited any of the new lands he writes of with so much assurance, his work contains many errors traceable to hasty reading and the forming of snap judgments, and many of his views are dogmatically presented, but it is of value as showing what Europeans of that day thought the American world to be.

Slavery is held to be inconsistent with sound policy, justice, reason, religion, and humanity. His views on this subject were extensively quoted in England during the anti-slavery campaign and were translated and circulated for propaganda purposes. See for example, Raynal, *The Slave Trade*.

Peuchet's *État des Colonies et du Commerce des Européens Dans les Deux Indes Depuis 1783 Jusqu'en 1821*, q. v., was written as a continuation to the *Histoire Philosophique*.

Historia politica de los establecimientos ultramarinos de las naciones europeas. 5 vols. Madrid, 1784-90.

An abridged Spanish translation of his *Histoire Philosophique*, q. v.

RAYNAL, [Abbé] GUILLAUME THOMAS—Continued.

Philosophical and political history of the settlements and trade of the Europeans in the East and West Indies. 5 vols. London, 1777.

An English translation of his *Histoire Philosophique*, q. v.

REGNAULT, ELIAS.

Histoire des Antilles et des colonies françaises, espagnoles, anglaises, danoises et suédoises. Paris, 1849.

Of small value.

REGNIER, M.

Lettre d'un colon de St. Domingue à M. Malouet. Londres, 1798.

The author was a refugee planter in London. M. Malouet was a St. Domingan deputy, also a refugee in the British capital, who opposed the activities of Colonel de Charmilly in attempting to negotiate a transfer of the island to Great Britain. This letter was written in de Charmilly's defense.

ROBINSON, HENRY JAMES.

Colonial chronology. A chronology of the principal events connected with the English colonies and India from the close of the fifteenth century to the present time. London, 1892.

A convenient reference work, but rather incomplete, and woefully so in the case of the Caribbean possessions.

RODWAY, JAMES.

The West Indies and the Spanish Main. London, 1898.

A popular work, in the *Story of the Nations* series.

SABINE, LORENZO.

American Loyalists, The. Biographical sketches of adherents to the British Crown in the War of the Revolution. Boston, 1847.

See pp. 221 and 551 for individuals who found refuge and official posts in the Caribbean colonies.

Biographical sketches of Loyalists of the American Revolution, with an historical essay. 2 vols. Boston, 1864.

An enlarged edition of the above.

SCHUYLER, ROBERT L.

"Constitutional claims, The, of the British West Indies; the controversy over the slave registry bill of 1815," in *Political Science Quarterly*, March, 1925, pp. 1 ff.

A scholarly study of this burning dispute between the colonists and the home Government. Based in part on the Colonial Office papers and material in the West India Committee archives. Subsequently reprinted in chapter 4 of the following.

Parliament and the British Empire. New York, 1929.

The thesis of this notable contribution to constitutional history is that precedents have always supported Parliament in its claim of the legal right to legislate on any subject for any British colony or dependency. The article listed above is reprinted in chapter 4.

SICÉ, EUGÈNE.

Comment gouverner les colonies tropicales. Etude sur le gouvernement local et l'organisation législative des Antilles anglaises. Paris, 1913.

An elaboration of a University of Paris doctoral dissertation published the same year, this work is a study of the executive and legislative branches of the governments of the British West India colonies and of the constitutional changes which have taken place in those possessions. The author holds the French Antilles to be in an inferior position, as regards both their political and economic régimes, compared to the English islands.

Etude sur les colonies de la Couronne britannique; les Antilles anglaises, le Gouvernement local et l'organisation législative. Paris, 1913.

A University of Paris dissertation. Sketches the constitutional changes in the British Caribbean colonies. Expanded into his *Comment Gouverner* . . . , q. v.

SIEBERT, WILBUR H.

Legacy, The, of the American Revolution to the British West Indies and Bahamas. Columbus, Ohio, 1913.

"A chapter out of the history of the American Loyalists." Professor Siebert is the author of several studies on the fate of these people. The one under consideration deals with them in East and West Florida, Jamaica and the Bahamas, and their losses and compensations. A valuable work.

Loyalists in East Florida, 1774 to 1785. 2 vols. Deland, 1929.

For the Loyalist refugees in Jamaica, see Vol. I, pp. 200 ff.; for those in Dominica, Vol. I, pp. 207 ff.

SMITH, DAVID B., ed.

"Letters of Admiral of the fleet the Earl of St. Vincent whilst First Lord of the Admiralty, 1801-1804," in Publications of the Navy Records Society, Vols. LV, LX.

The letters in Volume LV were transcribed from St. Vincent's Letter Books (Br. Mus., Add. Mss. 31,168, 31,169, 31,170). For the West Indies, see pp. 261 ff.

SMYTH, ALBERT H., ed.

The writings of Benjamin Franklin. 10 vols. New York, 1905-1907.

Regarding the West India body in London, Franklin wrote to Collinson on April 30, 1764, "Interest with you we have but little. The West Indians vastly outweigh us of the Northern Colonies." (Vol. IV, p. 243.) The original letter is in the British Museum.)

SOUTHEY, ROBERT.

The life of Nelson. London, 1916.

A splendid piece of literature, but of questionable historical value.

SOUTHEY, Capt. THOMAS.

Chronological history of the West Indies. 3 vols. London, 1827.

A curious compilation of political, commercial, social, economic, and religious information regarding all of the West India islands from 1492 to 1816. Captain Southey was attached to the royal navy and served in Caribbean waters during the first decade of the nineteenth century.

There is, from the nature of the work, little that is original. Each page has footnote references to the matter contained on it, much of which is

SOUTHEY, Capt. THOMAS—Continued.

taken over bodily from the books mentioned. The well-known accounts of early West Indian affairs by Herrera, Oviedo, Peter Martyr and Oldmixon, Atwood's History of Dominica, Coke's West Indies, Long's History of Jamaica, Edwards's History, The Annual Register, The Naval Chronicle, and anti-slave pamphlets have all been freely drawn on.

There is no index and little order is employed in presenting information for a given year, but its chronological form makes the work relatively easy to consult. It is useful because of the year-by-year treatment given material, and because of the hundreds of dispatches, colonial and parliamentary acts, and treaties which it includes and thus makes readily accessible. The adaptation of material and the copying of documents was faithfully and accurately done.

Reviewed in *The Quar. Rev.*, July, 1828, pp. 193-241; review reprinted in *The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science*, October, 1828, pp. 533 ff.

STANHOPE, PHILIP D. (Earl of Chesterfield).

Letters . . . to his son, Philip Stanhope, Esq., later envoy extraordinary at the court of Dresden. 2 vols. London, 1774.

In his letter of December 19, 1767, the elder Stanhope informs his son that he had seen Lord C—— a year before in regard to securing a seat in Parliament for the young man and that the nobleman had promised to make the matter his own affair. But nothing further had been heard, "which made me look out for some venal borough; and I spoke to a borough-jobber, and offered five-and-twenty hundred pounds for a secure seat in Parliament; but he laughed at my offer, and said that there was no such thing as a borough to be had now; for that the rich East and West Indians had secured them all, at the rate of three thousand pounds at least; but many at four thousand; and two or three, that he knew, at five thousand. This I confess has vexed me a good deal. . . ." (II, p. 525.)

A significant passage, indicative as it is of the wealth of the absentee proprietors and of the way in which they were entrenching themselves in power in England.

STANISLAUS, FRANCIS A. (Baron de Wimpffen).

A voyage to St. Domingo, in the years 1788, 1789, and 1790. London, 1817.

Contains a plan of attack on the island, suggested for the use of the English (pp. ix-xviii). There should be sufficient forces with unity of action, a system of warfare adapted to the country should be employed, and an attempt should be made to win over the colonists by avoiding the arousing of too great antagonism on their part for the victors. The manuscript, written in French, was not published until years after it had been penned, and then in English translation.

STODDARD, THEODORE LOTHROP.

The French Revolution in San Domingo. Boston, 1914.

For the disastrous English intervention from Jamaica, see pp. 231 ff.

SUPAN, ALEXANDER.

Die territoriale entwicklung der europäischen kolonien. Gotta, 1906.

A good brief work on modern colonization. For the West Indies see pp. 84 ff., 120 ff.

TILBY, A. WYATT.

Britain in the tropics. London, 1912.

Volume IV of the English People Overseas series.

TILLEMONT-THOMPSON, F. E.

"Notes on West Indian history," in Transactions and Eighteenth Annual Report of the Council of the Liverpool Geographical Society, Liverpool, 1910, pp. 33 ff.

A sketch of the Caribbean country's past. The strategic value of the British islands there in the twentieth century is to be found in the fact that Kingston offers a naval base for a fleet operating off the Panama Canal. They hold out no great commercial advantages, except as regards the development of the banana industry. They are destined to become chiefly health and pleasure resorts.

TROUDE, O.

Batailles navales de la France. 4 vols. Paris, 1867, 1868.

For the Anglo-French struggle in the West Indies.

TUCKER, JEDEDIAH S.

The memoirs of the Earl of St. Vincent. 2 vols. London, 1884.

For the Earl of St. Vincent (John Jervis), see under "Anson." The author of this not particularly important work was at one time the admiral's secretary.

WHITE, Capt. THOMAS.

Naval researches; or, a candid inquiry into the conduct of Admirals Byron, Graves, Hood, and Rodney, in the actions off Grenada, Chesapeake, St. Christopher's, and of the 9th and 12th of April, 1782, being a refutation of the plans and statements of Mr. Clerk, Rear Admiral Elkins, and others, founded on authentic documents, or actual observation. London, 1830.

Holds that in the engagement of April 9, everything was done by each of the three divisions of His Majesty's fleet that could be effected by valor, professional skill, and persevering effort to get into action. The want of wind unfortunately kept the center and rear ones from playing their rôles properly. There was no deficiency of energy on the part of either Sir George Rodney or Rear Admiral Drake.

The battle of April 12 was brought on by the French admiral having borne up before the wind for the purpose of affording protection to a disabled French ship, and not by the British fleet having stood to the southward until early morning, as stated. The French fleet was broken into three parts, not two as generally reported. The British victory must be ascribed to the circumstances of the contending fleets being brought into close combat by Rodney's tacking at precisely the moment he did and by a subsequent change of wind. Rodney did not adopt the plan of Mr. Clerk of Eldin, as was alleged by the latter's friends. For that famous controversy, see under "Clerk" and "Douglas" in this section.

WHITSON, AGNES M.

"The outlook of the continental American colonies on the British West Indies, 1760-1775," in Political Science Quarterly, March, 1930, pp. 56 ff.

An informative article on personal and trade relations, the jealousy aroused by mainland trade with the French possessions, and the bitter feelings on the eve of the Revolution.

WILLIAMSON, JAMES A.

A short history of British expansion. 2 vols. in 1. New York, 1931.

Of no particular value for our purpose.

WILLIAMS, COOPER.

An account of the campaign in the West Indies in the year 1794 . . . with the reduction of the islands of Martinique, Saint Lucia, Guadeloupe, Marigalante, Descada, etc. London, 1796.

The author was a chaplain with the British navy at the time of the occurrence of the events described. The book is based on his journal and those of two friends.

Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, Jan. 1797, pp. 50, 51; *The Scots Mag.*, May, 1798, pp. 335 ff.; *The Mo. Rev.*, XXV n. s. (1798), p. 421.

WINTERBOTHAM, WILLIAM.

An historical, geographical, commercial, and philosophical view of the American United States, and of the European settlements in America and the West Indies. 4 vols. London, 1795.

The West Indies are treated in Volume IV (pp. 228 ff.). Tables give the value of Caribbean imports according to customhouse prices, 1699-1790, the amounts of British plantation sugar imported into England 1699-1755 and into Great Britain 1755-1771, the quantities of raw and refined sugars exported 1699-1771, the quantity and value of goods exported from Ireland to the West Indies 1790-1792, etc. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, XVIII n. s., p. 471.

WRONG, HUME.

Government of the West Indies. Oxford, 1923.

A short constitutional history of the islands, unfortunately based exclusively on printed records. Not without errors which would have been avoided at the same time that the work as a whole would have been immeasurably enriched if a study of at least the governors' correspondence in the Public Record Office, replete with the details of legislative conflicts, had been made.

WYNNE, J. H.

A general history of the British Empire in America; containing an historical, political, and commercial view of the English settlements, including all the countries in North America, and the West Indies, ceded by the Peace of Paris. 2 vols. London, 1770.

The West Indies are briefly considered in Volume II (pp. 440-530). A chapter each is devoted to sugar and indigo culture and the slave trade. Urges the imposition of so high a duty per head upon all new negroes imported that it would be to the interest of the planters to breed their own stocks rather than to be purchasing new hands constantly.

ZIMMERMANN, ALFRED.

Die europäischen kolonien. Schilderung ihrer entstehung, entwicklung, erfolge und aussichten. 5 vols. Berlin, 1896-1903.

One of the best and most comprehensive works on modern colonization. Volume I deals with the efforts of the Portuguese and Spanish, Volumes II and III with those of the British, Volume IV with French activities, and Volume V with Dutch overseas enterprise. For the West Indies, see Volume II, part 2, chapter 3, and especially Volume III, part 2, chapters 1, 2, and 3.

ANTIGUA

ANONYMOUS.

"Particulars of the fire at St. John's in Antigua," in *The Gent. Mag.*, November 1769, p. 539.

Nearly the whole town was destroyed. See also *The Gent. Mag.*, October, 1769, p. 307.

JOHNSON, J.

An historical and descriptive account of Antigua. London, 1830.

OLIVER, VERE LANGFORD.

The history of the island of Antigua. 3 vols. London, 1894-99.

A monumental genealogical work, covering the principal families of the island past and present. Edition limited to 150 numbered copies. Compiled from parish registers, local records, and all inscriptions found in church and plantation burial grounds. The genealogies are preceded by a chronological historical sketch, composed of abstracts from standard histories and documents relating to the island. Reprints in whole J. Luffman's exceedingly rare *Brief Account of the Island of Antigua*. . . .

BARBADOS

ANONYMOUS.

Account, An, of the donations for the relief of the sufferers by fire, at Bridge Town in the island of Barbadoes, in May and December, 1766, and of the application of the same. London, n. d. [ca. 1769].

Issued for the information of those who had contributed to the relief fund.

"Editor of *The West Indian*." Account of the fatal hurricane by which Barbados suffered in August, 1831. Bridgetown, 1831.

On August 11, Barbados, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia were laid waste by "one of the most dreadful hurricanes ever experienced in the West Indies." Parliamentary aid and a loan were extended.

"Address to the publick, in favour of the sufferers at Bridgetown," in *The Gent. Mag.*, September, 1766, p. 425.

A total of 440 houses in the capital city had been destroyed by fire on May 17, 1766. See *The Gent. Mag.*, July, 1766, p. 338.

Dreadful effects of a hurricane, which happened at Barbadoes in 1780. . . . London, n. d. [1780?].

The island was laid desolate by one of the worst storms in its history. Parliament voted £80,000 relief money, and a considerable sum was collected by private subscription.

Dreadful hurricane at Barbados, Thursday, August 11, 1831. St. John's, Antigua, 1831.

A broadside news sheet.

"On the fall of volcanic dust in Barbados," in *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, May, 1817, pp. 134 ff.

An extract from a letter describing this phenomenon accompanying the St. Vincent eruption of 1812.

Recapitulation of the number of persons killed, wounded, those who have died of wounds, and those missing in consequence of the hurricane of August, 1831. Bridgetown, n. d.

A broadside. The number of deaths is given as about 2,500 and of wounded at least 5,000.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Remarks upon a book, intitled "A Short History of Barbados," in which the partial and unfair representations of the author, upon the subjects of his history in general . . . are detected and explored. London, 1768.

Charges Frere, the author, with plagiarism and with having misrepresented affairs in the island. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, December, 1768, p. 484.

Statement, A, relative to Codrington College, extracted from the reports of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. London, 1829.

BINDLEY, T. HERBERT.

"Annals of Codrington College, Barbados, 1710-1910," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, February 1 and 15, March 1, 15, and 29, and April 12 and 26, 1910, pp. 57 ff., 75 ff., 99 ff., 124 ff., 155 ff., 180 ff., and 202 ff.

The author was principal of this celebrated Caribbean institution from 1890 to 1909. Reprinted in book form, 1910.

Annals of Codrington College, Barbados, 1710-1910. London, 1910.

Reprinted from a series of articles appearing in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.* from February 1 to April 26, 1910.

"Evolution, The, of a colonial college," in *The National Review*, LV (1910), pp. 847 ff.

A historical sketch of Codrington College, Barbados, founded in 1710.

BOWEN, CHARLES P., and SINCKLER, E. G.

Royal visits to Barbados. Barbados, 1887.

Includes accounts of the visits of the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV) in 1786, and of Prince Edward (the Duke of Kent) in 1794.

COLERIDGE, WILLIAM H. (The Bishop of Barbados.)

A letter addressed to His Excellency Maj. Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, K. C. B., etc., relative to the distribution of the parliamentary grant for the relief of the sufferers from the hurricane of August 11, 1831. Barbados, 1833.

Explaining the basis on which the distribution had been made. The islanders had engaged in violent disputes regarding this.

FRERE, H.

A short history of Barbados, from its first discovery and settlement to the end of the year 1767. London, 1768.

Interesting as one of the earliest island histories. Rather sketchy, and long since superseded by works such as Poyer's and Schomburgk's, q. v. Contains a list of governors and a table of exports. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, July, 1768, pp. 13 ff. Replied to by Anonymous. Remarks Upon a Book . . ., q. v.

HAYNES, EDMUND C.; HAYNES, A. PERCY; and HAYNES, EDMUND S.

Notes by Gen. Robert Haynes of New Castle and Clifton Hall plantations, Barbados, and other documents of family history. London, n. d. [1911].

Robert Haynes was born in Barbados and lived there for the most part until 1836 or 1837, when he left for England, dying in the mother country in 1851. Sandwiched between genealogical notes are short accounts of outstanding events of his time, as the introduction of Bourbon cane, and the hurricanes of 1780 and 1831, and glimpses of the general opulence of planter life.

OLIVER, VERE LANGFORD.

The monumental inscriptions in the churches and churchyards of the island of Barbados, British West Indies. London, 1915.

Copied principally from old tombstones in the Established Church cemeteries during a visit to the island made in 1913-14. Includes, however, some 100 of the oldest Jewish inscriptions as well.

PARRY, THOMAS.

Codrington College, in the island of Barbados. London, 1847.

A sketch of the institution's history. The author was bishop of Barbados.

POYER, JOHN.

The history of Barbados, from the first discovery of the island in 1605, till the accession of Lord Seaforth, 1801. London, 1808.

The work of a well-informed native of the island, written from the point of view of a West Indian, the welfare of whose colony home seemed indissolubly bound up with the institution of slavery. Very useful for the detailed account of the course of events during the latter part of the eighteenth century. Otherwise of no particular value, as the narrative covering the earlier period is based largely on Oldmixon's *British Empire in America* (1708), on *Memoirs of Barbados* (1742) and on the *Caribbeana* collection (1741). Reviewed in *The Quar. Rev.*, May, 1809, pp. 258-268.

SCHOMBURGK, SIR ROBERT HERMANN.

The history of Barbados, comprising a geographical and statistical description of the island, a sketch of the historical events since the settlement, and an account of its geology and natural productions. With map bound in separate small volume. London, 1848.

Sir Robert, though German born, was long in the service of the British Government. His interest in natural history first led him to the West Indies in 1830. At his own expense, he surveyed the coast of Anegada in the Virgin group. He explored British Guiana and drew the "Schomburgk Line," famous in the British-Venezuelan boundary dispute of 1895. Later he served as consul in St. Domingo and at Bangkok, Siam.

This book is a classic in West Indian history. It is a scholarly study, in many respects still the best in the entire field, based largely on research done in the British Museum Library and that of the Literary Society of Barbados. Much use has been made of official publications, local newspapers, and information gained by personal experiences and inquiry during the author's residence in the island. There are many footnotes and references to sources.

The work contains a minute geographical description of the colony, parish by parish, a survey of its social state, an account of its produce

SCHOMBURGK, Sir ROBERT HERMANN—Continued.

and trade, a narrative of events from its settlement to 1846, an exposition of the island's geological structure, chapters on the flora and fauna scientifically treated, and numerous appendixes. Statistical tables of various kinds are scattered throughout the book. The second volume contains only a 3 by 4 foot topographical map, one of the largest of a Caribbean possession yet published. It shows among other things the location of every sugar estate with a windmill and the sites of churches and chapels.

THE CAYMAN ISLANDS

HIRST, GEORGE S.

Notes on the history of the Cayman Islands. Kingston, Jamaica, n. d. [1910].

The author was commissioner of the group. A chronological history, accompanied by numerous excerpts from documents and much genealogical data. Includes chapters on the flora and fauna, and an appendix containing lists of officials, etc.

DOMINICA

ANONYMOUS.

Address, An, of the inhabitants of the island of Dominica to His Excellency Governor Ainslie. [Roseau, 1814.]

The governor sent an expedition out against the maroon negroes whose depredations had been a disturbing factor in the colony for over 30 years. The blacks were effectively punished but the affair was reported in garbled form by the opponents of slavery in England, and Ainslie was severely attacked there as a result. This address of the islanders supported him and acknowledged the great obligation under which they stood to him for having cleared the mountains of such bandits.

A collection of plain authentic documents, in justification of the conduct of Governor Ainslie, in the reduction of a most formidable rebellion among the negro slaves in the island of Dominica, at a crisis of the most imminent danger to the lives and properties of the inhabitants. London, 1815.

Governor Ainslie had been summoned to England as a result of charges having been brought against him in connection with expeditions which he had undertaken against runaway negroes in the island. Sir Samuel Romilly had declared in the House of Commons that the Dominicans were endeavoring to obtain slaves by capture now that importations were forbidden. The Council, Assembly, planters and certain groups of free persons of color in the colony supported the executive and sought to secure his return. As a matter of fact, Romilly's allegations were entirely unfounded. Maroon blacks had been a thorn in the side of the colonists for over a quarter of a century and had become so numerous and so daring that it was absolutely necessary to root them out by force of arms.

"La Grange in Dominica," in The W. I. Comm. Circ., January 7 and February 4, 1908, pp. 7 and 53, respectively.

Regarding the French descent on the island in 1805. Excerpted from West India Committee records, 1805. The plate presented to Brigadier General Prevost by members of the West India interest for his defense of Dominica at the time of the French attack of 1805 was in the possession of his great-grandson, Sir Charles Prevost, in 1908.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Proceedings of the general court-martial in the trial of Maj. J. Gordon, of the late 8th West India Regiment. [London], 1804.

Gordon had been charged by Col. Andrew Cochrane Johnstone, governor of Dominica and superior officer in the same regiment, with having profited personally in a financial way through arrangements which he had made relative to the subsistence of the troops. The court found him not guilty, but held his actions to have been irregular and maintained that there had been culpable neglect on his part in making returns and therefore censured him. Gordon, in retaliation, himself preferred charges against Johnstone. See Johnstone, Defence of the Honourable Andrew Cochrane Johnstone. . . .

Recueil de lettres et pièces patriotiques de la Dominique, dont le but tend, ou tendra ultérieurement, à la plus grande prospérité de cette colonie. [Roseau, 1790.]

An unusually rare pamphlet issued by the faction opposing Governor Orde. It appeared during his absence in England, while the home Government was considering a petition of the colonial Assembly calling for his dismissal on the ground of his having exceeded his authority. Written in French for the benefit of the islanders not able to read English. Contains letters of a creole supporting the independence of the lower house in its relations with the executive branch and calling upon voters to return only candidates holding that principle in the elections shortly to be held.

Relation de la prise faite par les françois, sur les anglois, de l'isle de la Dominique, située entre la Martinique et la Guadeloupe, le 7 September [sic], 1788, suivie de l'expédition de l'isle Rhode Island. Laon, 1778.

Dominica, with a large French element in the population, was conquered by a force from Martinique before news of the formation of the Franco-American alliance had reached the West Indies. Its capture marked the beginning of a general gathering in of the British Caribbean possessions by the French until Rodney's decisive victory of April 12, 1782, restored the British position in that region.

St. James' Place, [London], 15th April, 1824. To the committee of correspondence [of the Legislature of Dominica . . .] [begin]. [Roseau, 1824.]

A printed copy of a letter from J. Colquhoun, the island agent, notifying the Legislature that a new governor was being sent out to replace Lord Huntingdon and implying that he had effected the removal of the latter, with whom the Assembly had been in conflict. As a matter of fact, Huntingdon had resigned of his own accord before Colquhoun had entered complaint against him.

ATWOOD, THOMAS.

History of Dominica. London, 1791.

Written to show the strategic position of the island in Anglo-French Caribbean relations. The author was for some time chief justice of Dominica, and afterwards of the Bahamas. The book contains an excellent detailed account of the French occupation during the American Revolution. This was taken over almost bodily by Bryan Edwards for his account of that period in The History . . . of the British Colonies in the West Indies. It is also important as showing the local decline setting in after the formation of the United States and the rupture of old trade relations. The flora and fauna are catalogued and described. The conventional treatments of the Government, inhabitants, and negro customs are included. Reviewed in The Gent. Mag., January, 1793, p. 61; The Mo. Rev., VII n. s., p. 15.

FINLAY, JOHN.

Report of the case of Alex Dalrymple and Frederick H. Garraway, Esqrs., *vs.* the Hon. Henry John Glanville, speaker of the House of Assembly of Dominica, concerning privilege of colonial Assemblies, argued and adjudged in the court of common pleas of that island, July, 1829. [Roseau, 1829.]

Dalrymple and Garraway, local merchants, caused one Redman, a member of the island Assembly, to be thrown into prison for debt by the provost marshal. Glanville ordered Redman's release and effected the imprisonment of the provost marshal, holding the arrest to have been a breach of parliamentary immunity. The assemblyman's creditors thereupon brought suit against Glanville and the jury awarded the plaintiffs £837 14s. 2d. damages. The House subsequently petitioned the Crown to have its privileges secured. Legislative immunity was a shield with which planters frequently protected themselves against their creditors during periods of distress.

GLOSTER, ARCHIBALD.

A plain narrative of some recent facts in the colony of Dominica. [Roseau, 1814.]

The author was chief justice of Dominica. This pamphlet was published in self-justification following a controversy between himself and one Rand, plaintiff in a suit heard before Gloster, over Rand's having insulted a witness in the case which had just before been terminated in the defendant's favor. Rand, as a member of the colonial Assembly, secured the passage of a series of resolutions condemning Gloster for alleged acts of despotic power. The judge here traces the course of events which led the assemblyman to take that step.

[JOHNSTONE, ANDREW C.]

Defence of the Honourable Andrew Cochrane Johnstone; including a view of the evidence produced on his trial, with the sentence and varied comments thereon by the judge advocate general. London, 1805.

Johnstone, a Scotchman, had served as governor of Dominica. He had entered complaint against Major Gordon of the Eighth West India Regiment, stationed in the island (Anonymous, *Proceedings of the General Court-Martial in the Trial of Maj. J. Gordon* . . ., London, 1804), charging the latter with having employed subsistence money to his own profit. Gordon replied by accusing him of having fraudulently obtained £500 sterling owed the corps by the Government, of having interfered with the issuing of the subsistence allowance for the troops, of having used soldiers of the regiment on his own lands as manual laborers without pay, and of having used his military power to wreak vengeance on an islander with whom he was at outs. Johnstone was acquitted but resigned his commission upon being recalled from the colony some time later, then married a widow in the French West Indies, and became a planter there.

GRENADA

ANONYMOUS.

Addresses, etc. [on the occasion of the departure of Gov. James Campbell, of Grenada, for England, 1829.] [Grenada, 1829.]

Contains the executive's speeches to the two houses of the Legislature with replies, and an address by the clergy with reply.

Audi alteram partem, or a counter-letter to ——— Earl of Hillsborough [Hillsborough] on the late and present state of affairs in the island of G-n-a [Grenada], in which it is clearly demonstrated

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

that the troubles and confusion . . . took their rise from the arbitrary and partial disposition of Governor M-ll-[Melville]. London, 1770.

A reply to Anon., Letter to Right Honourable Earl of H-b-h . . . , q. v.

"A Grenada Planter." Brief inquiry, A, into the causes of, and conduct pursued by, the colonial Government, for quelling the insurrection in Grenada from its commencement on the night of March 2, to the arrival of General Nicholas, on April 14, 1795. London, 1796.

An attack on the island Government's policy toward the French inhabitants after the retransfer of sovereignty to the English in 1783 and on Lieutenant Governor Home for his disregard of danger after French successes in the other islands during the current war. The French residents had once more become Englishmen by the treaty of 1783, but had been denied the political rights of British subjects, having been declared incapable of election to the Assembly, of appointment to the Council, or of holding commissions in the militia. They had also been dispossessed of their church and glebe lands. This has been done to punish them for their disloyalty during the American Revolution, but the natural result was that they were disaffected toward the restoration régime. Home had been negligent in failing to put the island under martial law and in not taking active steps for its defense after English reverses in Guadelupe and the breaking out of the St. Lucian insurrection. The French in the island consequently revolted and property damage estimated at £4,500,000 followed.

"Grenada and London patriotism compared—Grenada petition for dissolving their Assembly," in *The Scots Mag.*, Dec. 1771, pp. 642 ff.

Grenadan Assemblies were normally chosen annually, but the one then in existence had sat for more than two years. The petitioners sought to guard the right of annual election and wished the then body to be dissolved and to have writs for a new polling issued. Their request was granted.

Grenada planter, The; or, a full and impartial answer to a letter in the *Gazetteer* of October 22, 1768, relative to the conduct of his Ex-cy G-r. M-le [General Melville]. London, 1769.

See Anon., Letter to Right Honourable Earl of H-b-h Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, January, 1769, p. 92.

Letter to Right Honourable Earl of H-b-h [Hillsborough] on the present situation of affairs in the island of G-n-da [Grenada]. London, 1769.

After the original cession of Grenada, the French Roman Catholic residents were admitted to a share in the Government and were declared capable of being named members of the Council or of being elected to the Assembly without being obliged to subscribe to the religious tests. There were not, however, to be more than two of them in the former and three in the latter.

Three were chosen to the Assembly in January, 1769. Lieut. Gov. Ulysses Fitz Maurice, in charge of affairs in the absence of Governor Melville, wished to name two to the Council but, on consulting the persons already members, he found them to be of the opinion that he had no authority to do so, and agreed to write home for a decision on that point.

Instructions already at hand required the lieutenant governor to keep the Council's strength at seven members or more. He named his secretary to a seat, but the latter was declared ineligible by the others on the ground of

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

his being a nonresident. Fitz Maurice, angered at this, named a Frenchman judge. The Council refused to accept him, declaring that there was no vacancy and that island law required office holders to subscribe to the religious tests even if royal instructions declared that they might be dispensed with.

The executive thereupon named two Catholics to the Council without awaiting the expected reply to his query from England, but the members refused to admit them. The president and five others withdrew so that no final action could be taken on the matter and were suspended from their offices as a consequence.

The Council declared such action to have been illegal since members could be suspended only with the consent of a majority of the body. Fitz Maurice in reply named a new Council, whereupon a large number of the colonists declared they would not pay such taxes as it might impose. Replied to by Anon., *Audi Alteram Partem* . . . , q. v. See *The Gent. Mag.*, December, 1769, pp. 596-598; *The Scots Mag.*, December, 1769, pp. 648-650.

Other pamphlets in the controversy were Anon., *The Grenada Planter* . . . and Anon., *Narrative of the Proceedings Upon the Complaint Against Governor Melville*, q. v.

"Memoirs of the late General Melville," in *The Scots Mag.*, February and March, 1810, pp. 97 ff., 169 ff.

Melville played an important part in the capture of the French colonies in the early 1760's and in 1764 became captain general and governor in chief of Grenada, the Grenadines, Dominica, St. Vincent, and Tobago, the ceded islands, holding those appointments for seven years. His régime in Grenada was severely criticized locally, but he was cleared of all charges following an investigation conducted by the Privy Council in England. He established the famous St. Vincent botanical garden.

Narrative of the proceedings upon the complaint against Governor Melville. London, 1770.

See Anonymous, *Letter to Right Honourable Earl of H-b-h*. . . . A publication of the Catholic group which had entered complaint against the governor and had secured a hearing. It was held here that "the lords of the commission of His Majesty's Council, to whom the complaint against Governor Melville was referred, acted partially and unfairly in the manner of examining into that matter" and that the report which it had made to the Crown clearing him was consequently not to be depended upon as setting forth the truth of the affair. See *The Scots Mag.*, July, 1770, pp. 380, 381.

Observations upon the report made by the Board of Trade against the Grenada laws. London, 1770.

The second General Assembly of the island formed after the Peace of Paris, 1763, drew up a set of laws for local government, as nearly like those of England as colonial conditions permitted. They were referred to the Board of Trade for that body's opinion by the Secretary of State, which resulted in their being rejected. The author of this pamphlet attacks the report on them, holding that it had resulted in the islanders being stripped of their rights as British subjects, guaranteed them, as they had thought, by the King's proclamation of Oct. 7, 1763.

Récit des troubles survenus à la Grenade. No imprint, n. d. [ca. 1795?]

Victor Hugues, disciple of Robespierre, captured St. Lucia from the English, and sent aid to the French insurgents in St. Vincent and Grenada which reduced English authority there to a minimum.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"Remarkable address to His Majesty from his new subjects, the French inhabitants of the island of Grenada," in *The Gent. Mag.*, June, 1765, p. 285.

Pledging allegiance and imploring protection in most extravagant terms.

GARRAWAY, D. S.

A short account of the insurrection of 1795-96. Grenada, [1877].

Largely based on the contemporary works of Turnbull and Hay, q. v.

HAY, JOHN.

A narrative of the insurrection in the island of Grenada which took place in 1795. London, 1823.

The author was an English inhabitant of the colony who was made captive by a body of insurgent Frenchmen in March, 1795, and was later imprisoned in Guadeloupe and Martinique. Gives a good account of inter-island warfare and presents interesting pictures of Victor Hugues, the French republican leader in the Caribbean, and of his care for his English prisoners. An introduction by "A Military Man Resident for Nearly 30 Years in the West Indies" is a defence of the colonial interests against the attacks of the emancipationists.

OTWAY, HENRY.

To the Right Honourable Henry, Lord Brougham and Vaux, Lord High Chancellor, etc. [Grenada, 1833.]

The chief justice and the Assembly, supported by Attorney General Davis, were in dispute as to whether or not the laws and statutes of Great Britain passed prior to 1763 were effective in the island, the former questioning their validity. This work maintains that they were in full force. The author was an island barrister.

"PLINY, JUNIOR," pseud.

Letters to the Earl of Hillsborough, the Marquis of Rockingham, and the archbishops and bishops, on the late subversion of the political system of the Glorious Revolution, and the manifest violation of the act of settlement, by authorizing and appointing persons professing the Roman Catholic religion, to hold legislative and executive offices in the Government of His Majesty's islands of Grenada and the Grenadines, which are a part of the Empire of Great Britain. London, 1770.

Centering around the disputes between the French Catholic and English Protestant settlers and the local Government's desire to grant the former a voice in affairs. See Anonymous, Letter to Right Honourable Earl of H-b-h. . . . Reviewed in *The Scots Mag.*, July, 1770, pp. 381, 382.

[TURNBULL, GORDON.]

"An Eye-Witness." A narrative of the revolt and insurrection of the French inhabitants in the island of Grenada. Edinburgh, 1795.

The author was a Grenadan planter. Following the outbreak of the French Revolution, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Grenada became the scenes of foreign and civil wars at the same time. The first of these islands was captured by the British after restless elements there had overthrown the French administration. In 1794, Victor Hugues, a disciple of Robespierre, recovered

[TURNBULL, GORDON]—Continued.

the colony and, in the following year, he aided revolts against the British in St. Vincent and Grenada on the part of local French inhabitants.

This work covers the course of events in the latter island, reproducing many documents connected with the same. Abercromby subsequently retook St. Lucia and restored order in St. Vincent and Grenada. While the work of "an eyewitness," the account is not a personal one. Turnbull was also the author of *Letters to a Young Planter*, q. v.

WELLS, SEPTIMUS.

Historical and descriptive sketch of the island of Grenada. Kingston, Jamaica, 1890.

The author was editor of *The Grenada Chronicle*. The work was prepared for the Jamaica Exhibition of 1891. Some twelve pages are devoted to a historical survey of the island.

[WISE, THOMAS T.]

"A Sincere Wellwisher of the Colony." A review of the events, which have happened in Grenada, from the commencement of the insurrection to the 1st of May. St. George's, Grenada, 1795.

See under "Turnbull" for the course of events here narrated. A poorly written work, the material for which was largely secured from persons who took part in the actions described. Reproduces many letters and orders.

JAMAICA

ANONYMOUS.

Colonization of the island of Jamaica. No imprint, 1792.

A series of extracts from a variety of public documents seeking to demonstrate that the ancestors of the then colonists had been assisted in cultivating the soil by every means which the English Government had been able to devise and that the latter had undertaken to supply the settlers with needed laborers "in sufficient numbers . . . moderate rates." Responsibility for having instituted the slave system was then commonly being laid at the planters' doors by the abolitionists. This was naturally resented, and the above pamphlet was one of their replies. An estimate of the number of sugar estates and negroes in the colony and production statistics for five of the island parishes for 1740 and 1790 will be found on page 15.

"Dallas's History of the Maroons, including the expedition to Cuba, for the purpose of procuring Spanish chasseurs, and the state of the island of Jamaica for the last 10 years, etc.," in *The Ed. Rev.*, July, 1803, pp. 376-391.

The reviewer deprecates the use of dogs in hunting down blacks. He holds the existence of an independent negro commonwealth to be the greatest danger facing Europeans domination in the West Indies and believes that free labor cannot succeed.

Gleaner geography and history of Jamaica, The. Kingston, [1914].

Some 60 pages (chapters 6 to 10, inclusive) are devoted to a historical sketch of the island.

"History of Jamaica—Mr. Jeake and Dr. Robinson," in *The Gent. Mag.*, March, 1789, pp. 217, 218.

Denies that Robinson, a Jamaica botanist, compiled the list of plants in Long's History of Jamaica. Contains notes on the lives of Samuel Jeake, who proposed to colonize the Mosquito Shore, and of Anthony Robinson, the botanist referred to.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

History of Three-Finger'd Jack, The, the terror of Jamaica. London, n. d. [ca. 1800]

See [Earle], *Obi*. Another edition of that work.

Letter to the public, A, concerning the policy of this country, on a difference of opinion relating to the appropriation of the surplusage monies, &c. [Jamaica, 1770.]

The Council and Assembly were in dispute over the question of whether the latter had the sole right of disposing of surplus monies. The popular body had obstructed the passage of two supply bills in seeking to maintain its position and had been dissolved by the governor. This leaflet refutes the lower chamber's pretensions.

Life and correspondence, The, of M. G. Lewis, author of *The Monk, Castle Spectre*, etc. 2 vols. London, 1839.

For Lewis's two visits to his estates in Jamaica (recorded in his *Journal of a West India Proprietor* . . ., London, 1834) and the ameliorative measures introduced by him for the treatment of his slaves, see Volume II, chapters 5 and 6. Contains large excerpts from the *Journal*.

Life and exploits, The, of Mansony, commonly called Three-Finger'd Jack, the terror of Jamaica. Somers Town, n. d. [ca. 1800].

See under [Earle], *Obi*.

"Maroons of Jamaica, The," in *Once a Week*, December 16, 1865.

Contains a brief sketch of those peoples and of the Maroon War of 1795.

"Memorial from the General Assembly of Jamaica relative to the present state of American affairs," in *The Gent. Mag.*, supplement for 1775, pp. 617-618.

A famous document in the history of the Revolution. The petitioners, as humble suitors in behalf of the North Americans, set forth the respective claims of Great Britain and the colonies and held that it was the first established principle of the constitution that no part of His Majesty's subjects could legislate for any other part—that no law bound Englishmen unless it had received the assent of their representatives.

Obi; or, the history of Three-Finger'd Jack. To which is added, the voyages, travels, and long captivity of James Massey. . . . Newcastle, n. d. [ca. 1800?].

The first section of this penny dreadful was excerpted from Moseley's *A Treatise on Sugar* (London, 1799), p. 197 ff., without credit being given that author. The whole was brought out under the same title as the entirely different pamphlet by [Earle], which appeared the same year, and q. v., the publishers presumably seeking to profit by the latter's popularity.

Preface and historical documents intended to be prefixed to the new edition of the Jamaica laws. St. Jago de la Vega, 1791.

Privileges, The, of the island of Jamaica vindicated; with an impartial narrative of the late dispute between the governor and House of Representatives, upon the case of John Olyphant, Esq., a

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

member of that house. . . . To which is added a recent case of breach of privilege. Jamaica, 1810.

The original edition of this pamphlet had appeared in Jamaica in 1766 and a reprint had been published in London in the same year. It centered around a case of breach of privilege, committed by a deputy marshal's deputy and two assistants, in executing a writ on the coach horses of John Olyphant, member of the Assembly. The three were subsequently taken into custody on charges preferred by that irate individual. This precipitated a dispute between the Assembly and governor which developed into a constitutional struggle, and the matter dragged on through three sessions with the executive twice dissolving the popular body.

During the conflict, the House resolved that it had, "as the representative of the people of this island, all the privileges that the House of Commons hath as the representative of the people of Great Britain; and that any instruction from the King and his ministry can neither abridge or annihilate the privileges of the representative body of the people of the island" (p. 101). The case was finally settled by the Crown's decision that Assembly members were to be free from arrest in all civil suits during sessions and six days before and after, for such servants and equipage as were absolutely necessary for their personal accommodation in attending the meetings.

In 1808, the Assembly requested the governor to take such steps as he might think proper to cause the attendance before one of its committees of officers of the Second West India Regiment so that they might be examined in regard to a disorder which had resulted in the death of two officers, this being done under the body's claimed right of calling before it and compelling the attendance of all persons, civil and military, except the governor and the members of the Council, whom it might wish to question. The governor complied with the request, but Major General Carmicheal, commander of the island forces, forbade officers to answer questions concerning the case. He was himself then ordered to appear before the Assembly, but refused to, whereupon the lower chamber ordered him taken into custody for contempt. The governor then prorogued the body and referred the whole question to the Crown, which decided in favor of the colonial Assembly and directed the officers to appear before that body, thus overruling Carmicheal's orders. The commander was himself again ordered taken into custody and was called upon to explain his actions, but was released upon declaring that he had not thought his action to be a breach of privilege of the House as alleged.

The London edition of the original work is reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, December, 1766, p. 473.

Proceedings of the general court martial . . . for the trial of David Murray, . . . held in Spanish-Town the 8th and 9th of July, 1805. Kingston, 1805.

"Rise, The, progress, and termination of the Maroon War, illustrated by a selection from the public dispatches and private correspondence of Alex., Earl of Balcarres, governor and commander in chief in Jamaica," in Alexander W. C. Lindsay (25th Earl of Crawford), *Lives of the Lindsays*; or, a memoir of the houses of Crawford and Balcarres (4 vols., Wigan, 1840), Vol. III, pp. ix-xxviii, 7-192.

Lord Balcarres, during whose term of office the expedition against the revolting Maroons was undertaken in 1795, brought about their deportation to Nova Scotia the year following. His action was opposed by Major General Walpole, who held it to be a breach of faith on the part of the local Government toward them.

System of exercise and manœuvres for the Kingston regiment of foot militia. Kingston, 1792.

Vindication of Colonel Grignon and the Western Interior Regiment during the rebellion, 1831-32. St. Jago de la Vega, 1833.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Wonderful life, The, and adventures of Three-Fingered Jack, the terror of Jamaica. London, 1829.

See [Earle], *Obi*.

BANNANTINE, JAMES.

Memoirs of Edward Marcus Despard. London, 1799.

Despard served as chief engineer in the expedition against San Juan in 1780 and directed the construction of defences in Jamaica previous to Rodney's victory over de Grasse. He later defeated the Spanish on the Mosquito Shore and was then named first commissioner of the territory on the peninsula of Yucatan ceded to England by the peace of 1783, where he was soon in difficulties with incoming British settlers over property rights. Their complaints to the home Government resulted in his suspension from office. The case was not settled for years and at the writing of this memoir on the part of Despard's secretary, the former commissioner was languishing in prison.

BARNWELL, JOSEPH W.

"The evacuation of Charleston by the British in 1782," in *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register*, January, 1910.

For statistics covering the number of Loyalist refugees embarking for Jamaica, see page 26.

BEAUMONT, AUGUSTUS H.

The Jamaica petition for representation in the British House of Commons or for independence. [London, 1831.]

Beaumont was leader of the party in the island Assembly opposing emancipation. He was connected with the violent *Jamaica Courant* and was suspected of carrying on treasonable correspondence with the United States to bring the colony under that power's control. This petition was drawn up by him for presentation to the House of Commons.

Parliament did not have power to bind the island by laws it enacted. Interference in local affairs would only produce mischief. If a bill to reform the lower chamber of the national legislature was being drawn up, as reported, representation of the colonies by delegates freely chosen by the colonists themselves should be provided for. If not, they should be declared free and independent.

BLAKE, LADY.

"The Maroons of Jamaica," in *The North American Review*, November, 1898, pp. 558 ff.

A sketch of these runaway mountain negroes' history with a particular account of the Maroon War of the 1790's.

BOWDLER, THOMAS.

A short view of the life and character of Lieutenant General Villettes, late lieutenant governor and commander of the forces in Jamaica. . . . Bath, 1815.

Villettes was sent to Jamaica in the latter part of 1807. He died of fever while on a military tour of inspection there in the summer of the next year.

BRIDGES, Rev. GEORGE WILSON.

The annals of Jamaica. 2 vols. London, 1828.

One of the best known histories of a Caribbean island. Covers the period from the creation of the world to 1826, with long-winded speculations as to Noah's knowledge of America, Jamaica's being the true Hesperides of Hesiod, probable visits to the western world during classical times and the nature of the island's early inhabitants, followed by the traditional historical narrative from the close of the fifteenth century. Characterized by blind credulity, bigotry, an almost savage anti-Methodist bias, the calumniation of British ministers, and opposition to "the wild and destructive scheme of sudden emancipation." Slavery is justified by Biblical references.

The author, a native-born Englishman, came to Jamaica in 1816, and served as a rector in the island for some 20 years. He is said to have had a library of 8,000 volumes, the largest private one in the colony. For his unhappy life (he was deserted by his wife, his daughters met death by drowning, and his brother and a son acted uncharitably towards him) see his 1834-1862. Outlines and Notes of Twenty-Nine Years, a privately printed pamphlet distributed to friends.

While his work contains little that is new, it is useful as showing the attitude of an established churchman, a "little islander," and a strong conservative as regards emancipation on questions of the day. Contains appendixes giving a review of the institution of slavery, the religious situation in the island, and notes on natural history. One feature of the book, worthy of special notice, is the introductory chapter presenting a fairly critical estimate of authors who had written on West Indian affairs, with biographical information in some cases.

On the whole, a writing of no particular merit. Its immense popularity can be accounted for only by the fact that it was the first strictly Jamaican history to appear since Long's, and that it was many years before another island work appeared. The book was taken off the market by court order following action brought against the publisher by two free persons of color, Lescesne and Escoffery, who had been deported from Jamaica unjustly, because of the libel it contained on them. See Anon., Report of the Trial of Mr. John Murray. . . .

CAINE, W. RALPH HALL.

The cruise of the *Port Kingston*. London, 1908.

While primarily a travel book, four chapters are devoted to the history of Jamaica and a fifth to famous books (chiefly historical and early travel works) on the island:

CLERK, JAMES OTWAY.

An abridged history of Jamaica. Falmouth, 1859.

Of slight merit.

COCKERELL, T. D. A.

"A little-known Jamaica naturalist, Dr. Anthony Robinson," in *The American Naturalist*, September, 1894, pp. 775 ff.

Robinson was a native of England. While in the West Indies, during the middle of the eighteenth century, he formed a collection of several hundred drawings of Jamaican plants and animals, accompanying them with descriptions. The drawings themselves are now in the Institute of Jamaica with a copy of the manuscript material made under the supervision of a friend. The original of the latter has, unfortunately, been lost. Robinson's notes were used by Lunan for his *Hortus Jamaicensis* (2 vols., Jamaica, 1814), and by Gosse for his *A Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica* (London, 1851) and *The Birds of Jamaica* (London, 1847). The colonial Assembly voted Robinson £140 in 1767 for his discovery of the method of making soap from the juice of the coratoe. He died the year after. Many of his notes and observations remain unpublished.

COOK, E. M.

Jamaica, the lodestone of the Caribbean. Bristol, 1924.

Written by a middle-aged lady who had been born in Jamaica and who revisited it after an absence of many years. Partly descriptive and partly historical. The latter material is based in great measure on Cundall's *Historic Jamaica*, q. v. below.

CUNDALL, FRANK.

Biographical annals of Jamaica. A brief history of the colony arranged as a guide to the Jamaica Portrait Gallery, with chronological outlines of Jamaica history. Kingston, 1904.

Contains reproductions of the portraits of 10 men famous in Jamaican history and biographical sketches of the 141 persons whose pictures were then included in the collection. Superseded in 1914 by *Catalogue of the Portraits in the Jamaica History Gallery*, q. v. A different lot of pictures is, however, reproduced in the latter.

Catalogue of the portraits in the Jamaica History Gallery of the Institute of Jamaica. Kingston, 1914.

Supersedes his *Biographical Annals of Jamaica*, q. v. Contains reproductions of portraits of 36 persons intimately connected with Jamaican history (as Edwards, Nugent, Long, Coke, Knibb, Phillippo) and biographical sketches of the 208 persons whose pictures were then included in the collection. The pictures reproduced are not the same as those in the earlier publication.

"First Jamaica newspaper, The," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, August 11, 1914, pp. 370, 371.

A copy of a hitherto unknown Jamaican newspaper, *The St. Jago Intelligencer*, founded in 1756, had just been discovered.

Historic Jamaica. Kingston, 1915.

Contains a general historical sketch and a description of historic sites and monuments, parish by parish, as well as valuable reference lists of governors, presidents of the Council, speakers of the Assembly, chief justices, attorney generals, naval commanders, and colonial agents, and numerous quotations from early works. Many portions of the book appeared as articles in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.* between 1909 and 1915. For a list of the separate articles, see Cundall, *Historic Sites and Monuments*.

"Historic Sites and Monuments," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, October 12 (pp. 491-493), November 9 (p. 539), and December 7 (pp. 587, 588), 1909; January 4 (pp. 12-14), January 18 (pp. 38, 39), February 15 (pp. 86, 87), March 29 (pp. 156-158), April 12 (pp. 179, 180), May 10 (pp. 223, 224), June 7 (pp. 277, 278), July 19 (pp. 348, 349), August 2 (pp. 368-370), October 25 (pp. 513, 514), November 8 (pp. 538, 539), November 22 (pp. 561, 562), and December 6 (pp. 583, 584), 1910; January 3 (pp. 8-11), February 14 (pp. 79, 80), March 14 (pp. 126, 127), April 25 (pp. 204, 205), June 20 (pp. 293, 294), August 1 (pp. 363-365), August 15 (pp. 387-389), October 10 (pp. 488-491), November 7 (pp. 534, 535), and December 5 (pp. 585, 586), 1911; January 2 (pp. 11, 12), February 13 (pp. 82, 83), February 27 (pp. 106, 107), March 12 (p. 131), March 26 (pp. 153, 154), April 9 (pp. 181, 182), April 23 (p. 203), June 4 (pp. 274-276), July 2 (pp. 319-320), July 30 (pp. 368-371), August 13 (pp. 392-394), September 10 (pp. 444, 445), September 24 (pp. 465, 466), October 22 (pp. 513, 514), November

CUNDALL, FRANK—Continued.

19 (pp. 558-560), and December 31 (pp. 635-637), 1912; January 28 (pp. 34, 35), March 25 (pp. 128, 129), June 3 (pp. 251-254), June 17 (pp. 275-278), July 29 (p. 347), and December 16 (p. 587), 1913; January 13 (pp. 7-9), January 27 (pp. 35-37), April 21 (pp. 178, 179), July 28 (pp. 342-344), September 8 (pp. 420, 421), and October 6 (pp. 468, 469), 1914; March 9, 1915. These articles were subsequently published in book form as *Historic Jamaica*, q. v.

"Jamaica almanacs," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, June 21, 1910, pp. 297-300.

"Jamaica in the past and present," in *Journal of the Society of Arts*, January 3, 1896, pp. 104 ff.

An excellent short account of the island, dealing with its geography, history, authors, societies, government, laws, the effect of British influence upon the negro population, agriculture, commerce, colonists and colonization, and discussing its possibilities as a tourist center. The author was awarded a silver medal by the society for this paper.

"Jamaica worthies—Dr. Dancer," in *Jour. of the Inst. of Jam.*, May, 1892, pp. 102 ff.

A biographical sketch of the author of *The Medical Assistant* . . . (Kingston, 1801), *A Brief History of the Late Expedition Against Fort San Juan* . . . (Kingston, 1781), etc.

"Jamaica worthies—Monk Lewis," in *Jour. of the Inst. of Jam.*, February, 1892, pp. 65 ff.

A biographical sketch of the author of *Journal of a West India Proprietor* . . . (London, 1834.)

"Jamaica worthies—William Beckford, historian," in *Jour. of the Inst. of Jam.*, December, 1893, pp. 349 ff.

A biographical sketch of the author of *A Descriptive Account of the Island of Jamaica* . . . (London, 1790.)

"Outlines of the history of Port Royal," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, September 23 (pp. 441-443), October 7 (pp. 466-468), October 21 (pp. 488, 489), November 4 (pp. 514-516), and November 18 (pp. 537, 538), 1913.

A survey of the growth and decline of this one-time commercial center of the British West Indies.

"Rev. George Wilson Bridges, historian, The," in *Jour. of the Inst. of Jam.*, April, 1895, pp. 101 ff.

A biographical sketch of this staunch defender of colonial interests and of slavery against the attacks of reformers in England. Bridges was the author of the suppressed *The Annals of Jamaica* (2 vols., London, 1828), of *A Voice from Jamaica* . . . (London, 1823), etc.

"Some further notes on William Beckford, historian," in *Jour. of the Inst. of Jam.*, April, 1895, pp. 112 ff.

An addition to his "Jamaica Worthies—William Beckford, Historian," in the December, 1893, issue of the same publication (pp. 349 ff.).

CUNDALL, FRANK—Continued.

Studies in Jamaica history. London, 1900.

Contains popular sketches of historic sites.

"That million; or, Jamaica's aid to the mother country a hundred years ago," in *Jour. of the Inst. of Jam.*, March, 1899, pp. 581 ff.

Jamaica had contributed a known £76,563 and not £1,000,000, as tradition reputed, to aid the mother country in her contest with Napoleon.

"Visits of Prince William Henry to Jamaica, The," in *Jour. of the Inst. of Jam.*, January, 1893, pp. 189 ff.

The Prince made formal visits to the island in 1783 and 1788.

DALLAS, ROBERT CHARLES.

Geschichte der Maronen-Negern auf Jamaika, nebst einer schilderung des vormaligen und jetzigen zustandes dieser insel. Weimar, 1805.

A translation of his *The History of the Maroons*, q. v.

History of the Maroons, The. 2 vols. London, 1803.

The author was a close friend of Byron and is generally remembered for his *Recollections of the Life of Lord Byron*. He was descended from an old Jamaican family and lived in the island for several years. More in the nature of a literary work than a historical account, though intended to be the latter. Based on the relations of participants in the war and a smattering documentary knowledge. Prefaced by a succinct history of the island from 1665 to the outbreak of the war, by John B. Cutting of Boston.

The narrative covering the Maroon troubles and observations regarding the state of the colony from their close to 1803 are presented in the form of 21 letters to a "dear friend." Appendixes contain the consolidated slave code of Jamaica and documents relative to the great uprising of 1795 and the removal of the Maroons to Nova Scotia. Aside from a few interesting impressions regarding general conditions, this work is of little value. Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, July, 1803, pp. 376-391; *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, June and July, 1803, pp. 447 ff., 36 ff.

[DIROM, ALEXANDER.]

Thoughts on the state of the militia of Jamaica, November, 1783. Jamaica, 1783.

Urges reform in the local military law so as to make the island militia a better disciplined and really useful organization.

DROUIN-DE-BERCY, M.

Histoire civile et commerciale de la Jamaïque; suivie du tableau général des possessions anglaises et françaises dans les deux-mondes, et de réflexions commerciales et politiques relatives à la France et à l'Angleterre. Paris, 1818.

The author was a native West Indian, a St. Domingan planter and former officer under Gen. Victor Emmanuel Leclerc at the time the latter headed the expedition sent out by Napoleon to pacify the island. This work is a historical sketch of the British Caribbean colonies, with particular reference to Jamaica, one of the regions "where the Englishman exercises his barbarity." Emphasizes its strategic position for controlling the Antilles. Contains a table listing the chief British, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, and French colonies the world over, with their areas. Sketchy and superficial. Of small value.

[EARLE, WILLIAM, JR.]

Obi; or, the history of Three-Fingered Jack. London, 1800.

Relates the history of this celebrated leader of a band of runaway negro robbers in the Blue Mountains of Jamaica in the last quarter of the seventeen hundreds in sympathetic admiration. Jack was the terror of blacks because of his powerful "obi" of grave dirt, etc. Fiction with a historical basis. Presents a very unfavorable picture of Carribbean society, hence the work was circulated by the anti-slavery group. Not the same as the pamphlet of the same title excerpted from Moseley's *A Treatise on Sugar*, q. v. under "Anonymous" in this section.

EDWARDS, BRYAN.

"Account of the Maroon negroes in Jamaica, An, and a history of the war in the West Indies," in Bryan Edwards's *An Historical Survey of the . . . Island of St. Domingo*, London, 1807.

Originally prepared as a preface to *The Proceedings of the Governor and Assembly of Jamaica in Regard to the Maroon Negroes*, London, 1796. Contains observations on the origin of these peoples, their habits and manner of living, and the causes and course of the late disturbances. Based largely on section 2 of Long's *History of Jamaica*, q. v.

"Observations on the disposition, character, manners, and habits of life, of the Maroons, and a detail of the origin, progress, and termination of the late war between those people and the white inhabitants," a preface to *The Proceedings of the Governor and Assembly of Jamaica in Regard to the Maroon Negroes*, London, 1796.

This preface does not appear in the original, island edition of the official account of the action taken against the Maroons entitled *Proceedings of the Honourable House of Assembly Relative to the Maroons*, St. Jago de la Vega, 1796. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, XXI n. s. (1796), p. 414.

FEURTADO, W. A.

Official and other personages of Jamaica, from 1655 to 1790, to which is added a chapter on the peerage, etc., in Jamaica, compiled from various sources. Kingston, 1896.

Gives a few lines each on persons who had held office in the island between those years or who had been of some importance in other spheres, as Bryan Edwards. A rare work, compiled with care and of considerable value in genealogical research.

FYFE, LAURENCE R., and SINCLAIR, A. C.

Jamaica. Outlines of its geography and history. . . . Kingston, 1883.

Contains a 20-page historical survey.

GARDNER, WILLIAM JAMES.

A history of Jamaica. London, 1873.

The author was a Congregational minister who came to the colony from England about 1850. His church was the first self-supporting one in the island and he was long prominent in social as well as religious work. For a portrait and biographical sketch of him, see *Jour. of the Inst. of Jam.*, July, 1896, pp. 221 ff.

This history, which is one of the best of any West India possession, is based to some extent on Long, Edwards, and Bridges, but those early works were amply supplemented by original research carried on in local archives and by later personal observation. The chapters on social conditions are of particular value. Reviewed in *The Quar. Rev.*, July, 1875, pp. 40 ff. A second edition appeared in London in 1909.

GAUNT, MARY.

Where the twain meet. London, 1922.

A "popular" history of Jamaica up through emancipation, with a closing chapter on an 18-month residence in the island by the writer. Lady Nugent, Lewis, etc., have been freely drawn on. A mediocre work written in an atrocious style.

HALL, MAXWELL.

Earthquakes in Jamaica from 1688-1919. Kingston, 1922.

A scientific work with a list of all recorded earth tremors experienced in the colony. The author was government meteorologist.

HIGGINSON, Col. [T. W.]

"The Maroons of Jamaica," in *The Atlantic Monthly*, February, 1860, pp. 213 ff.

A good account of these people and of the war of 1795 which resulted in their being exiled to Nova Scotia and later to Sierra Leone.

HILL, RICHARD.

Lights and shadows of Jamaica history. Kingston, 1859.

The author was a member of the island Council. The subject matter was first presented in a series of three lectures delivered in aid of the mission schools of the colony. Stresses Christian influences in regenerating local society. Of slight value.

"HORTENTIUS," pseud.

"The introduction of breadfruit, etc., into Jamaica," in *The Gent. Mag.*, May, 1796, pp. 377, 378.

A communication enclosing extracts from Votes of the Honourable House of Assembly relative to the receipt and distribution of the plants from Tahiti.

HOWARD, ROBERT M.

Records and letters of the family of the Longs of Longville, Jamaica, and Hampton Lodge, Surrey. 2 vols. London, 1925.

Contains papers relative to Samuel Long, sometime speaker of the Jamaican Assembly; Edward Long, historian of the colony; Beeston Long, the famous London merchant; and other members of this eminent Caribbean family.

JUDAH, GEORGE F.

"The newspaper history of Jamaica," in *The Jamaica Times*, January 14 and 21, 1899, pp. 4 and 5 respectively.

A survey of the island press from the beginning to date of publication. Contains considerable valuable information, then assembled for the first time.

LONG, EDWARD.

The history of Jamaica. 3 vols. London, 1774.

Long was a resident of Jamaica from 1757 to 1769, first serving as private secretary to his brother-in-law, Sir Harry Moore, the then lieutenant governor, and later as a judge in the local vice admiralty court. The latter position was retained for about 30 years after his return home due to ill health, the duties of office being exercised by a deputy in accordance with eighteenth century custom.

A political, social, and economic history with a survey of the island, parish by parish. Though sent to the press hurriedly and afterwards condemned by the author's more mature judgment (considerable parts of it were revised by him for a proposed second edition which failed to materialize, such addi-

LONG, EDWARD—Continued.

tions and alterations being found among the Add. Mss., 12,402 ff., in the British Museum), it is a classic in its field and, after a century and a half, contains what is still one of the best and most nearly complete accounts of colonial government in existence.

The work is an important one for our purpose because it presents a clear picture of conditions in the island on the eve of the American Revolution which was destined to bring ruin to so many of the planters. Trade statistics are, for the most part, worthless, for, while the author sedulously employed such official papers as were available, these have long since been shown to be exceedingly inaccurate and unreliable on the whole.

The book is replete with curious pseudo-scientific expositions on natural phenomena, reflecting the philosophic speculation of the eighteenth century. The flora and fauna are cataloged and a list of foreign plants which could profitably be introduced into the island and the Code Noir of France are also presented.

Bryan Edwards, who was a close friend of Long, based his account of the origin of the Maroons on section 2 of this work. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, August and December, 1774, pp. 129 ff., 431 ff.

[LUCKOCK, Rev. B.]

Jamaica, enslaved and free. London, [1846].

A general sketch of the island's history and development. Chapter 8 is devoted to the slave trade, chapter 11 to abolition, chapter 12 to the work of the missionaries, chapter 13 to the course of the emancipation movement and the insurrection of 1832, chapter 14 to emancipation and apprenticeship, and chapter 15 to the free labor régime.

MAC DERMOT, T. H.

"Jamaica, past and present," in *The Dalhousie Review*, Vol. II (1922), pp. 271 ff.

M[ARTIN], Major M.

Port Royal and its harbor. With short notes on its history, legends, sports, pastimes, and avocations. Jamaica, 1893.

Port Royal was long the colony's metropolis, but never regained its position after the earthquake of 1692.

McFARLANE, A. BRUCE.

Outlines of the geography and history of Jamaica. Toronto, [1902].

Contains a 30-page historical survey.

PHILLIPPO, J. C.

"Jamaica worthies—Rev. James M. Phillippo," in *Jour. of the Inst. of Jam.*, August, 1892, pp. 143 ff.

A biographical sketch of the author of Jamaica: Its Past and Present State, q. v.

RENNY, ROBERT.

A history of Jamaica. London, 1807.

Sketchy and of no particular merit. The author firmly championed abolition of the slave trade. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, LVI n. s., p. 349.

ROBY, JOHN.

Members of the Assembly of Jamaica, from the institution of that branch of the Legislature to the present time. Arranged in parochial lists. Montego Bay, 1831.

Includes a list of speakers, 1663-1830.

SHORE, JOSEPH, and STEWART, JOHN.

In old St. James, Jamaica. A book of parish chronicles. Kingston, 1911.

Sketches the history of certain parish estates, traces the Jamaican ancestry of Mrs. Browning, and presents an 1828 plantation inventory and regulations of the same year concerning the management of boiling houses.

SIMMS, WILLIAM.

Elementary class book of the geography and history of Jamaica. Kingston, 1883.

Contains a 7-page historical survey.

WILLIS, THOMAS.

"The House of Assembly in Jamaica," in *The Gent. Mag.*, April, 1791, p. 328.

Relative to the case of one Kemeys who was chosen to office in a Portland election while in prison and was ultimately released and allowed to take his seat.

ST. KITTS

ANONYMOUS.

A speech, which was spoken in the House of Assembly of St. Christopher, upon a motion made on Tuesday, November 6, 1781, for presenting an address to His Majesty relative to the proceedings of Admiral Rodney and General Vaughan at St. Eustatius, and the present dangerous situation of the West India islands. London, 1782.

Following Rodney's capture of Dutch St. Eustatius, a neutral port notorious as a base of supply for the enemy during the American Revolution, the tremendous quantities of stores found there were confiscated and sold by auction at ridiculously low prices. As many of the British colonial merchants had been engaged in illicit trade with St. Eustatius and suffered heavy losses through such action, great hostility against Rodney developed among the islanders. The unknown speaker supported a resolution calling upon the colonial agent to lay complaint before the Crown, alleging that the confiscation had been unjust and that it had led to retaliative measures resulting in successive British defeats at the hands of the French.

DE CONTENSON, LUDOVIC.

"La prise de Saint Christophe (1782)," in *Revue Historique des Antilles*, May, 1929, pp. 17 ff.

Based on the papers of the Marquis de Saint-Simon.

GARDINER, JOHN.

The argument or speech of John Gardiner, Esq., barrister at law, who stood committed by the pretended Assembly of this island, for a pretended contempt. Delivered in the court of king's bench and common pleas, on Tuesday the 10th day of April last, upon the matter of his own habeas corpus, and wherein our Sovereign Lord the King was party agent, plaintiff, or prosecutor, and Henry Berkeley, Esq., deputy provost marshal, was defendant. Basse-terre, St. Christopher, 1770.

Gardiner, Boston born, was attorney general of St. Kitts during the American Revolution. He later returned to Massachusetts and became a member of the State Legislature there and as such effected the repeal of the law of primogeniture. This pamphlet treats of the alleged illegality of a commitment by the St. Kitts Assembly and is of no interest whatever to-day.

ST. LUCIA

BREEN, HENRY H.

St. Lucia: historical, statistical, and descriptive. London, 1844.

The first and still the best work devoted exclusively to this island. The author was for 13 years a resident and based a considerable portion of the book on documentary material available there. Chapter 8 (pp. 275 ff.), on agriculture and commerce, is of particular value. Appendixes on pp. 317-320 contain production and shipping tables; those on pp. 376-388, data concerned with legal matters; those on pp. 420-423, information relating to the administration of the colony. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, November, 1844, pp. 369 ff.

[BRIDGMAN, JOHN.]

An exposition of a series of unprecedented persecutions, on the part of Maj. Gen. Alexander Wood, commandant of St. Lucia, and the persons and authorities acting with and under him, against John Bridgman, Esq., collector of His Majesty's customs in that island. [Bridgetown, Barbados], 1811.

A dispute with the islanders arose over new methods employed by Bridgman and unaccustomed fees demanded by him in his management of the St. Lucian customhouse. He was suspended from office while the case was being considered in England.

[CHARDON, DANIEL M.]

Essai sur la colonie de Sainte-Lucie. Par un ancien intendant de cette île. Suivi de trois mémoires intéressans, deux concernant les Jésuites, et le troisième le Général D'Oxat. Neuchâtel, 1779.

Chapter 4 considers the importance of the colony to France.

LINDSAY, ALEXANDER W. [25th Earl of Crawford], ed.

Lives of the Lindsays; or, a memoir of the houses of Crawford and Balcarres. 4 vols. Wigan, 1840.

See Vol. III for "The Rise, Progress, and Termination of the Maroon War . . ." and "Narrative of the Occupation and Defence of the Island of St. Lucie, 1779."

This edition was privately printed. A second, public one appeared under a London imprint in 1849.

LINDSAY, COLIN.

"Narrative of events at the island of St. Lucie," in *A Military Miscellany*, 2 vols., London, 1793, Vol. II, pp. 441-483.

Also published under the title "Narrative of the Occupation and Defence of the Island of St. Lucie, 1779," in Alexander W. Lindsay (25th Earl of Crawford), ed., *Lives of the Lindsays . . .*, Vol. III, pp. 195-235.

"Narrative of the occupation and defence of the island of St. Lucie, 1779," in Alexander W. Lindsay (25th Earl of Crawford), ed., *Lives of the Lindsays . . .*, Vol. III, pp. 195-235.

Lindsay served as an officer with the Forty-sixth Infantry. This is a personal narrative of the British expedition from Philadelphia to the West Indies following the entry of the French into the Revolutionary War. Gives interesting accounts of "polite behavior" on the part of the French—their returning General Meadows's horse which had strayed, their loaning him their chief surgeon, their returning a silver-hilted sword an English

LINDSAY, COLIN—Continued.

captain had dropped, their sentries' refusal to shoot at British soldiers passing near their posts, and their officers' agreeing with British ones that the climate "was most villainous" and that "the island was not worth fighting for." The same appears in *A Military Miscellany*, Vol. II, q. v. above.

O'CALLAGHAN, Capt. E.

"Seven British captures of St. Lucia," in *Colburn's United Service Magazine*, January, 1888, pp. 29 ff.

A sketch of the Anglo-French struggle for possession of the island.

ST. VINCENT

ANONYMOUS.

"An authentic account of the rise and progress of the late expedition to the island of St. Vincent's, and of the late reduction of the Caribbs to His Majesty's obedience," in *The Gent. Mag.*, April, 1773, pp. 180-182.

Following the Peace of Paris, the crown lands in St. Vincent were placed on sale. Trouble with the natives over titles arose immediately and culminated in the organizing of an expeditionary force which reduced them to obedience. The affair created warm discussion in Parliament. This article includes the treaty of peace by which the natives accepted designated reserves. See also Anon., *Authentic Papers*, below.

"Authentic papers relative to St. Vincent," in *The Scots Mag.*, February and May, 1773, pp. 62 ff., 337 ff.

Concerning the Carib troubles and the sale of crown lands.

Authentic papers relative to the expedition against the Charibbs, and the sale of lands in the island of St. Vincent. London, 1773.

See *An Authentic Account* . . . , above. Published to meet criticism in Great Britain against the affair which was greatly misrepresented by well-meaning folks. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, February, 1773, pp. 150, 151.

Case of the proprietors of estates in the island of St. Vincent, who suffered by the eruption of the volcano on the morning of May 1, 1812. [London, 1812.]

Appealing to Parliament for aid in restoring properties destroyed during that catastrophe.

"Injustice of the proceedings in St. Vincent," in *The Scots Mag.*, November, 1772, p. 588.

Protesting at the action taken against the Caribs.

"Rise and progress of the St. Vincent expedition," in *The Scots Mag.*, April, 1773, pp. 174 ff.

An account of the reduction of the Caribs.

BROWNE, MARY, ed.,

"The hurricane of 1831 in St. Vincent, by an eyewitness," in *Timehri*, Vol. V (1886), pp. 54-78.

Excerpted from a letter written from St. Vincent in November, 1831, by the editor's grandfather, a clergyman and proprietor in the colony at the time of the storm.

MORRIS, VALENTINE.

A narrative of the official conduct of Valentine Morris, Esq., late captain general, governor in chief, etc., of the island of St. Vincent and its dependencies . . . supported by his official correspondence . . . [and] by other documents equally authentic. London, 1788.

A work written in self-justification. The author was governor of St. Vincent during the troublesome years, 1776-1779. He was placed in a most difficult situation, being faced with the problem of defending the island against the French with very inadequate equipment while a large portion of the settlers themselves were Frenchmen, and was soon embroiled in a dispute with a recalcitrant Assembly. He received little of the salary due him, was obliged to meet public bills with money raised on personal security, and was held largely responsible for the French successes in the colony in 1779 though a court of inquiry held later wholly vindicated him and laid the blame at the door of a disobedient commander. The bills Morris drew on the Treasury to cover public expenses were dishonored, and he was imprisoned by holders of them who prosecuted and ruined him by seizing and selling his estates. Some of the bills were ultimately met by the home Government years after Morris's death in 1789. This was one of the most inexcusable and disgraceful cases of ministerial negligence and the sacrificing of a faithful official in colonial history.

Morris was the first person to suggest introducing the bread-fruit tree into the West Indies (Smith, *Life of Sir Joseph Banks*, p. 123). He proposed this in a letter written to Sir Joseph in 1772, and five years later the Society of Arts took up his plan, offering prizes to captains who should convey plants to the Caribbean. He was also the champion of small land grants to actual settlers as opposed to large estates operated or held for a rise in values by absentees.

For his bookplate and will, see *Caribbeana*, April, 1909, pp. 49 ff.

MUSGRAVE, T. B. C., ed.

Historical and descriptive sketch of the colony of St. Vincent, West Indies. Kingston, Jamaica, 1891.

Prepared for the Jamaica Exhibition, 1891. Some three pages are devoted to a survey of the island's history.

PAPERS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Papers laid before the House of Commons relative to the affairs of the East India Company, from 1756 to 1766: The dispute with Spain on the subject of Falkland's Islands, in 1770: The expedition against the Caribbs in the isle of St. Vincent, in 1772. London, 1773.

The latter consists of the anonymously edited *Authentic Papers Relative to the Expedition Against the Charibbs* . . . , separately published in London in 1773, q. v.

Resolutions entered into at a general meeting of the parishioners of the Parish of St. George, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of accelerating the erection of a church in that parish. [Kingstown, 1817.]

There was then no Anglican church in Kingstown. Urges that steps be taken to erect one and to end the dispute between the rector and the Legislature over the boundaries of the glebe lands.

SHEPARD, CHARLES.

Historical account of the island of St. Vincent. London, 1831.

Primarily a memorial to those who participated in the Carib war of 1795, and dedicated to them. Concerns itself largely with that struggle. The author, a legal officer of the island, follows the narratives of Bryan Edwards and Doctor Coke but, having had access to several contemporary diaries and having interviewed survivors, he has corrected and expanded both. Now our best account of it. Also exceedingly useful for contemporary conditions. With numerous appendixes (chiefly statistical tables) and "A Chronology of the Most Remarkable Events Relative to the West Indies," suggestive of an acquaintance with Southey's work, though carried down through 1828.

YOUNG, Sir WILLIAM.

An account of the Black Charaibs in the island of St. Vincent. London, 1795.

The interesting story of an interesting people. The author, son of a one-time governor of Dominica, was a West India proprietor, represented the interests of Tobagan estate owners at the French court when Anglo-American peace negotiations were being carried on, and was serving as governor of Tobago at the time of his death, in 1815. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, July, 1796, p. 595.

TOBAGO

ANONYMOUS.

Representation by the creditors of the island of Tobago to the united committees of colonies and commerce, appointed by the National Assembly of France to consider the memorial presented to them by the said creditors, praying a repeal of the arrêt of July 29, 1786, and of all the proceedings and judgments pronounced by the court of commission, erected under the authority of the said arrêt. To which is added the opinions of the attorney and solicitor general of England, and other eminent counsel, on the illegality of that arrêt, which refute the arguments of Mons. Roume, the ordonnateur of the island of Tobago, in support of the said arrêt, and in defense of the iniquitous proceedings and unjust judgments pronounced under its authority. London, 1791.

For the point at issue, see Roume, *Mémoire . . . qui Réfute des Représentations. . .*. A French edition of this work was published under the title *Représentations Faites. . .*

Représentations faites par les créanciers des colons de Tabago aux comités réunis du commerce et des colonies, nommés par l'Assemblée Nationale de France, à l'effet de prendre en considération le mémoire des dits créanciers, par lequel ils demandent la révocation de l'arrêt du 29 juillet 1786, et des sentences et jugements rendus par la cour de commission érigée par le dit arrêt. No imprint, 1791.

The French edition of *Representation by the Creditors of the Island of Tobago*, q. v.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"Tragedy of a governor, The," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, September 28, and October 12, 1922, pp. 447 and 478 respectively.

A son and two daughters of Sir F. P. Robinson, governor of Tobago, fell victims to fever within 15 months of each other in 1819 and 1820. His wife died shortly after.

[BOSQUE, CHARLES.]

Mémoire adressé à l'Assemblée Nationale, contenant les persécutions éprouvées par les françois, à Tobago, et notamment par le Sieur Bosque, pour avoir donné des preuves de civisme; et dont l'impression a été ordonnée par la section de la bibliothèque. Paris, 1791.

The petitioner, an advocate of Tobago, had attempted to bring about a revolutionary uprising among the soldiers in the island in 1789, at which time it was again under French control. This resulted in his being sentenced to imprisonment, followed by banishment, by an island court. On his arrival in France, he petitioned the National Assembly for an annulment of the sentence, holding that he had been persecuted. Contains references to Roume de Saint-Laurent, projector of the well-known scheme to colonize Trinidad with Frenchmen, who was at that time a Tobagan official.

Mémoire . . . adressé à l'Assemblée Nationale, dont l'impression a été ordonnée par l'assemblée générale de la section de la bibliothèque, le 21 Décembre 1790. Paris, 1791.

The first papers in connection with the above case.

HATT, G. DAVID.

"The historic forts of Tobago," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, August 24, 1915, p. 380.

ROUME, M.

Mémoire . . . qui réfute des représentations faites par les créanciers anglais des colons de Tabago [sic], aux comités réunis du commerce et des colonies. Du 15 juin 1791. Paris, 1791.

For the author, see Renaut, *L'Odyssée d'un Colonial* . . . and autobiographical sketch of Philippe-Rose Roume de Saint-Laurent in *Archives des Affaires Étrangères, Espagne*, Vol. 638, folios 403-411. At the time of drawing up this paper he was serving as commissioner and ordonnateur of Tobago and had been charged by the Minister of the Marine with replying to the representations of English creditors of colonists in Tobago against an arrêt of 1786 which had resulted in numerous judgments of confiscation being entered against them on grounds of alleged usury, set forth in a memorial presented to the National Assembly in 1790.

WOODCOCK, HENRY I.

History of Tobago. Ayr, 1868.

Brief, but the only strictly island history. Contains tables of production statistics, 1794-1809 and 1827-1844, with a list of estates, giving both the original grantees' and the then owners' names.

TRINIDAD

ANONYMOUS.

Colonel Picton's preface to "A Letter, Addressed to the Right Honourable Lord Hobart. . . " in which he replies to Fullarton's "A Statement, Letters, and Documents. . . " —Colonel Fullar-

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

ton's answer [to the above preface, the reply having originally appeared in his "Refutation of the Pamphlet . . . Lately Addressed to Lord Hobart"]. [London, 1805.]

For the controversy between them, see the following entries. Picton's statements are printed on the left pages and Fullarton's replies on the right ones, throughout the work.

"Creole harangue, A," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, January 13, 1914.

An account of an address in negro dialect to a body of free blacks, by Sir Ralph Woodford, governor of Trinidad. Excerpted from Coleridge, *Six Months in the West Indies in 1825*, q. v.

"Memoir of Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Picton, K. G. C. B., M. P.," in *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, September, 1815, pp. 195 ff.

Picton had fallen at Waterloo, a hero. This memoir clears him of blame in his celebrated controversy with Fullarton over the case of the slave girl, Louisa Calderon. For his portrait, see the frontispiece of the September, 1815, issue.

"Pictonian persecution, The," in *The Anti-Jacobin Review and Magazine*, May, 1806, pp. 47-72.

Written around the pamphlets in the Picton-Fullarton controversy, supporting the former. Contains a vitriolic denunciation of Fullarton.

"A Gentleman of the Island." Political account, A, of the island of Trinidad, from its conquest by Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in the year 1797, to the present time, in a letter to His Grace the Duke of Portland. London, 1807.

Essentially an address by the British planters and merchants in the colony urgently calling for the replacing of the then current Spanish by British law. The former was held to result in arbitrary government and to check the island's development. The historical sections are of considerable value as having been almost contemporaneously written, and have been used in part by later historians of the island. The author supports Fullarton in the latter's famous dispute with Picton, whose acts were "disgusting and dreadful," and who is held to have been cruel and despotic.

Sir Thomas Picton's evidence, taken at the Port of Spain, in the island of Trinidad, in the case of Louisa Calderon. London, 1806.

Governor Picton was accused of having allowed the Calderon girl, who was accused of theft, to be tortured. In reality, he had merely applied Spanish law covering such cases. He was tried on charges preferred by Colonel Fullarton, a colleague, in 1806, and retried in 1808. An open verdict was given two years later. See under "Fullarton" and "Picton."

Trial, The, of Gov. T. Picton for inflicting the torture on Louisa Calderon, a free mulatto, and one of his Britannic Majesty's subjects, in the island of Trinidad . . . taken in shorthand during the proceedings on February 24, 1806. London, n. d. [1806].

See above.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Trial, The, of Thomas Picton, colonel of the 54th Regiment of Foot, and late governor of the island of Trinidad, for torturing Louisa Calderon, in the island of Trinidad. London, 1806.

See Anonymous, Sir Thomas Picton's Evidence, on the preceding page.

BODU, JOSE M.

Trinidadiana: being a chronological review of events which have occurred in the island from the conquest to the present day. Port of Spain, 1890.

Treats of both political and social events with emphasis on the period from 1845. Includes biographical notes on prominent colonials.

BORDE, PIERRE GUSTAVE LOUIS.

Histoire de l'île de la Trinidad sous le gouvernement espagnol. 2 vols. Paris 1876, 1882.

Covers the period 1498-1797, Volume I dealing with the discovery and conquest of the island, and Volume II with its colonization. The author, a French resident, was particularly interested in the settlement of this Spanish island by Frenchmen and the ascendancy gained by the French language and customs over the Spanish. Based to a considerable degree on an extended study of secondary works carried on in various American and European libraries. These were, however, carefully digested and were correlated with a number of rare manuscripts with the result that the two volumes are in no sense a mere rehash. Footnote references to authorities appear on nearly every page and both volumes include voluminous notes from stated sources, chapter by chapter, which are frequently of as great value as the text itself. The appendix to Volume II contains a series of extremely important documents. Through the courtesy of Fraser, author of the well-known history of the colony, Borde was able to employ the translated abstract of the minutes of the meetings of the Illustrious Board of Cabildo from 1733-1813, made in 1814 and subsequently lost and not recovered until 1878. (Vol. II, pp. 320, 321.)

BRIERLEY, J. N.

Trinidad: then and now. Trinidad, 1912.

A sketchy and rather poorly written historical account ending in personal memoirs, 1874-1912. Contains an interesting discussion of the charges of torture brought against Governor Picton, absolving him of blame.

CLARK, HENRY JAMES.

"Iëre," the land of the humming bird, being a sketch of the island of Trinidad. Port of Spain, 1893.

Includes a brief historical account.

"DECIOUS," pseud.

Letters. . . in answer to the criticism upon the "Political Account of Trinidad," and upon the defence of the crimes of Governor Picton, in The Anti-Jacobin Review, under the title of the "Pictonian Persecution." London, 1808.

These letters, addressed to the editor of The Anti-Jacobin Review, were originally published in The Sunday Review. "Decius" was a friend of the anonymous author of A Political Account of the Island of Trinidad, q. v. The article, "Pictonian Persecution," had been written around a review of the Political Account, championing Picton. The Political Account supported

Fullarton in his attack on his old associate, holding the latter's acts to have been "disgusting and dreadful." "Decius" declared that Picton still stood charged with torturing, hanging and shooting a great number of persons without trial, with mutilating and burning others accused of witchcraft alive, and that he had been convicted, not acquitted, in the case of Louisa Calderon. These charges were as absurd as they were venomous.

DE SUZE, JOSEPH A.

Little folks' Trinidad; a short descriptive, historical, and geographical account of the island, compiled expressly for use in the schools of the colony. Port of Spain, 1911.

Serves its purpose admirably.

DE VERTEUIL, L. A. A.

Trinidad; its geography, natural resources, administration, present condition, and prospects. London, 1884.

Essentially a description of the island in the middle of the nineteenth century. A historical account, based largely on Joseph, Fraser, and Borde, all q. v., is, however, included in this, the second edition. Reviewed in *The Spectator*, April 26, 1884, pp. 555 ff.; this reprinted in *The Living Age*, LVIII, pp. 26 ff.

DRAPER, Lieut. Col. EDWARD A.

An address to the British public, in the case of Brigadier General Picton, late governor and captain general of the island of Trinidad, with observations on the conduct of William Fullarton, Esq., F. R. S. and the Right Honorable John Sullivan. London, 1806.

A defense of Picton against Fullarton's charges, incidentally accusing the latter of having falsified military returns before having proceeded to Trinidad. The publication of this work resulted in Fullarton's instituting a libel suit against the author but, the plaintiff dying before the case had terminated, action was continued by his widow. Draper was ultimately held to bail, the case resting there. See Mrs. Fullarton, *Proceedings on the Several Motions for Judgment in the Case the King vs. Draper*. . . .

FAIRBURN, JOHN, ed.

Inhuman torture! The trial of Thomas Picton, late governor of Trinidad, and colonel of the Fifty-fourth Regiment of Foot, for torturing Louisa Calderon, in the island of Trinidad, in the month of December, 1801, by suspending her by a rope tied to her waist, and a sharp spike the only resting place for her foot, which was tried at the court of king's bench, Westminster, on Monday, February 24, 1806, before Lord Ellenborough and a special jury. London, n. d. [1806].

A shorthand report of the trial. Governor Picton administered justice under the existing Spanish law of the island, which allowed the use of torture. Following an acrimonious dispute between himself and a fellow commissioner, Colonel Fullarton, he was twice tried in England on charges of cruelty, the affair of Louisa Calderon being the test case. An open verdict was finally given in 1810. The friends of the negroes in this case overstepped themselves, supporting Fullarton and reviling Picton. The latter was in reality an admirable administrator and the grossly exaggerated charges brought against him were wholly inspired by personal venom on Fullarton's part.

FRASER, LIONEL M.

History of Trinidad. 2 vols. Port of Spain, n. d. and 1896.

Volume I covers the years 1781-1813; Volume II, 1814-1839. A compilation, convenient for reference. Contains little that is original. Of value because it is filled with an immense number of excerpts from official correspondence covering the whole period. The appendix to Volume I includes the Spanish Cedula of population of 1783 and documents connected with the capture of the island by the British in 1797; that to Volume II, the same Cedula and the financial statement for 1837. Fraser had access to the translated abstract of the minutes of the meetings of the Illustrious Board of Cabildo from 1733-1813, made in 1814 by James Meany, chief of police under Governor Woodford. The original records have been destroyed and the abstract itself, the only remaining record of Spanish administration, was lost for some 40 years until it was found in 1878 among the papers of John Stone, long police magistrate of Port of Spain. Fraser also made use of the letter book of Joseph Marryat, the colonial agent from 1805-1832, through the courtesy of the latter's grandson. Fraser was a great admirer of Picton.

FULLARTON, Col. WILLIAM.

Letter, A, to Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of York. Brentford, 1807.

Continues his attack on Picton. Holds that it could not truthfully be said that there were no real grounds for accusation or that Picton had been honorably acquitted by the Privy Council, as reported in *The Times*. Appeals to the duke for support.

Letter to . . . Lord — on the subject of torture introduced into the British colonies, as connected with the laws of old Spain. London, 1806.

Trinidad was ceded to Great Britain in 1802 by the Peace of Amiens. Col. Thomas Picton was provisionally placed in charge of the Government and quickly restored order through employing severe but very necessary measures. Commission rule was subsequently instituted by the home Government, Picton being named military commissioner, Sir Samuel Hood naval commissioner, and Col. William Fullarton civilian and first ranking commissioner. The latter was soon in bitter controversy with Picton, who was supported by Hood. Picton left the colony, was subsequently tried for the use of torture and arbitrary actions, and was vindicated. See under "Picton."

Refutation of the pamphlet which Colonel Picton lately addressed to Lord Hobart. London, 1805.

See under "Picton."

Statement, A, letters, and documents respecting the affairs of Trinidad including a reply to Colonel Picton's address to the Council of that island. London, 1804.

Replied to by Colonel Picton in his A Letter, Addressed to the Right Honorable Lord Hobart . . ., q. v.

Substance of the evidence delivered before the lords of His Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, in the case of Governor Picton, under the statute 23d of King Henry VIII which relates only to treason and murder. Submitted with all due deference and respect, to the consideration of the Imperial Parliament, as the supreme legislative authority of these kingdoms. [Edinburgh], 1807.

Fullarton's last great attack on Picton. Contains excerpts from testimony unfavorable to the latter. Reprinted in London in 1809, after the accuser's

FULLARTON, Col. WILLIAM—Continued.

death, as a last despicable attempt to injure Picton, who had just been appointed to a command in the Peninsular War, this action being ordered by Fullarton's widow. The subtitle of the reprint varies slightly from that of the original.

FULLARTON, The Hon. Mrs. H.

Proceedings on the several motions for judgment in the case of the King *versus* Draper, on the prosecution of the Hon. Mrs. H. Fullarton for a libel against the late Colonel Fullarton. Brentford, n. d. [1809?]

Lieut. Col. Edward A. Draper defended Picton against Colonel Fullarton's charges and accused the latter of having made false official returns of forces for some years before having entered in upon his administrative duties in Trinidad, in An Address to the British Public . . . , q. v. Fullarton brought suit for libel but died before the case was terminated. His widow continued the action and Draper was held to bail, but matters rested there as the court was anxious to prevent "further irritation" by renewing discussions relative to the colony.

GAMBLE, Rev. W. H.

Trinidad, historical and descriptive. London, 1866.

Sketchy. Contains chapters on Baptist missionary work in the island from 1843 on. The author was for nine years stationed in the island.

GOMMERSBACH, WILHELM.

Geschichte, geographie und bedeutung der insel Trinidad. Bonn, 1907.

A Ph. D. dissertation. An inadequate historical survey will be found on pp. 50 ff.

"GRACCHUS, TIBERIUS," pseud.

Two letters, on the tyrannical conduct of Sir Ralph Woodford, in his government of the island of Trinidad. London, 1815.

Sir Ralph, the man who contributed more to the development of Trinidad than any other individual during the course of a long and brilliant governorship, is here the subject of a low and scurrilous attack following the issuing of a proclamation for the forming of a medical board to raise professional standards and prevent quacks from practicing in the colony. A caustic communication on the subject, appearing in an island paper, was laid at the door of one "Doctor" Geagan who was called upon to explain himself and who, upon his refusal to do so, was placed in the custody of the deputy provost marshal. Geagan's grievances are aired in this ranting pamphlet, which would seem to be of his authorship, and Woodford is at the same time accused of constant misrule.

HAYES, CHARLES A.

[A letter to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh. . . .] London, [1807].

Hayes, a barrister of Trinidad, was imprisoned under a "lettre de cachet" in 1805 and was subsequently banished from the island by Lieutenant Governor Hislop on the charge of having maliciously misinterpreted proceedings of Government. He here lays his complaint before His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

JACKSON, T. B., ed.

The book of Trinidad. London, 1904.

A descriptive work. A 12-page historical sketch appears on pages 84 ff.

JOSEPH, EDWARD L.

History of Trinidad. [Port of Spain], Trinidad, [1838].

The author was born in Scotland at the close of the eighteenth century and was an inhabitant of Trinidad from about 1820 to his death about 1840. His work embraces a geographical description, a catalogue of the flora and fauna, and a political history up to 1837 in annal form. A considerable portion of the latter is based on the Cabildo records which have since been destroyed and now exist only in the form of a translated abstract covering 1733-1813, made in 1814 by James Meany, chief of police under Governor Woodford. This, the only existing local record of the Spanish régime, was lost for nearly 40 years and was only recovered in 1878. Joseph's history is therefore, in some sense, a source work. Contains a number of rare Spanish documents in English translation. The author tends to be pro-Spanish and anti-French in discussing Franco-Spanish relations, but he is always British.

LYNCH, F. T.

A letter addressed to the Rt. Hon. John Sullivan, late under secretary to the Right Honourable the Earl of Buckinghamshire, and member of the Board of Control. London, 1808.

A pamphlet connected with the Picton case. Lynch, a physician, swore that while in the Colonial Office previous to going out to Trinidad, Sullivan had told him that Fullarton had been instructed to investigate the past conduct of Picton and that the latter would in all probability be recalled.

Later, when Picton was brought before the Privy Council, Lynch's evidence in letter form was presented to show that it had evidently been planned to recall him and that Fullarton's charges were only means to effect the desired end. Sullivan vigorously denied having made the statement attributed to him, whereupon Lynch was induced to return to England and repeat his statement under oath in the court of king's bench. He here reviews the case to defend himself against attacks on his character made during the course of the affair.

M'CALLUM, PIERRE F.

Travels in Trinidad during the months of February, March, and April, 1803. Liverpool, 1805.

Consists of a series of letters originally published in a Liverpool journal. Essentially not a travel work at all but rather a vicious attack on Governor Picton by a low-minded, scurrilous writer specializing in casting foul aspersions. M'Callum had been deported from Trinidad in 1803 on Picton's order for having attempted to seduce the militia from its duty. (See C. O. 295/5.) Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, XLIX n. s., p. 94.

PICTON, Col. THOMAS.

Evidence taken at Port of Spain, island of Trinidad, in the case of Luisa Calderon, under a mandamus issued by the court of king's bench, and directed to the lieutenant governor, with a letter, addressed to Sir Samuel Hood, K. B., late one of the commissioners for the government of that colony. London, 1806.

See under "Fullarton."

Letter, A, addressed to the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, His Majesty's late principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. London, 1804.

A reply to Fullarton's A Statement, Letters, and Documents Respecting the Affairs of Trinidad, q. v. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, March, 1805, p. 239.

REIS, CHARLES.

Government, The, of Trinidad. London, n. d. [1915?]

A study of the island Government and local legal institutions under Spanish and British rule and of the gradual replacement of Spanish by British law.

History, A, of the constitution . . . of Trinidad. 2 vols. Port of Spain, 1929.

The second edition of the above.

RENAUT, F. P.

"L'odyssée d'un colonial sous l'ancien régime: Philippe-Rose Roume de Saint-Laurent (1776-1796)," in *Revue de l'Histoire des Colonies Françaises*, Vol. VIII (1920), part 1, pp. 327-348.

A sketch of Roume de Saint-Laurent's life, his activities with respect to the colonization of Trinidad by Frenchmen, and the ingratitude shown him by the Spanish Government. Based on a short autobiography presented to the latter in 1796 (now contained in *Archives des Affaires Étrangères, Espagne*, Vol. 638, folios 403-411).

ROBINSON, H. B.

Memoirs of Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Picton, G. C. B. etc., including his correspondence, from originals in possession of his family. London, 1835.

For Picton's career as governor of Trinidad, see Volume I, chapters 3, 4, 5; for the case of Louisa Calderon and Picton's persecution at the hands of Fullarton, see Volume I, chapters 6-12.

SANDERSON, JOHN.

An appeal to the Imperial Parliament, upon the claims of the ceded colony of Trinidad, to be governed by a Legislature and judicature, founded on principles sanctioned by colonial precedents and long usage, with observations thereon, intimately connected with the political and civil interests of all the British West India colonies. London, 1812.

Spanish law remained in force in Trinidad long after the island had passed under British control. Many of its features, such as those limiting the inhabitants' privileges and centering power in the governor's hands, were repugnant to the Englishmen swarming to the colony after lands there had come upon the market. The clash between English concepts of justice and Spanish ones was sharply brought out in the persecution to which Governor Picton was subjected. This work is a description of the then existing form of government, an exposition of the difficulties under which it forced Englishmen to live as compared with their compatriots in the neighboring islands where English law prevailed, and an appeal for the replacement of Spanish law by the latter.

THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

SUCKLING, GEORGE.

An historical account of the Virgin Islands in the West Indies, from their being settled by the English near a century past, to their obtaining a Legislature of their own in 1773, and the lawless state

SUCKLING, GEORGE—Continued.

in which His Majesty's subjects in these islands have remained since that time. London, 1780.

This work owes its origin to a misunderstanding between Chief Justice Suckling and the Secretary of State. The former had been named to his position in 1773 when a separate court system for the islands was established. He seems to have lost rather than profited financially by the appointment, here sets forth his grievances, and urges a public inquiry into the lawless actions of the islanders, using the historical background as a setting. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, July, 1780, p. 69.

PART VII

DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL

ALEXANDER, Capt. J. E.

Transatlantic sketches, comprising visits to the most interesting scenes in North and South America and the West Indies. With notes on negro slavery and Canadian emigration. 2 vols. London, 1833.

The author, a well-to-do unattached military officer, went to the new world in 1831. He visited the Guiana coast, the West India islands, the Mississippi valley and that of the St. Lawrence and the eastern part of the United States. His account of the Caribbean colonies is found in Volume 1 and consists of brief descriptions and keen observations on local life and society. Alexander was naturally much interested in military matters and his work contains many references to the state of island forces. One of his chapters (16 in Vol. I) is given over to a discussion of possible improvements. The work of the Moravians is lauded, but that of the other sectarists is not approved (I, pp. 106, 107). The author opposes sudden emancipation and holds that the planters had not been given fair hearings. Supports them as against the abolitionists in a temperate, reasonable manner, an entire chapter (the nineteenth) being devoted to their defense. A one volume edition appeared in Philadelphia in 1833.

ANDREWS, EVANGELINE W., and ANDREWS, CHARLES M., eds.

Journal of a lady of quality, being a narrative of a journey from Scotland to the West Indies, North Carolina, and Portugal, in the years 1774 to 1776. New Haven, 1921.

One of the most charming West Indian travel accounts in existence. The "lady of quality" was Janet Schaw, a distant relative of Sir Walter Scott, who accompanied her brother Alexander to St. Kitts, where he had been appointed to the post of searcher of customs. Contains inimitable descriptions of the opulent planter life in Antigua and St. Kitts immediately preceding the American Revolution and gives one of the few accounts of St. Eustatius. Three manuscript copies of the journal have been located. Eger-ton Manuscript 2,423 in the British Museum was the one employed here. The editing involved a great amount of research work in Scotch and island records and was most painstaking. The book itself is a gem of the typographic art.

ANONYMOUS.

"Account of a romantic grotto in Jamaica," in *The Scots Mag.*, December, 1781, pp. 650 ff.

Describes a visit to a cave in St. Anne's Parish.

"Account of an ascent to the summit of the Blue Mountains of Jamaica," in *Blackwood's*, March, 1819, pp. 654-656.

The Blue Mountains country was still largely unknown to whites of the early nineteenth century.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"Account, An, of Morne Garou, a mountain in the island of St. Vincent, with a description of the volcano on its summit," in *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*, LXXV, part 1.

Reprinted in *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, August and September, 1785, pp. 103 ff., 181 ff.

"Account, An, of the climate, etc., in the West Indies," in *The Scots Mag.*, September, 1794, pp. 527 ff.

Excerpted from Edwards's *The History, Civil and Commercial, of the British Colonies in the West Indies*, which had been published shortly before.

"Account, An, of the island of Jamaica, embellished with an elegant view of the town of Kingston and harbor of Port Royal," in *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, October, 1782, pp. 257 ff.

A brief descriptive account of the island and its industries.

"Account of Turks Island," in *The Gent. Mag.*, September, 1764, p. 437.

Describes the salt-raking industry.

"Accurate, An, account of whatever has appeared most remarkable [in Jamaica] . . .," in *The Universal Magazine*, April, 1773, pp. 169 ff.

Presents a historio-geographic sketch of the island and contains brief remarks on the state of society, diseases, government, and trade, smacking rather of Long's *History of Jamaica*. Translated into French by Jean C. Pingeron under the title *Description de l'Isle de la Jamaïque . . .*, Avignon, 1782.

Description of the eruption of the Souffrier [sic] Mountain, on Thursday night the 30th April, 1812, in the island of Saint Vincent. [Kingstown, 1812.]

The account of an eye witness.

"Description of the eruption of Souffrier [sic] Mountain on the 30th April, 1812, in the island of St. Vincent," in *The Scots Mag.*, August, 1812, pp. 587 ff.

A reprint of the above.

"Descriptions, remarks, anecdotes, and sentiments during a voyage from the West Indies to North America, and from thence to England, and during the author's rambles in the two latter countries," in *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.* from February to November, 1807, pp. 110 ff., 193 ff., 271 ff., 346 ff., 435 ff., 27 ff., 110 ff., 182 ff., 273 ff., 353 ff.,

Of no particular value so far as the West Indies are concerned.

"Island, The, of Nevis in 1775," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, February 13, 1912, pp. 83, 84.

Excerpts from Rymer's *A Description of the Island of Nevis*, q. v.

Letters from the Virgin Islands, illustrating life and manners in the West Indies. London, 1843.

Internal evidence (pp. 7 and 76 in particular) shows these letters to have been penned in the period 1820-1830. The writer was an Englishman sta-

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

tioned in the islands as an official (p. 222). Interesting and well written, but the book did not enjoy great popularity due to its appearing at a time when the public was surfeited with things West Indian. Our nameless author reached the Virgin group via Barbados and the free port of St. Thomas, and frequently visited the latter. He describes island characters, meals, negro life, the disorderliness of the Assembly, an election, churches, etc. Praises the Wesleyan missionaries. The slaves were well treated. The liberated Africans, "the Government pets," are held to be a sorry lot.

Comments on the large quantities of supplies smuggled in from St. Thomas, the decline in the shipping of Danish sugar via Tortola as being British-grown, and includes notes made on a slaving voyage in 1802 by one Howard, a surgeon, whose widow was a resident of Tortola. Among familiar figures mentioned are Betsy Austin, the famous hotel proprietress in Barbados; the Reverend Audain, notorious privateering clergyman then resident in St. Eustatius; and Mr. Isaacs, who held most of the public offices in the colony. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, July, 1843, pp. 334 ff.

"Letters on the island of Jamaica," in *The Gent. Mag.*, January, February, March, and April, 1825, pp. 4 ff., 109 ff., 214 ff., 317 ff.

Descriptive of island society, climate, products, insects, birds, etc. Pro-West Indian in tenor. Presents a favorable picture of slavery.

"M. G. Lewis's West India journal," in *The Select Journal of Foreign Periodical Literature*, No. 2 of Vol. II for 1834, pp. 38 ff.

A review of *Journal of a West India Proprietor*, q. v., reprinted from *The Quar. Rev.*, Jan. 1834, pp. 374 ff.

"Narrative of the case of Capt. MacDonald, of the *Trelawney Planter*, on his homeward-bound voyage from Jamaica," in *The Scots Mag.*, October, 1790, pp. 469 ff.

The captain was taken prisoner by the Spanish near Florida, where stress of weather had carried him. He was put to torture in the belief that he was engaged in illicit trade with Cuba and Porto Rico, and was then released under threat of more dire punishment if ever found in those waters again.

"Phenomenon in Jamaica," in *The Gent Mag.*, October, 1811, pp. 311 ff.

An account of the flooding of some 3,000 acres of land, much in sugar estates, due to the clogging up of the subterranean outlet of a small lake and the resultant backing up of the water.

Present state, The, of the West Indies, containing an accurate description of what parts are possessed by the several powers in Europe. London, 1778.

Consists of brief accounts of the colonial holdings in the Caribbean region, with sketches of their history and of their then state. Part of the data was collected by officers in the war then being waged and this was combined with information in already published works. Of no particular value. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, January, 1779, p. 71.

"B——, A——." Short journey, A, in the West Indies. 2 vols. London, 1790.

Consists of a series of letters to a friend, written by A—— B——, who had gone to the West Indies from England to look after an inherited estate. Of small value. Relates anecdotes and presents much poor verse and commonplace personal observations, chiefly on Jamaica. The writer was greatly prejudiced against slavery. Reviewed in *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, January, 1791, pp. 32, 33, and *The Mo. Rev.*, March, 1791, pp. 336 ff.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"Sketch of a voyage to and description of the island of Barbados," in *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, September and October, 1794, pp. 185 ff., 282 ff.

The trip was made in 1789. The account is of no particular merit.

"A Resident." Sketches and recollections of the West Indies. London, 1828.

The author, a young Englishman, went to Dominica in the late 1790's during the war with France, the ship on which he took passage being part of a convoyed fleet. Barbados was touched en route. He subsequently filled a public office in Dominica. Presents vivacious accounts of island life and sights and relates the military actions taken against the Maroons and the French, the latter's descent on the colony in 1805, and the destruction of Roseau. The writer returned to England soon after, stopping at Montserrat and St. Kitts on the way. The personal narrative ends on page 214 and the balance of the book is given over to general observations on the climate, government, produce, and inhabitants of the islands as well as to a defense of the colonists in their relations with the negroes. Opposes "imparting at too early a period, a boon of freedom to a yet uncivilized race." Holds that the position of blacks had been greatly improved through the adoption of ameliorative measures.

Travels in North America. Dublin, 1822.

Relates the experiences of George Philips, an Irish business man, during a visit to the new world about 1820. Written in the third person. Philips made the trip from Cork to Vera Cruz via the West Indies, stopping off at Barbados, St. Domingo, and Jamaica en route. Describes Bridgetown and the country round about, presents an eyewitness' account of the St. Vincent eruption of 1812, and gives general observations on St. Domingo and Kingston, Jamaica. Philips was opposed to slavery.

Traveler's guide, *The, to Madeira and the West Indies*, being a hieroglyphic representation of appearances and incidents during a voyage out and homewards . . . in which is faithfully portrayed a number of remarkable facts and occurrences illustrative of the manners and customs on board of a West Indiaman. . . . Haddington, n. d. [1815].

A rather misleading title. In reality the journal of a trip from England to Jamaica and return made between March and September, 1814. Worthless except for a few interesting glimpses of life en route.

Vicissitudes of human life, The. A narrative founded on facts. Written by a lady To which is added, an account of a voyage to Jamaica, with a description of some of the Caribbee islands, and various matters relative to the island of Jamaica and its inhabitants, etc., etc. In a series of letters from a young gentleman who went to reside there to the author. 2 vols. Dublin, 1776.

The only copy known is in the New York Public Library. The section on Jamaica has its own title page and is separately paged. Of small worth.

BAILY, FRANCIS.

Journal of a tour in unsettled parts of North America in 1796 and 1797. London, 1856.

The author was at one time president of the Royal Astronomical Society. In his early twenties, on the way to America in 1795, he stopped off at Antigua and here gives his impression of that island in some 18 pages.

[BAYLEY, FREDERIC W. N.]

Four years' residence in the West Indies, during the years 1826-1829. London, 1833.

A rather dull work of no particular merit, written in an affected style. The author, son of a British officer, accompanied his parents to the West Indies and spent his late teens and early twenties there. This book was written upon his return, when he was about 23. The observations are commonplace. Long arguments for gradual rather than sudden emancipation are presented and there are the inevitable chapters on earthquakes, hurricanes, climate, flora, and fauna. Some islands not personally visited are described by friends; Jamaica, however, is not included. The appendix contains rather full chronologies for the several colonies taken individually up to about 1815 and an account of the great hurricane of 1831. There are some useful currency tables. Bayley holds the condition of the slaves to have been enviable as compared to that of the factory workers in England and his views on that score were used for propaganda purposes by the slavery interests. (See Anon., *The Condition of the West India Slave Contrasted with That of the Infant Slave in Our English Factories.*) The writer has made frequent use of Coleridge, *Six Months*, q. v. Reviewed in *Fraser's Mag.*, August, 1830, pp. 61-66.

BECKFORD, WILLIAM.

A descriptive account of the island of Jamaica, with remarks upon the cultivation of the sugarcane. . . . Also observations and reflections upon what would probably be the consequences of an abolition of the slave trade and of the emancipation of the slaves. 2 vols. London, 1790.

The author was a one-time wealthy Englishman, resident in Jamaica from 1773 to 1788. He had previously written *Remarks Upon the Situation of the Negroes in Jamaica*, q. v. His *Descriptive Account* was written in Fleet Prison, where he had been incarcerated following heavy losses through the hurricane of 1780 and having gone security for a friend. This work is of no great value, despite its having been termed "the standard work on the earlier state of the colony" (*Lit. of Am. Hist.*, A. L. A., Boston, 1902, p. 458). It contains descriptions of the scenic beauties of the island and accounts of sugar culture, negro life, the perils to which planters were exposed, and of the great storm of 1780 (I, pp. 90 ff.), with numerous wearisome digressions into classicism, philosophy, the delights of fishing, and the iniquity of the English debtor law. Beckford was sympathetic toward the negroes, though holding that their lot compared favorably with that of European peasants, imprisoned debtors, and soldiers and sailors. Urges amelioration, but vigorously opposes abolition and emancipation which would bring ruin to the islands. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, November, 1790, p. 290 ff.

BECKFORT [sic], W.

Description de la Jamaïque . . . traduit de l'anglais par J. S. P. 2 vols. Geneva, 1792.

The original Swiss edition of *A Descriptive Account*, q. v. Vol. I bears the spelling of the author's name and the title given above. Vol. II has the name correctly spelled, bears the additional subtitle "*Avec une Description Détaillée de ses Productions, Surtout des Canes à Sucre, des Travaux, du Traitement et des Moeurs des Nègres, etc.*," and gives the translator's name, J. S. Pons.

Vues pittoresques de la Jamaïque, avec une description détaillée de ses productions, surtout des cannes à sucre, des travaux, du traitement et des mœurs des nègres, etc. Traduit . . . par J. S. P. 2 vols. Lausanne, 1793.

Printed from the same forms as the 1792 Genevan edition, excepting for the title-pages. These are uniform for the two volumes, as given above.

BOLINGBROKE, HENRY.

A voyage to the Demerary, containing a statistical account of the settlements there and of those of the Essequibo, the Berbice, and other contiguous rivers of Guiana. London, 1808.

The author holds the north South American mainland to be more important to Great Britain than the West India islands, and urges that the latter rather than the former be used in future peace settlements which might require territorial cessions. Supports the slave trade. Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, July, 1808, pp. 410-416.

[BOURGEOIS, NICOLAS L.], ed.

Reisen durch einige französische, englische, holländische, spanische besitzungen [sic] in der neuen welt. Leipzig, 1789.

The German edition.

Voyages intéressants dans différentes colonies françaises, espagnoles, anglaises, etc.; . . . avec des anecdotes singulières, qui n'avaient jamais été publiées, le tout rédigé et mis au jour, d'après un grand nombre de manuscrits. . . . Londres, 1788.

The editor's uncle, 30 years resident in America, had assembled a large number of memoirs and manuscript accounts of voyages with the object of writing a history of the new world, but he died before the work could be accomplished and the material here presented was selected from the collection, arranged, and published by the nephew. About half of the volume is given over to the West Indies, much of the matter, however, dealing with the early eighteenth century. Of no particular value.

[BROWNE, BENJAMIN.]

The yarn of a Yankee privateer.

See under "Hawthorne and Smythe" in this section.

BRUCE, PETER H.

Memoirs, containing . . . travels in Germany, Russia, Tartary, Turkey, and the West Indies. London, 1782.

The author, a military engineer, was for many years in the employ of Peter the Great. He also superintended the construction of fortifications in the British Caribbean. Of slight value.

CAMPBELL, CHARLES.

Memoirs of Charles Campbell, at present prisoner in the jail of Glasgow, including his adventures as a seaman and as an overseer in the West Indies. Glasgow, 1828.

Written in the hope that the proceeds of its sale might mitigate the sufferings of his imprisonment. The author shipped to the Caribbean as a seaman in 1812 and again in 1813, when the officers and crew were stricken with yellow fever and all but himself and another sailor perished. His own life was saved through the devotion of a negro woman. He was, for a short time, overseer on a Jamaican estate, later a physician in Scotland, and then a spinner. In a fit of temporary insanity, he murdered his sweetheart and was sentenced to life imprisonment. Contains interesting glimpses of seafaring and plantation life. Extremely sympathetic toward the blacks. Tinged with anti-colonialism.

CAPADOSE, Lieut. Col. [HENRY].

Sixteen years in the West Indies. 2 vols. London, 1845.

The author, a military commander in Caribbean service, visited all of the islands during the course of the period 1829-1845, seeing the interiors as well as the port towns. His work is, unfortunately, a hodgepodge of historical data, excerpts from the writings of earlier travelers, and accounts of his own experiences, with neither continuity nor order.

CARMICHAEL, Mrs. A. C.

Domestic manners and social condition of the white, colored, and negro population of the West Indies. 2 vols. London, 1833.

The writer was the wife of a planter and resided in St. Vincent and Trinidad for five and a half years commencing in 1821. Although the work appeared at the height of the emancipation movement, it had been largely written at an earlier date, and was not primarily published in connection with the question of the day as were so many other books of a similar nature. The writer is, however, extremely pro-colonial, whitewashes the estate owners of all charges brought against them, and finds little that is good in the negro character.

"The unmoral habits which I had heard described as existing in the best society even, in the West Indies, I nowhere found." (I, p. 59.) The slaves are portrayed as happy, contented, and not overworked. Many laborers in Great Britain would envy their lot. They had great rights and privileges and had saved much money in the aggregate. "The Methodists have done little for the cause of true religion. They have helped to foster dangerous delusions." (I, p. 229.) "I have never seen any opposition thrown in the way of negro religious or other instruction." (I, p. 236.) The Methodist missionaries had not been abused. There was no cruel treatment of blacks. "I never saw a whip once used . . . , neither did I ever hear a negro complain of such a thing." (II, p. 4.)

Five years in Trinidad and St. Vincent. A view of the social conditions of the white, colored, and negro population of the West Indies. 2 vols. 1834.

Another edition of the above.

CLARK, WILLIAM.

Ten views in the island of Antigua, in which are represented the process of sugar making. . . . London, 1823.

The artist was for three years a resident of the island. The plates are superbly executed in color and are accompanied by descriptions. The work is exceedingly rare.

COLERIDGE, HENRY NELSON.

Six months in the West Indies in 1825. New York, 1826.

A travel book containing conventional observations. Does not cover Jamaica. Worth reading chiefly because the author, a nephew and son-in-law of Samuel Coleridge, the poet, having gone to the West Indies to regain his health in the company of another uncle, William H. Coleridge, the first Bishop of Barbados, accompanied the latter on his initial visitation through his diocese and gives us some information regarding that event. Contains an unusually lucid and cool consideration of the situations of the slaves and planters, maintaining that, all things considered, the formers' lot was very comfortable indeed.

The colonies externally had the appearance of being governed on the model of England, but were practically republics. Urges the opening of schools for slave children, increased means for public worship, the abolition of Sun-

COLERIDGE, HENRY NELSON—Continued.

day markets, a revision of colonial codes and a reformation of island judicatures, permitting the purchase of freedom at market price on the part of any slave desiring it, and the introduction of task work.

The work attracted a great deal of attention. It was used by the colonial party in support of its contention that the negroes' state was not as bad as charged by the emancipationists. The latter, on the other hand, ridiculed its snap judgments, as in Anon., *The Young Logicians* . . . (2 vols., Birmingham, 1827-28.)

Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, May, 1826, p. 431; *The Quar. Rev.*, March, 1826, pp. 490-518; *The London Mag.*, May, 1826, pp. 18 ff. and February, 1827, pp. 160 ff.

Zes maanden in de West-Indien, in 1825. Dordrecht, 1826.

The Dutch translation of his *Six Months in the West Indies* in 1825, q. v.

CRUICKSHANK, J. GRAHAM.

"Yule tide in slavery time," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, December 15, 1914, pp. 46 ff.

Based on travel accounts.

CUNDALL, FRANK, ed.

Lady Nugent's journal. Jamaica one hundred years ago. London, 1907.

A new edition of the privately printed work, *A Journal of a Voyage to and Residence in the Island of Jamaica from 1801 to 1805*, q. v. Excerpts from the 1907 edition appear in *Ponsonby, English Diaries* . . . , pp. 328 ff.

DAUXION-LAVAYASSE, JEAN F.

Statistical, A, commercial, and political description of Venezuela, Trinidad, Margarita, and Tobago. London, 1820.

The English edition of the original 2-volume French work of 1813, q. v. Purports to be a translation of the latter, but differs materially from it in that accounts unfavorable to the British are omitted. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, August, 1822, pp. 150-153.

Voyage aux isles de Trinidad, de Tabago [sic], de la Marguerite et dans diverses parties du Vénézuëla, dans l'Amérique méridionale. 2 vols. Paris, 1813.

The author sailed from France in 1791 at the age of 18 to visit an uncle in Guadeloupe. The latter died soon after the young man's arrival and our writer, left without resources, fled to Trinidad upon the outbreak of revolution in the French Antilles and became a resident planter there. He subsequently departed from that island after it passed under British control, going first to the United States and later to France. Markedly anti-British in tone. Gives a splendid picture of life in Trinidad from 1792 to 1806 and contains useful commercial and production statistics. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, December, 1813, pp. 456 ff.

DAVY, JOHN.

The West Indies, before and since slave emancipation. London, 1854.

Excellent from the economic point of view. The author, an inspector general of army hospitals, was attached to the Windward and Leeward Islands military command from 1845 to 1848. His duties kept him chiefly in Barbados, but he visited the stations on numerous neighboring islands from time to time as well. He was interested chiefly in the then state of agriculture and in labor problems, and his observations along those lines are of great value.

DE JONG, CORNELIUS.

Reize naar de Caribische eilanden, in de jaren 1780 en 1781. Haarlem, 1807.

The author was a lieutenant on the Dutch battleship *Mars*, sent to West Indian waters after the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and Holland in 1780. He gives us an excellent account of bustling St. Eustatius in war time and of its capture by Rodney.

[DE MONTLEZUN, Baron.]

Souvenirs des Antilles. Voyage en 1815 et 1816, aux Etats-Unis, et dans l'archipel Caraïbe, aperçu de Philadelphie et New-York; descriptions de la Trinidad, la Grenade, Saint-Vincent, Sainte-Lucie, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante, Saint-Christophe, Sainte-Croix et Saint-Thomas. 2 vols. Paris, 1818.

The author was a royalist who left Paris for Bordeaux upon Napoleon's return from Elba and Louis XVIII's flight from the country. From there he sailed for the new world and traveled extensively in the West Indies until the Bourbons were firmly reestablished. His family had had earlier colonial connections, his brother having been an officer in the French force which captured St. Vincent from the English in 1779 and he himself having fought in St. Kitts in 1782. Contains interesting descriptions of life in the several British colonies visited and in the Dutch West Indies. Reports a general stagnation of trade and high cost of living throughout the islands.

Voyage fait dans les années 1816 et 1817, de New-York à la Nouvelle Orléans, et d'Orénoque au Mississippi, par les petites et les grandes Antilles. 2 vols. Paris, 1818.

Another edition of his Souvenirs des Antilles, q. v.

DOYLE, WILLIAM.

Some account of the British dominions beyond the Atlantic. London, [1770]

The author gives us a most interesting glimpse of the religious state of the Caribbean colonies in the midst of a discussion of how to apportion the lands in certain Arctic isles which he had proposed that the Government should secure (pp. 35-42). Who he was is not certain, but he seems to have been somewhat of a crank on Christianity, was familiar with most of the British West Indies, and knew the facts at first hand. He pictures a decaying society and a generally deplorable state of affairs.

ELLIS, Governor.

"The hurricane described, in an original letter from Governor Ellis to Mr. J. S.," in *The Scots Mag.*, January, 1790, pp. 6, 7.

A few notes on the nature of the terrific West Indian storms.

ENTICK, Rev. JOHN, "and other gentlemen."

The present state of the British Empire. Containing a description of the kingdoms, principalities, islands, colonies, conquests, and of the military and commercial establishments under the British Crown in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. 4 vols. London, 1774.

Includes a description of the West Indies and discusses their value to and connection with the mother country as well as their government, laws, etc. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, December, 1774, pp. 461.

[FLANNIGAN, Mrs.]

Antigua and the Antiguans. 2 vols. London, 1844.

An entertaining work. The writer was an English lady, for many years resident in the colony both before and after emancipation. The historical part is written in annalistic form, by governors, and is interspersed with local legends. Colonial records were consulted to some extent for the latter period. Its chief value is as a mirror of contemporary Caribbean society and for this, it is invaluable. An infinite variety of subjects is handled in a sprightly, well-informed, and sympathetic manner. Unsurpassed for the general state of Antigua after the close of the slave régime. Genealogies of the topping families will be found in the appendix.

On a passing reference in Notes and Queries, March 12, 1853, page 259, the authorship is generally attributed to Mrs. Flannigan, but V. L. Oliver, in his History of the Island of Antigua, I, p. iv, credits it to "Mrs. Lanaghan." Reviewed in Tait's Edinburgh Mag., March, 1844, pp. 197 ff.

FOULKS, THEODORE.

Eighteen months in Jamaica, with recollections of the late rebellion. London, 1833.

The author was an Englishman who presumably visited the island at the close of 1831 and during 1832. The narrative ceases to be personal commencing with the account of the insurrection, however, and might well have been written by anyone with access to contemporary British newspapers. Worthless on the whole. Pro-colonial, out of sympathy with the work of the Anti-Slavery Society, and accepts the charges against the Baptist missionaries, especially Messrs. Knibb and Burchell, of having caused the outbreak by leading the slaves to believe that they had been set free on Christmas day, 1831.

FOWLER, JOHN.

A summary account of the present flourishing state of the respectable colony of Tobago in the British West Indies. London, 1774.

A work to encourage settlement. Contains a list of land sales from 1766, giving the acreage, the price per acre paid, and the names of the original purchasers and of the then proprietors. Also a list of officials and directions for entering the several harbors and a map of the island showing portions sold and those remaining available to first purchasers.

[GIROD-CHANTRAUS, J.]

Voyage d'un suisse dans différentes colonies d'Amérique pendant la dernière guerre, avec une table d'observations météorologiques faites à Saint-Domingue. Neuchâtel, 1785.

The author, a Swiss gentleman traveling for his own pleasure, sailed for the Antilles from Brest in the fall of 1781. Contains descriptions of Martinique, Curaçao, and St. Domingo. At Martinique he secured permission to take passage on a warship, one of de Grasse's fleet, which was to convoy a group of merchant ships to St. Domingo. The vessels were met by Rodney and his fleet and the memorable, decisive naval battle of April 12, 1782, which reestablished British control in the Caribbean, followed. The ship on board which the author had secured accommodations was struck by some 80 cannon ball which killed or wounded one-fifth of the 500 men on board, but it escaped capture and finally reached Curaçao on the 17th. The account of this battle (pp. 75-89) is disappointingly sketchy and bare. After having been overhauled, the ship sailed for St. Domingo.

GORDON, THOMAS F.

The history of America. 2 vols. Philadelphia, 1831.

Chapter 3 of Volume II (pp. 132 ff.) contains accounts, among other things, of the flora and fauna of the West India islands.

GRANT, JEREMIAH.

Peregrinations of . . . in the West Indies. London, 1763.

A series of desultory letters in the style of the day, dedicated to William Beckford, Lord Mayor of London. Stresses the disadvantages to which creole children were subject when sent to England for their education.

HAKEWILL, JAMES.

A picturesque tour of the island of Jamaica, from drawings made in the years 1820 and 1821. London, 1825.

Illustrated by 21 hand-colored engravings. The author-artist was an English architect who resided in the colony for two years. The introduction presents slavery and moral conditions among the islanders who were, of course, his patrons, in a favorable light.

HALL, MAXWELL.

"Jamaica hurricane of October 3, 1780, The," in *Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society*, XLIII, No. 182 (April, 1917).

This storm was one of the most destructive in Caribbean history. The author was a government meteorologist. Reprinted in pamphlet form.

Jamaica hurricane of October 3, 1780, The. [London, 1917.]

Reprinted from the *Quar. Jour. of the Royal Meteor. Soc. of London*, XLIII, No. 182 (April, 1917).

HALLAM, G.

Narrative of a voyage from Montego Bay, in the island of Jamaica, to England . . . performed in the autumn, 1809. Also of a voyage from England to Barbados, by Cadiz, Teneriffe, and Guadeloupe, in 1810. London, 1831.

Contains brief conventional observations on Caribbean life.

HALLIDAY, Sir ANDREW.

The West Indies: the natural and physical history of the Windward and Leeward colonies, with some account of the moral, social, and political condition of their inhabitants, immediately before and after the abolition of negro slavery. London, 1837.

The author was a deputy inspector general of army hospitals, sent to the West Indies in the fall of 1833. He was stationed in Barbados, British Guiana, and Trinidad during the course of the next two years, and saw Tobago en route to the latter for one day. He describes each of these colonies and discourses on its history, government, the religious situation, etc. The work is, however, extremely disappointing. Arriving as he did at a critical time in Caribbean history, the writer has given us only tenth hand historical sketches and mediocre accounts of his own experiences and of the course of events in the islands during his residence there. Except for scattering bits of information on the deplorable state of the regiments in island service, the work is worthless.

HARRIOTT, JOHN.

Struggles through life, exemplified in the various travels and adventures in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. 3 vols. London, 1815.

This wanderer at one time visited the Bahamas and subsequently became a landowner in the United States. Holds the Americans to be very inconsistent in having fought for liberty and yet keeping the blacks in bondage. Vigorously opposes the Caribbean labor régime. Urges that the slaves be

HARRIOTT, JOHN—Continued.

given one day in seven to work for themselves beside the regular weekly holiday and Sunday. When they should have saved enough to meet one-fifth of their purchase price, they should pay that sum to their masters and should be given another day a week, and so on, until all days had become their own.

The book enjoyed a tremendous vogue from about 1815 to 1835, the author's flare for picturesque language and his genuine ability to tell a tall tale convincingly combining to make him popular with old and young alike. Because of this, his influence in shaping thought on the Caribbean question was considerable, and many references to his views are encountered in the literature of the era. Clergymen, in particular, were prone to quote him.

HAWTHORNE, NATHANIEL, ed.

"Papers of an old Dartmoor prisoner," in various issues of *The United States Magazine and Democratic Review* for 1846.

See below.

HAWTHORNE, NATHANIEL, and SMYTHE, CLIFFORD, eds.

The yarn of a Yankee privateer. New York, 1926.

Contains a vivid account of privateering and of imprisonment in Barbados and England during the War of 1812. Declares the slaves to be misused and shows scorn for easy-going colonial business methods. At first conjectured to have been the work of John Lord, Hawthorne's great uncle, investigators in 1927 proved it to be from the pen of Benjamin Browne, a Salem apothecary and neighbor of Hawthorne, once a clerk on the schooner *Frolic* (New York Times Book Review, March 20, 1927, pp. 2 ff. and *The Literary Digest*, April 9, 1927, pp. 44 ff.).

Published in part in *The United States Magazine and Democratic Review* in 1846 under Hawthorne's editorship, the present volume includes a hitherto unprinted section found among the Hawthorne papers and edited by Smythe, husband of a granddaughter of the famous American author. Reviewed in *The New York Times Book Review*, May 30, 1926, and *The International Book Review*, June, 1926.

ISERT, PAUL E.

Neue reise nach Guinea und den Caribäischen Inseln in Amerika, in den jahren 1783 bis 1787, nebst nachrichten von dem negerhandeln in Africa. Berlin and Leipzig, 1790.

The author's *Reise Nach Guinea*, q. v., with the letters placed into chapter form and the introduction to each slightly altered to fit this new arrangement.

Reise nach Guinea und den Caribäischen Inseln in Columbien, in briefen an seine freunde beschrieben. Copenhagen, 1788.

The author was on board the Danish Guinea Co. boat *Prinz Friederich's Hoffnung* (as a passenger, says the original German edition; as a medical inspector, says the French one) which sailed from Copenhagen to the Danish factories in Guinea and from there to the Danish West Indies, as a slaver.

The eleventh letter (1787) describes the voyage from Africa to the Indies in the fall of 1786 with a cargo of 452 blacks who rose against the whites on the second day at sea, with a resulting loss of 34 of their number and 2 of the crew wounded after a heated battle. The latter part of the same communication and letter 12 (also 1787) give good descriptions of St. Croix, St. Thomas, St. John, Guadeloupe, and Martinique. The complete round trip took four years.

The book is a source work and, because of being one of the few accounts of a person actually making the Guinea voyage and because of the sensational nature of its contents, it has been heavily drawn on by writers on the slave traffic for nearly a century and a half.

ISERT, PAUL E.—Continued.

Voyages en Guinée et dans les Iles Caraïbes en Amérique. Paris, 1793.

A French translation of the original German edition published in Copenhagen in 1788, q. v.

[JOHNSON, J.]

Views in the West Indies: engraved from drawings taken recently in the islands, with letter-press explanations made from actual observations. [London, 1827].

"The intention of this work is to convey a faithful outline of the existing state of slavery on the plantations in the British islands, the costume of the negroes, process of sugar making, etc., combining at the same time a selection of such scenes calculated to form pictures and describe the character of the scenery in the several colonies." But two numbers, with four illustrations each, have been located. No. 1 contains views of Mount Soufrière, St. Vincent; of St. John's Harbor and Old North Sound, Antigua; and of a sugar plantation in St. Kitts; No. 2, views of English Harbor, Antigua; of a scene from Ruthby Hill, Tortola; of another from the Villa Estate, St. Vincent; and one of Kingstown, St. Vincent, from a hill. All are beautiful large-sized color prints on the order of those in Hakewill's Picturesque Tour, published two years before. A rare work.

LEBLOND, JEAN B.

Voyage aux Antilles, et à l'Amérique méridionale. Paris, 1813.

The author, a young Frenchman inspired by reading Buffon, left his home to make a geological survey of the Antilles and of northern and western South America down to Peru. He later also did botanical research work for the French Government. His studies extended over the period 1767–1802, during which time he supported himself by the practice of medicine as he moved from place to place. He lived among both the natives and colonists and gives good accounts of them interspersed with scientific information. His separate works of the latter type were approbated by scientific societies of the time. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, appendix to Vol. LXXIV n. s., pp. 481 ff.

LEDRU, ANDRÉ PIERRE.

Voyage aux îles de Ténériffe, la Trinité, Saint-Thomas, Sainte Croix et Porto Rico. 2 vols. Paris, 1810.

The author was one of a party of scientists sent to the West Indies on order of the French Government to do research work in natural history and to form a specimen collection. The expedition carried on its activities during 21 months in 1796, 1797, and 1798. Governor Picton would not allow its members to remain in Trinidad notwithstanding their British safe conduct, holding that this had probably been granted with incomplete knowledge of their program, and stating that he believed that they had a secret mission. (I, p. 242.)

LEWIS, MATHEW G.

Journal of a residence among the negroes in the West Indies. London, 1845.

The title of a new edition of his *Journal of a West India Proprietor*, q. v.

Journal of a West India proprietor, kept during a residence in the island of Jamaica. London, 1834.

Although opportunely printed in the year of emancipation, this work really comprises the journals of two earlier residences in Jamaica, in 1815–16 and in 1817, respectively. It is, therefore, an interesting document dealing with the state of the island after the abolition of the slave trade and before the freeing of the blacks. Lewis is better known to the student of literature than

LEWIS, MATHEW G.—Continued.

to the historian, he having been the author of *The Monk*, *Tales of Wonder*, much poetry which he himself set to music, and several plays. He attained momentary success as a literary figure, but is now chiefly remembered because of his influence on Scott's early novels.

Lewis fell heir to two Jamaican estates and visited them twice, as above stated, but died of yellow fever at sea on returning home in 1818. The author's viewpoint is that of a cultured English gentleman who has a sincere if somewhat misguided interest in the welfare of negroes who have suddenly become his property. The work shows the crying evils of absentee landlordism even when the owner was of the best type, as Lewis unquestionably was. He did not favor emancipation, but was a friend of Mr. Wilberforce and personally did his best for his blacks. Resident planters, indeed, accused him of injudicious indulgence of them. It is worth noting two provisions of his will—that future holders of the properties were to spend at least one-quarter every third year in Jamaica to see that the negroes were being properly cared for, and that none of the latter were to be sold.

An 1845 edition appeared under the title *Journal of a Residence Among the Negroes in the West Indies*. For an obituary notice of Lewis, see *The Gent. Mag.*, August, 1818, pp. 183 ff. Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, April, 1834, pp. 73 ff., and in *The Quar. Rev.*, January, 1834, pp. 374 ff. The latter is reprinted in *The Select Jour.*, No. 2 of Vol. II for 1834, pp. 38 ff.

[LONG, GEORGE], ed.

The geography of America and the West Indies. London, 1841.

Of no particular value.

[LUFFMAN, JOHN.]

Brief account of the island of Antigua, together with the customs and manners of its inhabitants, white as well as black; as also an accurate statement of the food, clothing, labor. London, 1789.

A series of 40 letters written between 1786 and 1788. Presents one of the best pictures of plantation life in existence and a splendid account of social conditions in Antigua. Luffman was anti-slave in sentiment. The book itself is a rarity. It has been reprinted in whole in Oliver's *History of the Island of Antigua*, Volume I. Some of the author's statements are challenged in Adair, *Unanswerable Arguments Against the Abolition of the Slave Trade* . . . , q. v. Appears in German translation in Sprengel and Forster, *Neue Beiträge zur Völker- und Länderkunde*, q. v. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, I n. s., p. 160.

“*Briefe über die westindische insel Antigua*,” in Sprengel, M. C., and Forster G., editors, *Neue Beiträge zur Völker- und Länderkunde*, (13 vols., Leipzig, 1791-1793), I, pp. 3 ff.

The German translation of his *Brief Account of the Island of Antigua*, q. v.

MACPHERSON, CHARLES.

Memoirs of . . . life and travels in Asia, Africa, and America. Illustrative of manners, customs, and character, with a particular investigation of the nature, treatment, and possible improvement of the negro in the British and French West India islands. Edinburgh, 1800.

But one volume was ever published, and that is largely devoted to the West Indies, where most of the writer's life had been spent. Macpherson went to St. Kitts at the age of 14, and later to Guadeloupe, where he clerked in a store. The root of all evil in the Caribbean, according to him, was the small population found there. That could be overcome by instituting regular marriage among the blacks. As a first step in such a direction, the worthless and disorderly clergy should be banished and replaced by a more virtuous and exemplary set of pastors.

MADDEN, RICHARD R.

A twelvemonth's residence in the West Indies during the transition from slavery to apprenticeship. 2 vols. Philadelphia, 1835.

A very important work, though rather for immediately after the close of our period than during it, as it covers the year 1834, during which the change from slavery to apprenticeship occurred. Written in the form of letters. Deals chiefly with Jamaica. The author, a well-known traveler and newspaper correspondent, was one of six special stipendary magistrates appointed by the Crown to supervise formal abolition in that colony and to regulate the establishment of apprenticeships. Some months before August 1 were spent in becoming thoroughly familiar with the situation and Madden's keen observations on the then state of society are of great value. Contains a vivid account of Emancipation Day in the island. The writer's efforts in behalf of the natives resulted in a break with local authorities and his resignation in November, 1834.

MALLET, Capt. F.

Descriptive account of the island of Trinidad: made by order of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, K. B., lieutenant-general and commander in chief of the British forces in the West Indies. London, 1802.

Contains a list of the 284 proprietors in the colony as of March 20, 1797. The population in that year included 2,151 whites, 4,476 persons of color, 10,009 slaves, and 1,082 Indians, making a total of 17,718.

[MARSDEN, PETER.]

"A Gentleman Lately Resident on a Plantation." An account of the island of Jamaica, with reflections on the treatment, occupation, and provisions of the slaves, to which is added a description of the animal and vegetable productions of the island. Newcastle, 1788.

The author had resided on an estate in Clarendon Parish for about a year. He presents excellent descriptions of Kingston, plantation society, Caribbean civilization, sugar growing, negro life and of the hurricane of July 30, 1784, through which he had passed. The work is valuable as being one of the earliest of the great number of descriptive accounts of the islands appearing after the opening of the abolition and emancipation movements. The author's modest recital of what he himself saw is in striking contrast to certain of the later very opinionated writings by persons far less qualified to discuss matters Caribbean than he. Marsden favors abolition and amelioration, and looks not unkindly on the prospect of ultimate emancipation. He holds that Christianity should be introduced among the blacks.

MATHEWS, SAMUEL A.

The lying hero; or an answer to J. B. Moreton's "Manners and Customs in the West Indies" [sic]. St. Eustatius, 1793.

The author, a creole, denounces Moreton's work in most vigorous language. He charges that the account presents an utterly false picture of island society and labels the writer an ignorant, disappointed adventurer.

MATHISON, GILBERT.

Notices respecting Jamaica in 1808-1809-1810. London, 1811.

The author, an estate owner, returned to the island after an absence of 13 years in England. He is very optimistic and sees a great improvement in the tone of colonial life since 1795. Supports abolition. Discusses inefficient agricultural and sugar manufacturing methods used by the planters. Holds that the proprietors must take personal charge of their holdings to make them pay following the abolition of the slave trade. Reviewed in *The Quar. Rev.*, October, 1811, pp. 147 ff.

McKINLEN, DANIEL.

A tour through the British West Indies in the years 1802 and 1803, giving a particular account of the Bahama Islands. London, 1804.

Describes Barbados, Dominica, Antigua, Jamaica, and the Bahamas. Presents a favorable view of slavery. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, March, 1805, p. 242; in *The Ed. Rev.*, July, 1804, pp. 419 ff.; and in *The Mo. Rev.*, XLVII n. s., p. 411.

[MILLET, J.]

Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale, à l'intérieur de la Côte-Ferme, et aux îles de Cuba et de la Jamaïque depuis 1808 jusqu'en 1819. Agen, 1823.

In 1808 the author took passage on board a French brig laden with warlike supplies designed to protect Montevideo against British attack. After an adventurous life on the South American continent extending over a period of 10 years, Millet proceeded to Cuba, stopping off at Jamaica en route as the result of a storm having made his boat unseaworthy. He was struck by the prosperity of Kingston merchants who were amassing fortunes by supplying Spanish colonial buyers with English goods, found the cost of living extremely high, got an unfavorable impression of slavery, and was somewhat surprised at the heavy drinking of rum commonly indulged in (chapter 44).

MONTULE, E.

A voyage to North America and the West Indies, in 1817. London, 1821.

The author's visit to Jamaica is recorded in letters 9 to 12, inclusive. He found it almost impossible to secure permission to land on the island although he had a proper passport because of British suspicion of all Frenchmen in the Caribbean. An offer to deposit 6,000 francs was refused and he was allowed to disembark only on being bound over to several merchants. Describes Kingston, St. Jago de la Vega, and a trip into the Blue Mountains. Montule was greatly impressed by the extravagant life of the colony.

MORETON, J. B.

Manners and customs of the West India islands. London, 1790.

The author had been for five years a bookkeeper in Jamaica. A rather poorly written and coarse work covering island society, sugar culture, etc., which is of no particular worth. Moreton pictures the condition of the slaves and the moral state of the whites in darkest colors. Replete with misstatements and wild exaggerations. Answered by Mathews, *The Lying Hero*, q. v. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, March, 1791, pp. 337 ff.

Schilderung des häuslichen lebens, der sitten und gebräuche der einwohner auf der insel Jamaika. Prag, 1793.

A translation of his *Manners and Customs of the West India Islands*, q. v.

West India customs and manners, containing strictures on the soil, cultivation, produce, trade, officers, and inhabitants, with the method of establishing and conducting a sugar plantation. London, 1793.

A later edition of his *Manners and Customs*, q. v.

NUGENT, Lady MARIA.

A journal of a voyage to and residence in the island of Jamaica from 1801 to 1805. 2 vols. London, 1839.

The diarist's husband served as lieutenant governor of Jamaica from 1801 to 1806. This was a critical time in the history of the island, it being the period of negro success in St. Domingo and of renewed war with the French. The anxiety felt regarding local revolts and attacks by the enemy are well portrayed. There are also interesting sidelights on the activities of Colonel Venault de Charmilly, who was seeking to negotiate the transfer of the French part of Hayti to British control, and on the exchange of gifts between Madame Leclerc and Lady Maria.

A strictly private journal, it is one of the best sources extant for a study of Caribbean society. Its sprightly record reveals the little joys and tribulations in the lives of an official and his wife who were not capable of performing the gastronomic feats of their planter hosts yet felt obliged to eat lest they offend them in spite of the fact that the mere sight of more food was revolting, and of the governor's lady, obliged to "do the honors" to tiresome and long-staying callers while her heart was in the garden with "dear little Georgy."

Lady Maria's attitude toward the slaves is sympathetic and great interest is shown in their religious welfare. She was a reader of Wilberforce, but held that the generally accepted accounts of ill-treatment of the blacks were exaggerated. She was much concerned over the laxity of morals among the army officers and undertook to lecture them, without, one must judge, causing them materially to change their mode of life.

The diary was privately printed five years after Lady Maria's death. The latest edition, appearing under the editorship of Frank Cundall, bears the title *Lady Nugent's Journal. Jamaica One hundred Years Ago*. Excerpts from the latter appear in Ponsonby, *English Diaries*, pp. 328 ff.

OWEN, Capt. RICHARD.

A nautical memoir descriptive of the surveys made in H. M. ships *Blossom* and *Thunder* from 1829 to 1837. Dublin, n. d.

An account of the surveying of the West Indies, of interest to no one but a navigator. Describes the islets, capes, and other outstanding physical features of the several Caribbean colonies.

PHILLIPPO, Rev. JAMES M.

Jamaica: its past and present state. Philadelphia, 1843.

Of considerable value for a study of nonconformist activities in the colony. The author went to Jamaica as a Baptist missionary in 1823 and during the next 20 years established 25 stations and churches and 17 day schools and aided more than 3,000 of his followers to purchase plots and settle on them. Written with a marked secretarian and pro-black bias. Gives geographical, historical and social surveys and then deals largely with the religious state of the island. Of greatest value for the latter. Contains a list of the governors and lieutenant governors, 1660-1842 (pp. 19, 20) and proposals for a local negro college. Reviewed in *Tait's Edin. Mag.*, November, 1843, pp. 745 ff., and *The Monthly Rev.*, December, 1843, pp. 432 ff.

PINCKARD, GEORGE.

Notes on the West Indies. 3 vols. London, 1806.

The author was deputy inspector general of hospitals in the British army. He accompanied General Sir Ralph Abercromby to the West Indies and while not on service became well acquainted with the regions where he was stationed for the time being. He gives us interesting pictures of Plymouth in war time, of the agonizing delay while awaiting embarkation orders, of the break-up of the fleet in a storm, of a visit to slave ships (Vol. I, pp. 227, 228), and intimate and varied accounts of colonial life in Barbados and along the Guiana coast as well as of the vicissitudes of soldier life in the

PINCKARD, GEORGE—Continued.

colonies. He received unfavorable impressions of slavery. Urges emancipation, holding that abolition could be regarded as only a step in that direction. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, August, 1806, pp. 740 ff.; *The Ed. Rev.*, January, 1807, pp. 304 ff.; *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, April, 1806, pp. 284 ff.; *The Christian Observer*, June, July, August, 1806, pp. 1806, pp. 366 ff., 423 ff., 507 ff., (also a later edition in the same periodical, July, Aug., Sept. 1816, pp. 438 ff., 507 ff., 580 ff.) and *The Mo. Rev.*, LIII n. s., p. 169.

PINGERON, [JEAN CLAUDE].

Description de l'isle de la Jamaïque et des différens objets remarquables qui s'y trouvent. Avignon, 1782.

A free translation of Anon., "An Accurate Account of Whatever has Appeared Most Remarkable [in Jamanica] . . .", in *The Universal Magazine*, April, 1773, pp. 169 ff., q. v.

This pamphlet is a genuine rarity. It is missing in most collections of Caribbean literature and is consequently eagerly sought by collectors. It seems to owe its origin to the interest taken in the West Indies by the townsfolk of Avignon, which arose out of the large number of absentee planters making it their winter home.

PORTER, T. P.

"The mountains of the West Indies," in *Timehri*, June, 1884, pp. 68-89.

R[IDDELL], MARIA.

Voyages to the Madeira and Leeward Caribbean Isles, with sketches of the natural history of these islands. Edinburgh, 1792.

The authoress, a friend of Burns, accompanied her parents on a trip to St. Kitts via Madeira in 1788. The brother seems to have been in residence there, and the family remained on the island for some years. Antigua and Barbuda were visited during three weeks in 1790. As more than half of the book is devoted to a geographic description and natural history of Antigua (not of the islands as a whole, as stated in the title) dated 1791, it would seem that Maria R—— later became well acquainted with that colony. Contains an account of the salt industry at St. Kitts. Of small merit. Burns aided her in getting it into print.

RILAND, Rev. JOHN, ed.

Memoirs of a West India planter. Published from an original manuscript with a preface and additional details. London, 1828.

Published to arouse sympathy for the colonial slaves and to gain support for the emancipation movement. The author of the manuscript, who is unnamed, was born in Jamaica in 1778 and was taken to England to be educated seven years later. While a student at Oxford, he became acquainted with Edwards's *History*, q. v. In 1801, he returned home via Africa on a slave-trading vessel. He presents a vivid description of life on the latter.

His father had already considerably improved the condition of the blacks on the family estate and when, some time later, its management fell to him, he still further bettered their lot. He left Jamaica for England in 1821 with Stewart, author of *An Account of Jamaica* and *A View of the Past and Present State of the Island of Jamaica*, and there interested himself in the cause of negro freedom.

Unfortunately, the work has suffered greatly in editing. The good churchman handling the manuscript inserted much material that was obviously not included in the original, with the result that, while he improved upon the latter for the purpose for which the finished work was intended to be

RILAND, Rev. JOHN, ed.—Continued.

used, it cannot be employed as an accurate memoir for historical purposes. Criticism of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for the way in which it conducted its two trust estates in Barbados was unfavorably received and was answered by Riland in *Two Letters* . . ., q. v.

RIPPINGHAM, JOHN.

Jamaica considered in its present state, political, financial, and philosophical. Kingston, 1817.

Portrays the state of the slaves, religious conditions and the legal system of the colony. Includes papers in a suit brought against the author by the Rev. T. Stewart of Jamaica for seduction of the latter's wife, which led to a £200 judgment against Ripplingham.

ROLPH, THOMAS.

A brief account, together with observations, made during a visit in the West Indies and a tour through the United States of America, in parts of the years 1832–33, together with a statistical account of Upper Canada. Dundas, U[pper] C[anada], 1836.

The author, desirous of leaving England, chanced to meet a Barbadian planter about to sail for Canada in search of a new home and decided to accompany him. They took passage together in the late fall of 1832, went to the West Indies, and from there passed to Canada via the United States. Rolph himself located in Canada as a physician, and wrote this book largely to boom that country.

The first six chapters are devoted to an account of the voyage to the Antilles and of the writer's experiences in Barbados during the three months he spent there and in St. Kitts, which was visited in passing. Of but slight value. The author found the condition of the slaves to be much better than he had expected.

RYMER, JAMES.

A description of the island of Nevis, with an account of its principal diseases. London, 1775.

The author was a former naval surgeon out of service who visited Nevis in 1775, making the trip in a ship commanded by an old friend. Gives interesting pictures of island society.

SCHÖPF, JOHANN DAVID.

Reise durch einige der mittleren und südlichen Vereinigten Nord-amerikanischen Staaten, nach Ost Florida und der Bahama Inseln unternommen in den Jahren 1783 und 1784. 2 vols. Erlangen, 1788.

Almost the only early account of a visit to the Bahamas. Over 90 pages (Vol. II, pp. 407–499) are devoted to the group. Contains an excellent description of the island of New Providence. It was impossible for the author to obtain quarters in Nassau because of that settlement's being crowded with Loyalist refugees. He was finally accommodated by an émigré carpenter who had built his home beyond the city limits. Some attempt had been made to raise sugar on a commercial basis, but the soil was not suitable and it could not be grown as cheaply as in the southern colonies. Production was, therefore, being undertaken only for local consumption.

Travels in the Confederation Philadelphia, 1911.

The English translation of the above.

SENIOR, BERNARD M.

"A Retired Military Officer." Jamaica as it was, as it is, and as it may be; comprising interesting topics for absent proprietors, merchants, etc., and . . . an authentic narrative of the negro insurrection in 1831 . . . London, 1835.

The author had served in the colonial forces from 1815 to 1835. Contains valuable information on the depreciation of property in Jamaica about 1830 and a splendid account of the rebellion of 1831, as well as interesting side lights on society and on the losses suffered by absentee owners due to the dishonest practices of their representatives. The slave question is dealt with temperately.

SINGLETON, JOHN.

Description of the West India islands, A. London, 1776.

The London edition of his A General Description, q. v.

General description of the West-Indian islands, A, as far as relates to the British, Dutch, and Danish Governments, from Barbados to St. Croix. Attempted in blank verse. Barbados, 1767.

A poor effort from the nature of the method employed in presenting material. Interesting as a literary curiosity and as the production of an island poet, but of no value whatsoever for our purpose.

ST. CLAIR, THOMAS STAUNTON.

A residence in the West Indies and America. 2 vols. London, 1834.

A misleading title. The author, of Scotch descent, had been born at Gibraltar while his father, a British officer, had been stationed there. His brothers and he also entered service and, in 1805, he was ordered to Demerara, where he held a command for some three years. Contains interesting accounts of the life and peoples there, but nothing whatever regarding the West Indies proper excepting a few pages on Barbados (I, pp. 373 ff), to which he was invalided for a short time, and several on St. Kitts, where a brother was stationed (II, p. 224 ff.), and Tortola (II, p. 227), both points of call on his return to Scotland in 1808. Gives a secondhand version of the spectacular British attack on Martinique in 1808, at which time one brother was killed.

[STEWART, JOHN.]

"A Gentleman Long Resident in the West Indies." An account of Jamaica and its inhabitants. London, 1808.

The author lived in the island for 21 years. He gives good accounts of the various social and professional groups there, the interests and work of each, and details of town and planter life. The pictures drawn are rather uncomplimentary to the proprietors and to the Established Church, with the result that the book stirred up great wrath locally. The Jamaicans' spokesman, the bigoted Rev. George Bridges, himself far from impeccable, assails the work in his *Annals* q. v., as one "teeming with inaccuracies." Stewart holds that the position of the slaves had been greatly improved and that the islanders were being unjustly judged by conditions of another day. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, August, 1809, pp. 729-735 and *The Mo. Rev.*, July, 1809, p. 249.

STEWART, JOHN.

A view of the past and present state of the island of Jamaica, with remarks on the moral and physical condition of the slaves and on the abolition of slavery in the colonies. Edinburgh, 1823.

An elaboration of the earlier anonymous work of 1808. Stewart takes a moderate stand. He holds that the planters have at times been unfairly

STEWART, JOHN—Continued.

accused but that their advocates have also been too prone to vindicate indiscriminately. Approves of abolition but is opposed to sudden emancipation. Supports the work of the sectarists and religious toleration. Gives an unfavorable report on the work of the Established Church. The Rev. George Bridges, in his *Annals*, q. v., states that this later work does not correct the errors in the original. Reviewed in *The Eur. Mag.* and *Lond. Rev.*, October, 1823, pp. 358 ff. and *The Monthly Review*, September, 1823, pp. 43 ff.

TAYLOR, REV. ISAAC.

Scenes in America, for the amusement and instruction of little tarry-at-home travellers. London, 1821.

Interesting only because of the curious illustrations depicting phases of West Indian life, between pages 60 and 61.

VERNON, B. J.

Early recollections of Jamaica, with the particulars of an eventful passage home, via New York and Halifax, at the commencement of the American War in 1812, to which are added trifles from St. Helena relating to Napoleon and his suite. London, 1848.

The author, then a young man, resided in Jamaica in the early part of the nineteenth century. He left the island in 1812 to complete his education and subsequently became a chaplain. The first six chapters of this work, written during an illness more than a quarter of a century later, contain commonplace observations on the animals, birds, slaves, etc., of Jamaica, with a few anecdotes and personal experiences.

WALLER, JOHN A.

A voyage in the West Indies, containing various observations made during a residence in Barbados and several of the Leeward Islands. London, 1820.

The author was a surgeon assigned to the naval hospital in Barbados in 1807 and later to a war vessel cruising through the islands. He spent about four years in Caribbean service and became thoroughly familiar with colonial society. His book presents an interesting picture of the rushing business conducted by the slave traders in Barbados on the eve of abolition and gives accounts of encounters with the Spanish and French during the course of the Napoleonic wars. The author saw little that was attractive in West Indian life and was greatly shocked by the general prevalence of immorality.

WATERTON, CHARLES.

Excursions dans l'Amérique méridionale, le nord-ouest des Etats-Unis et les Antilles, dans les années 1812, 1816, 1820, et 1824; avec des instructions totalement neuves sur la conservation des oiseaux. Paris, 1833.

The French edition of the original English work of 1825, q. v.

Wanderings in South America, the northwest of the United States, and the Antilles in the years 1812, 1816, 1820, and 1824. London, 1825.

The author was a celebrated English naturalist who made these trips to gain scientific information, paying particular attention to poisons and birds. His work enjoyed a tremendous vogue, probably because of its vigorous accounts of jungle perils, his vainly offering himself to vampires, his capture of a giant snake, and his ride on an alligator's back. On the

WATERTON, CHARLES—Continued.

fourth trip, he paused in Antigua, Dominica, and Barbados en route to his beloved Demerara and noted widespread ruin and decay. Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, February, 1826, pp. 299-315; *The Lond. Mag.*, March, 1826, pp. 343 ff.; *The Quar. Rev.*, March, 1826, pp. 314-332.

[WENTWORTH, TRELAWNY.]

The West India sketch book. 2 vols. London, 1834.

An animated account of a several years' residence and much travel in the West Indies during the latter part of the 1820's. The author took the trip without any other apparent object than to pass the time, and visited Tortola, St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Barbados, Montserrat, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia.

He left England with a rather strong prejudice against the islanders as a result of the anticolonial agitation there. "I had long since been taught to dislike sugar, by the connection on my mind, that it was the produce of certain 'pains and penalties' inflicted without mercy on the unfortunate negro, and that the small lumps occasionally found in the genuine muscovado, were caused, in the course of manufacture, by drops of blood from his jaded and lacerated limbs."

He was, however, pleasantly disillusioned by the state of the negroes, though not himself supporting bondage. He found them happy and well-cared for; what cruel treatment there may have been at one time had evidently become a thing of the past with the rise of a creole generation of blacks and the application of ameliorative measures.

The islands themselves were in almost the last stages of decay. Entire estates had been abandoned, those in operation were practically all heavily in debt, and general stagnation prevailed.

Presents delightful descriptions of the outward journey, of plantation society and industries, of island court procedure, shops, auctions, Christmas celebrations, and amateur theatricals, in a racy manner. Coleridge's *Six Months*, q. v., is rather frequently quoted.

Wentworth gives the best contemporary account of the breakdown of local government due to extensive absenteeism. His delineation of the state of the courts in Tortola, which follows, is unsurpassed (pp. 199-202).

"Justice, long reputed blind, had here all her other faculties impaired; and the moral dry-rot which was abroad, had been allowed to reach and to contaminate the very crutches on which she hobbled. Her guardian, he, in whom all the obligations of her sacred office had been reposed [one Crabb], and from whom all her salutary dispensations were expected to emanate for the safeguard and welfare of the community—was not only stricken in years and bordering on decrepitude, but he had not even the advantage of a legal education to qualify him for the trusteeship. He was nevertheless a legal Proteus—at one time a judge in the Court of King's Bench—at another, a judge in the Court of Common Pleas—then Chancellor, and Baron of the Exchequer—sometimes judge in Admiralty—and occasionally, as matter of course, presiding in the Court of Error. He was also master and examiner in Chancery, which gave him great insight to all matters upon which he might have to decide in the Equity Court, and the felicitous satisfaction of confirming his own reports. All this was so far well, that it were possible the functions of this hydra-headed judgeship were legally and equitably exercised; but he was also a planter, and a merchant, not ostensibly directing his legal mind to agriculture, and to considerations affecting tare and tret, barter, bottomy—bonds, brokerage, and ballast, and all the manifold details of commercial enterprise, but he pardoned in the 'profit and loss' account of a copartnership which subsisted between himself and . . . Mr. Rogers Isaacs, a public functionary of no less official weight in the community than himself.

"Mr. Isaacs bore his honours thick upon him. He was a puisne judge in each of the several courts we have enumerated, acting in concert with his legal and mercantile partner, although like him not qualified by education for the office. He was a member of the legislative council, as was also his

[WENTWORTH, TRELAWNY]—Continued.

colleague—bearing the distinguished and distinguishing title of honourable! and an aid-de-camp to the governor. He held several attorneyships, so did his colleague—that is to say, he acted as the agent and representative of absent individuals whose estates he controlled, and he also held the important appointment of 'Receiver in Chancery' for several other properties, to which he had been nominated either by the court in England, or by the equity judge in Tortola. These appointments had procured for him the occasional vocation and cognomen of a planter. That Mr. Isaacs the merchant, should supply Mr. Isaacs the planter, with all the necessaries he might require for the estates he controlled, was extremely natural; but we must confess that our finite comprehension recognized something repugnant to common sense and common honesty in the fact, that Mr. Isaacs, the receiver in chancery, should go before his mercantile partner the master in chancery, to audit and pass his, or rather their accounts, and that this legal and mercantile adjunct should afterwards sit in the character of judge, to decide upon any exceptions or questions which might be taken, or arise out of such a proceeding. We do really think that such a combination could not possibly exist between any two persons, or body of persons, without militating against justice, and compromising those moral obligations which the laws of civilized society have everywhere prescribed; and it goes far to show us to what a state of degradation the society here was reduced, when those whose station in life demanded of them a cautious regard to established principles of conduct, could manifest such singular indifference to public reproach, and to the gratifying convictions of self-respect."

WILLIAMS, CYNRIC R.

A tour through the island of Jamaica from the western to the eastern end in the year 1823. London, 1826.

Almost worthless. The author came to receive settlement for a property left him and spent less than three months in the island. Belying its title, the book gives little space to anything but twaddle on the happy state of the slaves as compared with that of English workers and attacks on anti-slave leaders and Methodist missionaries. Contains wild exaggerations and misstatements from cover to cover. Reviewed in *The Lond. Mag.*, April, 1826, pp. 543 ff.

YOUNG, SIR WILLIAM.

"History of the West Indies, etc. A tour through the several islands of Barbados, St. Vincent, Antigua, Tobago, and Grenada, in the years 1791 and 1792," in Bryan Edwards's *An Historical Survey of the . . . Island of St. Domingo*, London, 1801.

The narrative of a trip made to visit his estates in St. Vincent, Antigua, and Tobago. The author was a son of Sir William Young, sr., at one time governor of Dominica. He was, himself, a prominent member of the Caribbean group in England, both in and out of Parliament, and the record of his activities along such lines is preserved in the unpublished West India Committee papers.

At the close of the American Revolution, Sir William, jr., represented the Tobagan proprietors at Paris in an attempt to secure an adjustment of their claims. He was opposed to sudden abolition. (See his *The Speech . . . on Mr. Wilberforce's Motion*, February 28, 1805. . . .)

In 1807 he was named governor of Tobago and served in that capacity until his death eight years later. He was the author of *An Account of the Black Charaibs in the Island of St. Vincent* and of the celebrated *West-India Commonplace Book*, both of which q. v., and editor of the 1801 (second) edition of Edwards's *Historical Survey*, in which the *Tour* first appeared, after Edwards's death.

On his trip through the islands Sir William found the slaves generally happy and well cared for. He discharged his manager in Antigua because

YOUNG, Sir WILLIAM—Continued.

of the negroes' complaints that he had curtailed rations to the aged and was severe in the matter of punishments. The slave ships which he visited were comfortable—the late regulations had been effective in ending “the horrors of the middle passage.” Holds the negroes to be far better off when allowed provision grounds than when rations were issued to them. Describes the Christmas celebration in St. Vincent, meetings with the Caribs, and the famous local botanical garden. Antigua was found to be suffering from drought which had ruined crops and had made food scarce. There was a marked lack of authority in Martinique due to unrest over events in France. The persons of color there seemed to be threatening trouble and trade had stagnated.

PART VIII

AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, AND INDUSTRY

ABSTRACT OF THE PREMIUMS OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY INSTITUTED AT LONDON FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE.

London, 1783.

Similar booklets were published annually to 1790, inclusive. For the work of the society relative to West Indian agriculture, see Wood, *A History of the Royal Society of Arts*. Premiums offered for the advantage of the British colonies were as follows:

A gold medal or £100 in 1783 to anyone producing nutmegs grown in the West Indies before 1784, a gold medal to anyone introducing the bread-fruit tree before August 15, 1784, and a gold medal to anyone producing not less than a ton of cottonseed oil before November, 1785. In 1784, a gold medal or £100 was offered for five pounds of nutmegs grown in the British West Indies, a gold medal for the greatest number of growing bread-fruit trees with not less than three of either species, a gold medal for a ton of cottonseed oil and five hundredweight cake, a gold medal for distilling 30 gallons of spirit from the pulp of coffee berry and producing 1 gallon thereof, a gold medal for 2 hundredweight of senna, the growth of any of the Caribbean colonies, imported in 1786.

These offers were repeated in 1785, 1786, and 1787 with the additional offer of a gold medal for cultivating 5 acres of Spanish kali for making barilla. In 1788 there were offered in addition a gold medal to anyone conveying six plants of one or both species of the bread-fruit tree in a growing state from the South Sea to the West Indies during 1789 and a gold medal or 30 guineas for importing half a ton of cashew gum into London during the course of 1789. In 1789 there was offered in addition an unnamed premium for 20 pounds of cinnamon, the growth of the British West India islands, imported during the course of 1790. In 1790, the "nutmeg grown in the West Indies" requirement for the award of a gold medal or £100 was raised from 5 to 10 pounds, while a gold medal or £50 was offered for 20 pounds of cinnamon imported from those islands during that year.

ADAMS, CHARLES FRANCIS, ed.

The works of John Adams, second President of the United States: with a life of the author . . . 10 vols. Boston, 1853-1856.

The editor was a grandson. For American trade with the West Indies, see Volume VIII, pp. 74 ff. and 97 ff.

ADAMS, JOHN.

"Letter from . . . [this sole survivor of the mutineers of the *Bounty*] to his brother in London," in *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, September, 1819, pp. 210 ff.

"AGRICOLA," pseud.

"The colonial question," in Blackwood's, March, 1830, pp. 455-462.

The Americans would soon be independent of Great Britain with respect to both manufactures and West India produce. Admitting them to the Caribbean trade would have most disastrous consequences on the British North American colonies which were rapidly coming to supply the islands with everything they needed in the way of mainland stores. The Americans could still sell such products at cheaper prices than could the Canadians, but their advantage was steadily decreasing and would soon be a thing of the past if they were but finally excluded from direct participation in West India commerce as in the past.

ALLEN, GARDNER W.

Our navy and the West Indies pirates. Salem, 1929.

Covers the last years of the Napoleonic wars and the two decades after.

ALLEY, I.

A vindication of the principles and statements advanced in the strictures of Lord Sheffield. . . . London, 1806.

See Sheffield, *Strictures on the Necessity of . . . Maintaining the Navigation . . . System of Great Britain* for the controversy occasioning this pamphlet. Shipowners were laboring under great difficulties from high prices and low freight rates and, unless the navigation acts were enforced, especially against America, the maritime interests of England would forever be annihilated.

ANDERSON, A.

An historical and chronological deduction of the origin of commerce, from the earliest accounts. Containing a history of the great commercial interests of the British Empire. . . . Carefully revised, corrected, and continued to the present time. 4 vols. London, 1787-1789.

Anderson's classic and monumental history of commerce, originally published in two folio volumes in 1764 and here appearing in Volumes I to III, closes with the year 1762. Written in annal form, it is an elaborate study of the growth of trade the world over from earliest times, a consideration of colonization, and a survey of the political, industrial and social history of the world, with special reference to Great Britain, replete with excerpts from treaties, acts of Parliament, commercial pamphlets and statistical tables. It is notable that the author opposes the mercantile system. The chapters covering events from the discovery of America are reproduced in Macpherson's *Annals of Commerce*, q. v.

Volume IV, covering the period 1762-1788, and therefore the only one of use for our purpose, was written and compiled by William Combe, the miscellaneous British author among whose voluminous writings are found large numbers of poetical, historical, and travel works. It was designed on Anderson's plan and is very well done. Combe adopted Lord Sheffield's view that the remaining continental colonies would be able to supply the West Indies with produce and that American-West Indian trade should therefore be restricted. An early edition of the original work was reviewed in *The Scots Mag.*, May, June, and July, 1764, pp. 257 ff., 326 ff., and 389 ff., respectively.

A. Anderson's historische und chronologische geschichte des handels von den ältesten bis auf jezzige zeiten. 7 vols. Riga, 1773-1779.

A German translation of the original edition of Anderson's classic, with certain sections omitted or briefed.

ANONYMOUS.

Account, An, of the mutinous seizure of the *Bounty*, with the succeeding hardships of the crew, to which are added secret anecdotes of the Otaheitean females. London, 1790.

Based on Bligh's *A Narrative of the Mutiny on Board His Majesty's Ship Bounty*, q. v. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, July, 1790, p. 363.

Account, An, of the number of slaves employed, and quantity of produce grown, on the several estates in the island of St. Vincent and its dependencies, from the year 1801 to 1818 and from that period to 1824, inclusive. Kingston, 1825.

A compilation from official returns. A previous edition, 1801-1818, was published in 1819. Statistics covering acreage, the number of slaves, and production of sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, cocoa, and cotton are given by estates for each parish. Totals are to be found on pages 143-153 and 235-241 of the work.

Account of British plantation sugar, refined or consumed raw in England, in the following years [1731-1780]. London, [1781].

A card printed on both sides, issued as a reply to the London sugar refiners' anonymous *Epitome of the Sugar Trade*, apparently issued the same day.

"Account of sugar and rum imported from the West Indies," in *The Scots Magazine*, November, 1790, p. 539.

Covers the year commencing March 25, 1789.

"Account of the bread-fruit tree expedition," in *The Scots Magazine*, February and March, 1793, pp. 87 ff. and 118 ff.

A reprint of "Bread-Fruit Tree Expedition," in *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, March, April, and May, 1792, pp. 187 ff., 280, 344 ff.

"Account of the bread-fruit tree in the West Indies," in *The European Magazine and London Review*, January, 1796, p. 4.

Extracted from a letter from Jamaica. The plants brought to the island by Bligh had begun to bear fruit.

"Account of the ceremony of laying the first stone of the Isle of Dogs wet dock buildings," in *The European Magazine and London Review*, July, 1800, pp. 7 ff.

The construction of special West India Docks at the Isle of Dogs was authorized by act of Parliament due to overcrowding in the Port of London. The West India Dock Co. was formed to finance the project and was given a monopoly so far as the loading and unloading of Caribbean merchantmen in London was concerned.

"America—Orders in Council, &c.," in *The Quar. Rev.*, March, 1812, pp. 1-34.

Written around Sheffield, *The Orders in Council* . . . , q. v. The reviewer supports the Orders and the right of search of merchant vessels for British seamen, charging that many of the latter were carrying false papers purporting to show them to be American citizens. It would be an act of commercial suicide to concede that the American flag protected all sailing under it.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"An American." American husbandry. Containing an account of the soil, climate, production, and agriculture of the British colonies in North America and the West Indies. . . . 2 vols. London, 1775.

Issued as a result of the Revolution. Covers the several colonies, seeking to show their importance to Great Britain. There was no danger of losing them so long as there was fresh land which the settlers might open and thus keep out of commerce and manufacturing. Louisiana should be acquired to that end.

The West Indies are considered in Volume II, chapters 29-33 (pp. 111 ff.). Describes a typical sugar plantation and the method of cultivation and presents data on the capital required to embark in planting, the value of West Indian trade, etc.

Application to my lords commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to permit the use of sugar and molasses in the breweries and distilleries, March 18, 1831. [London], 1831.

Arrêts of His Most Christian Majesty relating to the island of Grenada, and its dependencies, &c., &c. [London, 1780.]

The French had captured the island from the British in July, 1779. Two arrêts of December of the same year gave the planters the right to transport their crops to France or neutral countries. Owners of estates there, resident in England, wished the Government to allow vessels laden with their produce to pass unmolested, even if bound for France.

At a general meeting of the proprietary body of St. Lucia, specially called by their standing committee, to take such measures as are rendered necessary by the proclamation dated January 3, 1833, issued by his excellency the governor . . . [begin]. [Castries, 1833.]

A series of resolutions passed in protest against the modifications Governor Farquharson had made in the Order in Council of November 2, 1831, which had limited the working hours of the negroes to nine a day. The changes (requiring a better food allowance, etc.) were held to be even more objectionable than the original Order had been despite the fact that a 12-hour day during crop time was being restored thereby.

At a meeting of the planters and merchants, etc., of the island of Grenada, held at the courthouse, in the town of St. George, on Thursday the 6th day of January, 1831 . . . [begin]. [St. George, 1831.]

It was decided at this gathering to invite the several colonies to send representatives to a meeting in Barbados to make a united representation to the home Government and Parliament with respect to the distressed state of the islanders.

"Authentic, An, account of the imports and exports of tobacco, rum, and sugar, into England, for one year, ending at Christmas, 1783," in *The Scots Mag.*, March, 1785, p. 141.

With amounts of duty collected and drawbacks allowed.

Authentic papers relating to the expediency of importing salted beef, pork, butter, and fish into the island of Jamaica, either freely from neutral and other states in amity with Great Britain, or exclusively from the British dominions, in British vessels, and by British subjects. Dublin, 1806.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Authentic rebel papers seized at St. Eustatius, 1781. London, 1781.

This rich Dutch island was captured by Rodney in 1781. American privateers had long been resorting to it and British feeling against the islanders who had outfitted them had reached fever pitch. These papers were published to show the close relations which had existed between the enemy and traders in the colony.

[Barbados] Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, Institution and first proceedings of the. Barbados, 1781.

The society was instituted by Joshua Steele, celebrated exponent of paid slave labor, in 1781. (See Pitman, Development of the British West Indies, p. 4 and note.) It was one of the few organizations of such a nature in the Caribbean in the eighteenth century. Among other things, it offered prizes for the discovery of standards of taste and smell. (See The Scots Mag., May, 1787, pp. 385 ff.) It subsequently died the usual natural death due to the absence of individuals of importance from the island and the apathy of the estate agents and other persons constituting white society.

"A Planter and Distiller in Bengal." Bengal sugar. An account of the method and expense of cultivating the sugarcane in Bengal, with calculations of the first cost to the manufacturer and exporter, and suggestions for attracting that article of eastern produce exclusively to Great Britain. London, 1794.

A propaganda publication, issued by the East Indian traders to gain support for the admission of oriental sugar to British markets at the same rate as the West Indian product. Sugar could be produced so cheaply in the East that it could be landed in England and greatly undersell that from the Caribbean if only the latter's preferential rate were removed.

Reviewed in The Eur. Mag. and London Rev., June, 1794, p. 451. Replied to by Francklyn, Remarks on a Pamphlet Entitled "Bengal Sugar," q. v.

"Bread-fruit tree expedition," in The European Mag. and Lond. Rev., March, April, May, 1792, pp. 187 ff., 280 and 344 ff.

An account of Bligh's historic expedition, written by a member of the party. Reprinted in The Scots Mag., February and March, 1793, pp. 87 ff. and 118 ff.

"Bread-fruit tree, The, in the West Indies," in The W. I. Comm. Circ., April 11, 1906.

Excerpted from West India Committee records of 1775.

"Brief examination, A, of Lord Sheffield's observations on the commerce of the United States," in The American Museum or Universal Magazine, March to July, 1791, pp. 121 ff., 177 ff., 217 ff., 233 ff., 289 ff.

A reply point by point to Sheffield, Observations on the Commerce of the American States, q. v. Direct trade should be allowed between the Caribbean colonies and the United States. The latter was the cheapest source of supply for the lumber and provisions the islanders needed. West India Committee records show that the London tropical American interests used this pamphlet in their campaign to secure a relaxation of the restrictions

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

on trade with the United States. They paid four guineas to secure the publication of portions of it in *The Morning Chronicle*.

Brief examination. A, of Lord Sheffield's observation on the commerce of the United States. Philadelphia, 1791.

The above, in pamphlet form.

"A West Indian Proprietor." Brief observations on the West India question in *The Quarterly Review* for April, 1831: with remarks on the continuation of the slave trade by the subjects of other nations; with the most effectual and just mode of inducing them to consent to its total abandonment; also, the course recommended His Majesty's Government to better the condition of the negro population in the West India colonies. London, 1831.

Urges the Government to enter into a treaty with France whereby the conquered colonies would be returned to that country upon the condition that it would give up the slave trade. Only then could the British planters compete with the French on equal terms. These estate owners who had embarked their capital in such islands had done so at their own risk. They should be given the same opportunities for remaining in them or withdrawing as were given the French planters at the time of the conquest. Immediate emancipation was impossible. The slaves should, however, be prepared for ultimate freedom. Colonial laws should be changed so as to afford them sufficient protection. The administration of justice and the matter of punishments should be more closely supervised.

"Canadian preference," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, September 26, 1906, pp. 476 ff.

Excerpted from West India Committee records, 1786.

The case of the owners of British ships. London, 1803.

Protesting at the extensive participation of American vessels in the Caribbean trade and urging that the navigation laws be enforced against them.

Case, The, of the sugar duties—with proofs and illustrations. London, 1829.

"Cheap substitute for sugar," in *The Scots Mag.*, May, 1795, pp. 303 ff.

Urges the use of purified treacle because of the then high price of sugar.

Collection, A, of debates in Parliament, on the act of navigation, on the trade between Great Britain and the United States of America, and the intercourse between the latter and the British West India islands, on the Tortola Free Port bill, etc., from 1783 to 1807. London, 1807.

Published in the interest of the strict enforcement of the navigation acts.

Collection of interesting and important reports and papers on the navigation and trade of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British colonies in the West Indies and America, with tables of tonnage and of exports and imports, etc. [London], 1807.

A publication of great importance, printed by order of the Society of Ship-owners of Great Britain in consequence of the debate on the American intercourse bill. Dedicated to Lord Sheffield, it urges the rigid enforcement of

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

the navigation laws in the matter of American participation in the Caribbean trade. The West Indians' prediction made at the close of the Revolution, that British North America could not provide the supplies they needed, had been proven untrue by experience. If continued relaxations of the time-hallowed commercial system were allowed, the British West India colonies would be ruined. Contains extracts from the minutes of the meetings of the body from its institution in 1802 (pp. lv ff.) and sundry documents and reports relative to tropical American commerce.

"Colonial policy," in *The Quar. Rev.*, January, 1822, pp. 522 ff.

Opposes freeing the West Indian trade of restrictions. British shipping, industry and agriculture would be greatly harmed thereby. Supports the Caribbean monopoly in the home market. Removing this would ruin the West Indies and, as a result, other nations still engaged in the slave trade would seize upon the British islands as examples and would refuse to end their own traffic on the ground that it would likewise reduce them to a low state.

"Colonies, The," in *Fraser's Mag.*, November, 1832, pp. 437 ff.

As a result of the attacks made on the masters' property and the inflaming of the slaves' passions by reformers in England, the West Indies had sunk into general insolvency and bloodshed. The British planters could not obtain remunerative prices for their staple products because foreign growers, still enjoying the slave trade, could afford to sell at lower rates.

Colonising; or, a plain view of that subject, with a legislative, political, and commercial view of our colonies. London, 1774.

The author urges the necessity of promoting cultivation in the West Indies. That was all that was needed for their well-being. The then tax on ginger was worse than injudicious—it was injurious.

"Commerce of Rhode Island, 1726–1800," in *Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, Vols. LXIX (7th series, Vol. IX) and LXX (7th series, Vol. X), Boston, 1914, 1915.

A portion of the papers of a Newport mercantile house long engaged in the West India and African trade. Of inestimable value, presenting as it does reports on the state of markets, current prices, credit terms, commercial charges and the nature of cargoes and showing how goods were disposed of, how slaves were procured in trade, etc. The greater part of the papers fall between 1763 and 1788.

"Commerce of the United States and West Indies," in *The Quar. Rev.*, January, 1829, pp. 215 ff.

Written around a critique of Tazewell, *A Review of the Negotiations Between the United States of America and Great Britain . . .*, q. v. The writer holds that the attempts at conciliation after the Revolutionary War had been more cordial on the part of Great Britain than on that of America. Sketches trade relations between the two countries from 1783 to about 1825, justifying the British attitude during that period.

[Comparative view, A, of the old and new systems of discharging ships in the River Thames.] [London], 1782.

"Comparative view of the trade to the East and West Indies," in *The Scots Mag.*, December 1794, p. 757.

Excerpted from Edwards's *History . . . of the British Colonies in the West Indies*.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Considerations on the imposition of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent collected on Grenada, and the southern Charibbee Islands, by virtue of His Majesty's letters patent under pretence of the prerogative royal without grant of Parliament. London, 1774.

This tax was laid on exports. It dated from 1663, at which time it had been rather unwillingly accepted by the colonists upon the extinction of the proprietary claims of the Carlises and the recognition of themselves as freeholders instead of tenants at will. Following the acquisition of new colonies in 1763, an attempt was made to collect the same charge there, but this failed through a decision in the case of *Campbell vs. Hall* (See Murray, William, Earl of Mansfield, *The Genuine Speech . . . in Giving the Judgment . . . in the Cause of Campbell Against Hall. . .* It was one of the least reasonable and most iniquitous taxes in the history of colonization, was the cause of incessant complaint on the part of the colonials and was not abolished until 1832. This work was written while the *Campbell-Hall* case was still pending. The author attacks the Crown's attempt to collect the tax in the ceded islands.

Considerations on the present state of the intercourse between His Majesty's sugar colonies and the dominions of the United States of America. [London, 1784.]

A reply to Lord Sheffield's Observations on the Commerce of the American States, q. v. Opposes the maintaining of restrictions on American-West Indian trade. Contains excerpts of arguments from Sheffield's work presented by the latter to prove that the West Indies could be supplied by Canada, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, and answers them item by item, denying the possibility of this and declaring that the welfare of the Caribbean possessions demanded absolute freedom of intercourse with the United States. This publication formally sets forth the views of the Society of West India Planters and Merchants of London. Signed by James Allen, that body's secretary. (The signature was required to show that the pamphlet was one approved by the organization as a whole and does not signify authorship.—West India Committee minute books.)

"A West India Planter." Considerations on the state of the sugar islands and on the policy of enabling foreigners to lend money on real securities in those colonies. London, 1773.

The ceded islands offered great prospects, but large amounts of capital were needed to develop them. The late series of bankruptcies made money scarce at home, yet loans to the planters were absolutely necessary to save them from ruin. Since these could not be raised in England, foreigners should be permitted to advance money on colonial estates. British shipping and commerce would be helped and the proprietors would be saved thereby.

The commission for the sale of crown lands should be dissolved, since practically all such tracts had been sold and it was costing the Government £70,000 a year to keep that body up. If loans from abroad were not allowed, innumerable planters would fail and such large quantities of land would revert to the Crown that the commission's continued existence would be required. Hence the authorizing of foreigners to place their money in that part of the Empire would save the Government £70,000 a year. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, February, 1773, p. 151.

For a different view, see Anon., *Reasons Against the Empowering of Aliens to Lend Money . . .*

Considerations upon the act of Parliament, whereby a duty is laid of 6 pence sterling per gallon on molasses, and 5 shillings per hundred on sugar of foreign growth, imported into any of the British colonies. Showing some of the many inconveniences neces-

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

sarily resulting from the operation of the said act. . . . Boston, 1764.

The fisheries and general trade of the northern colonies, the growth of the sugar islands, the manufacturing and commercial interests of the homeland, the national revenue, and the navy would all be greatly injured by the late act. It should consequently be repealed immediately in the interest of all.

Considerations which may tend to promote the settlement of our new West India colonies, by encouraging individuals to embark in the undertaking. London, 1764.

Written to encourage persons of moderate means and with ambition to engage in the project of settling Grenada, the Grenadines, Dominica, St. Vincent, and Tobago, secured by the late peace settlement. The planters in the old islands were exaggerating the hardships to be encountered in an attempt to discourage settlement and thus prevent the rise of competition which they, on exhausted soil, could not face. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, October, 1764, p. 319.

"Conversion of rags into sugar," in *The Edinburgh Mag. and Lit. Miscellany* (*The Scots Mag.*), March and November, 1820, pp. 258, 453.

Reporting the experiments conducted by one M. Braconnot, of Nancy, on the effects of sulphuric acid on linen.

"Convoy," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, January 5, 1906, pp. 9 ff. Excerpted from West India Committee records for 1806.

"Convoy route home, The," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, August 1, 1906, p. 379.

Excerpted from West India Committee records for 1821.

"Court martial, A," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, May 30, 1906, p. 255.

Captain Norman, convoying a fleet to England in 1795, was remiss in his duties with the result that 16 merchant ships were captured by the French. He was severely reprimanded and reduced to half-pay for life the same year. Excerpted from West India Committee records for 1795.

"Crisis of the sugar colonies, The," in *The Ed Rev.*, October, 1802, pp. 216 ff.

A critique of James Stephen's work of the same title, published anonymously in 1802. The reviewer holds that the greatest danger to countries with West India colonies at that time was that the French would fail to recover control of their rebellious Caribbean possessions. Only a thoroughgoing reestablishment of the old-time slave system there could insure permanent European supremacy in the American tropics. Objects strenuously to Stephen's proposal that Trinidad be exploited by the use of free black labor and diametrically opposes his views in general.

"Cultivation of sugar, &c., in Bengal," in *Annals of Ag.*, XVII (1792), pp. 504 ff.

One of the early contrasts of the price of sugar in the East with that in the West which led to a fight to secure favorable entry for the former. Best quality unrefined Bengal sugar, equal in appearance to the West India clayed product, could be purchased at 9 current rupees per hundredweight in Calcutta, whereas West Indian muscovado was selling in London at 50-58s. and clayed sugar from 52-70s.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"Deane papers, The," in Collections of the New York Historical Society, Vols. XIX-XXXIII, New York, 1887-1891.

Silas Deane was a leader in the movements leading to the outbreak of the American Revolution and served as a delegate from Connecticut in the First and Second Continental Congresses at Philadelphia. In 1776 he was sent to France as a secret agent to secure the aid of that power, and helped to negotiate the treaty of alliance of 1778. He was subsequently recalled by Congress on unjustified charges of extravagance. He died before his name was cleared, but his honor was vindicated in 1842 when Congress voted payment to his heirs. Many of his letters, here presented, contain references to West Indian trade and events in the islands. See index to Vol. XXXIII under "West Indies," "Jamaica," "Barbados," etc.

"Debate at the East-India House on the East-India sugar trade," in The Asiatic Journal and Monthly Register for British India and Its Dependencies, April, 1823.

Reprinted as Debates at the General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, on the 19th and 21st March, 1823, on the East-India Sugar Trade, q. v.

Debate at the East-India House principally in reference to sugars, the production of British India, with the petition to the House of Commons on the subject. London, n. d. [ca. 1833].

The debate was held at a quarterly general court of the proprietors of East India stock on December 18, 1833. This pamphlet is actually a copy of the minutes of the meeting. A petition designed for presentation to Parliament, praying that the East and West India duty rates be equalized, was submitted to those present, discussed, and approved.

Debate upon the sugar duties in the House of Commons on Monday, June 14, 1830. London, 1830.

The West Indians, through the Marquis of Chandos, were attempting to secure a reduction in the duty rate (then 27s. per hundredweight) on sugar. He moved that this charge was "inconsistent with a due consideration of the extremely distressed condition of the West Indian colonist, and . . . injurious to the general interests of the country." The motion was seconded by Marryat. The rate was subsequently lowered to 24s. a hundredweight, but ultimately the East Indian product was given entry at the same figure.

Debates at the General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock on the 19th and 21st March, 1823, on the East-India sugar trade. London, [1823].

Extracted from The Asiatic Journal, April, 1823. Nine East India Co. shareholders, including Zachary Macaulay and David Ricardo, had urged the court of directors of the Company to have the general quarterly court consider the question of East India duties. The request was complied with, and a general airing of arguments for equalization followed.

["Delays in convoys"], in The W. I. Comm. Circ., January 12, 1915, pp. 10 ff.

Excerpted from West India Committee records for 1821.

"Dentrecasteaux—Voyage à la recherche de la Pérouse," in The Quar. Rev., February, 1810, pp. 24 ff.

In a review of de Rossel, editor, Voyage de Dentrecasteaux, in no way connected with our subject, the critic quotes a letter (pp. 23 ff.) from William Fitzmaurice, an American naval officer, transmitted to the Admiralty from Rio de Janeiro by Sir Sidney Smith, giving an account of the fate of the mutinous *Bounty* crew as related by the sole survivor, to the officers of an

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

American vessel which landed at Pitcairn's Island. This was the first definite news regarding that part of the crew which had escaped.

"Description of the West India Docks, from Limehouse to Blackwall," in *The Eur. Mag. and London Rev.*, September, 1802, pp. 113 ff.

These docks, authorized by act of Parliament, were opened early in the nineteenth century. All vessels arriving from the Caribbean were obliged to unload and to take on cargo there.

"Dr. Higgins and Jamaica," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, December 18, 1906, p. 607.

Higgins was sent to Jamaica to experiment on improvements in the manufacture of sugar and rum. He was paid 1,000 guineas by the organized West Indians of London and £1,400 a year and £1,000 as a farewell gift on his departure by the Assembly of Jamaica.

"Dr. Moseley on the medicinal virtues, etc., of coffee," in *The European Mag. and London Rev.*, September, 1785, pp. 215 ff.

Excerpted from his *A Treatise Concerning the Properties and Effects of Coffee*, q. v.

"Dr. Moseley's elucidation on the virtues of coffee," in *The Gent. Mag.*, December, 1785, pp. 944 ff.

Excerpted from his *A Treatise Concerning the Properties and Effects of Coffee*, q. v.

"Early West Indian scientist, An.," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, February 25, 1913, pp. 79 ff.

In 1796, Doctor Higgins was engaged under a 3-year contract by the West India interest in London and went to Jamaica for the purpose of conducting experiments in the manufacture of sugar and rum there. He was allowed 1,000 guineas for his services by this group. The Jamaica Assembly also voted him a generous salary, and bestowed a parting gift of £1,000 on him on his return home.

"East and West India sugar," in *The Ed. Rev.*, February, 1823, pp. 209 ff.

Written around Cropper, *Letters Addressed to William Wilberforce* . . . ; Fletcher, *Letters in Vindication of the Rights of the British West India Colonies* . . . ; and [Macaulay], *East and West India Sugar*, q. v. The reviewer urges freeing the East India trade of discriminatory sugar duties in favor of the Caribbean planters. Such action would lower the price of sugar, would increase the trade with India, and would abolish the traffic in blacks in fact as well as in law. Overproduction was the root cause of West Indian distress.

East India sugar; or, an inquiry respecting the means of improving the quality and reducing the cost of sugar raised by free labour in the East Indies. London, 1824.

Holds that, notwithstanding the preferential duty rate of 10s. per hundredweight enjoyed by West Indian sugar as against East Indian, the latter could be entered for internal consumption so as to afford a large profit to importers. It would be a most advantageous speculation for young men of good character and with small capital, native or European, to embark in the manufacture of sugar in Bengal. Based chiefly on the celebrated report, *East India Sugar. Papers Respecting the Culture and Manufacture of Sugar in British India* . . . , q. v.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

East-India sugar. Papers respecting the culture and manufacture of sugar in British India. Also notices of the cultivation of sugar in other parts of Asia. With miscellaneous information respecting sugar, London, 1822.

The so-called "East India Sugar Report," which greatly exercised members of the Caribbean interest. Printed by order of the court of proprietors of the East India Company. In consequence of a bill being laid before Parliament in July, 1822, "to continue for one year, so much of an act of the last session of Parliament, as increases the duties payable on sugar imported from the East Indies," the court of directors of the East India Company was requested by the general court of proprietors to investigate the circumstances attending the culture and manufacture of sugar in British India, and the grounds for and effects of the regulations which obstructed its consumption within the United Kingdom. The report was made in December, 1822, and was at once published.

It reproduces A Report from the Committee of Warehouses of the United East India Company, Relative to the Culture of Sugar, q. v. Appendixes I and II contain excerpts from correspondence, reports, etc., showing the steps taken by the corporation in studying the matter of supplying the British market with East Indian sugar and experiments conducted under its direction. Appendix III consists of excerpts from the works of numerous authors on East Indian sugar culture, and data on sugar production in the West Indies, based on the writings of Bryan Edwards and Sir William Young. Appendix IV consists of tables of imports of sugar into England from all sources, exports of both the raw and refined articles, prices, duties, etc.

The report was made the basis of Anon., East India Sugar; or, an Inquiry Respecting the Means of Improving the Quality and Reducing the Cost of Sugar Raised by Free Labour in the East Indies, q. v.

"East Indian sugar recommended," in *The Gent. Mag.*, March, 1826, pp. 229 ff.

The more East Indian produce that was consumed, the less slavery there would be in the West Indies, while the more West Indian produce that was purchased, the more slavery would be maintained there.

Emancipation in disguise; or, the true crisis of the colonies. To which are added: considerations upon measures proposed for their temporary relief and observations upon colonial monopoly, shewing the different effects of its enforcement and relaxation, exposing the advantages derived by America from Louisiana; and, lastly, suggestions for a permanent plan to supply our colonies with provisions and our navy with certain naval stores independent of foreign supplies. London, 1807.

The author had formerly been resident in the colonies. Largely a reply to Stephen's *War in Disguise*, q. v. Blockading the French islands and preventing the Americans from carrying French colonial sugar to Europe would not result in an increased demand for the British product there as old world markets would still be closed to the latter under the continental system. America had been carrying on open trade with the enemy in a commodity not contraband; such traffic, consequently, was perfectly legal. The cultivators of Guadeloupe and Martinique should not be made to suffer by a war against the revolutionary Government of France which none of them were upholding. Quarreling with the United States would but endanger the safety of the British islands. The old colonial system, not the Americans, must be held responsible for the British West India colonies being in a bad way. Favors a liberal agreement with the United States regarding British colonial trade as well as extensive reforms in the colonial goods tariff schedule. Opposes both an alliance with St. Domingo as being dangerous to white supremacy and sudden emancipation, which would ruin the overseas possessions. Favors experimenting with Chinese laborers.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Epitome of the sugar trade. London, [1781].

The London refiners held that their business was in a state of decay because of the decreased importations of raw sugar attending the American Revolution. Relief was sought from Parliament and this epitome, a card printed on both sides, holds the decrease in average entries for the years 1779–1780 to have been 579,695 hundredweight as compared with the average entries for the years 1774–1775. It was sent to members of both houses reminding them that the hearing of the case was to close that day. It was met by a similar card issued by members of the Caribbean interest, giving an account of sugar refined or consumed in England, 1731–1780. See Anon., *Account of British Plantation Sugar*.

Essays on the trade of the northern colonies of Great Britain in North America. London, 1764.

Sets forth the complementary nature of the commerce between the mainland and the Caribbean possessions.

Evidence, The, delivered on the petition presented by the West India Planters and Merchants to the Hon. House of Commons, as it was introduc'd at the bar and summ'd up by Mr. Glover. No imprint, n. d. [London, 1775.]

The West India body petitioned the lower chamber to take such steps as might be necessary to maintain free intercourse between the mainland colonies and the Caribbean possessions. By a resolution of Congress, passed in Philadelphia on September 5, 1774, it had been determined to close the Atlantic coast ports to West Indian produce from December 1 of that year and to export nothing to the sugar islands after September 10, 1775, if obnoxious trade laws had not been repealed meanwhile. The planter group thereupon presented data, as indicated, to show island dependence on the colonies involved in the dispute with the mother country. Replied to by Anon., *Remarks on the Evidence Delivered on the Petition Presented . . . on the 16th of March, 1775 . . .*, q. v.

Examination of the British doctrine which subjects to capture a neutral trade not open in time of peace, An. London, 1806.

The English reprint of an American pamphlet. The British claim of the right to intercept trade carried on by the Americans between the French West Indies and France was extravagantly preposterous and pernicious.

Extracts from the minutes of the standing committee of West India Planters and Merchants in London, on the 21st of June, 1785: with the heads of a proposed bill, transmitted at their request to the resident planters in the British West India colonies, against the smuggling of foreign sugar, rum, or molasses, into the British dominions. London, 1785.

Facts and experiments on the use of sugar, in feeding cattle, with hints for the cultivation of waste lands and for improving the condition of the lower orders of peasantry in Great Britain and Ireland. London, 1809.

The feeding of sugar to cattle had been suggested by a parliamentary committee as a means of providing a new outlet for the product, then a drug on the market. (See "Four Reports from the Select Committee on the Expediency of Confining the Distilleries to the Use of Sugar and Molasses Only . . ." in Great Britain, House of Commons, Sessional Papers, 1808, 178, 278, 300, 318, IV.) The author urges the remission of duty on all sugar entered for such a purpose, and its extensive use. Reviewed in *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, September, 1809, p. 207.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Facts relative to the present state of the British cotton colonies and to the connection of their interests with those of the mother country. Edinburgh, 1811.

The cotton planters, in common with the growers of sugar, had been reduced to great straits as a result of the Napoleonic wars. American and Brazilian competition was bearing heavily on them too. On the average, from 1805-1808, cotton cost 1s. 2½*d.* a pound to produce and sold for 1s. 11*d.*, leaving a profit of but 8½*d.* That gave only 5 per cent, instead of the 10 per cent return speculative ventures were expected to yield. In the period 1781-1788, on the other hand, the production cost had been but 9*d.* on the average and the selling price had stood at an average of 2s. 2½*d.*, giving a profit of 1s. 5½*d.* per lb.

The long war, the monopoly on the sale of island cotton held by England, the encouragement given the alien product, the continuance of the foreign slave trade, the favors shown manufacturers at the expense of the planters, and the imposition of duties on the raw product had brought the Caribbean cotton producers to their low state. Foreign competitors, with ample labor and supplies at hand, could undersell them as their production cost was lower. Urges the doubling of the duty on non-British cotton or the removal of the existing charge on that from the colonies, which was the same as on that from elsewhere. The scheme of taxing Caribbean produce of any kind was really founded in error.

Few records of an old firm, A. [London, 1924.]

A historical sketch of the leading grocery house in Great Britain, Joseph Travers & Sons, Ltd., of 119 Cannon Street, London, founded about 1666. This corporation has in its archives a file of wholesale price lists dating from 1777, which are of inestimable value to the student of the sugar, molasses and coffee trades.

Fragment, A, of the fourth part of Dr. Higgins's observations and advices for the improvement of the manufacture of sugar and rum, to which is added the description of a kiln for the drying of coffee, projected by Dr. Higgins. St. Jago de la Vega, 1804.

For this famous scientist and his experiments in the West Indies, see under "Higgins" in this section.

"Frauds of the neutral flags, The," in *The Ed. Review*, April, 1806, pp. 1 ff.

Written around Stephen's War in Disguise, q. v.

Free Sugar Company. Capital £4,000,000. Application for shares to John Dongan, Esq., 28 Princes Street, Bank. [London, ca. 1825.]

"French brandy and British rum" in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, April 18, 1906, p. 172.

Excerpted from West India Committee records for 1775.

"Funds of the West India Committee, The," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, August 22, 1906, p. 417.

Excerpted from West India Committee records for 1796.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

General and descriptive history, A, of the antient [sic] and present state of the town of Liverpool, comprising a review of its government, police, antiquities, and modern improvements . . . together with a circumstantial account of the true cause of its extensive African trade. . . . Liverpool, 1795.

An excellent piece of work, based largely on official records. Contains one of the best accounts of the Liverpool slave trade in existence and invaluable tables in connection with the same. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, April, 1798, pp. 325, 326. Much of the material in this work has been used by Williams in his *History of the Liverpool Privateers*, q. v.

“Grand distillery question: will stopping the malt distillery be injurious to the agriculture of the kingdom?” in *Annals of Ag.*, XLV (1808), pp. 513 ff.

Arthur Young, the editor, had dispatched a circular letter to the leading agriculturists of the country asking their opinion on the proposal that the distillation of malt be prohibited in favor of that of sugar, then under consideration by a parliamentary committee (see “Four Reports from the Select Committee on the Expediency of Confining the Distilleries to the Use of Sugar and Molasses Only . . .,” in *Gt. Br., H. of C., Sess. Pap.*, 1808, 178, 278, 300, 318, IV.)

The replies are here given, with Young’s testimony before the committee and his own comments. It was generally agreed by the British landholders that the proposed measure would decrease the price of malt and increase that of sugar. The agriculturalists, Young included, therefore opposed it.

Guide to the electors of Great Britain, A, upon the accession of a new King and the immediate prospect of a new Parliament. London, 1820.

Calls on voters to return only candidates who would oppose the diversion of funds into pensions and the like. Attacks the use made of the 4½ per cent export tax on Leeward Islands products to pay annuities instead of applying it to public use in the islands as originally intended.

“Hindoo method of cultivating the sugar cane, The,” in *The Scots Mag.*, December, 1803, pp. 853ff.

Excerpted from Tennant, *Indian Recreations* . . ., q. v.

“His Majesty’s ship *Bounty*—descendants of the mutineers,” in *The Gent. Magazine*, Supplement to part 2, 1815 (following the December issue), pp. 597 ff.

Reprinted from *The Quarterly Review*, July 1815, pp. 374 ff. The mutiny had occurred in 1789 while the *Bounty* had been engaged in conveying bread-fruit plants from Tahiti to the West Indies. See under “Bligh,” etc.

“History of Barbados” in *The Quar. Rev.*, May, 1809, pp. 258 ff.

Written around Poyer, *The History of Barbados*, q. v. The reviewer favors freeing the West India trade of the restrictions to which it was then subject as a means of improving the planters’ position.

“History of the sugar cane, A, and practical instructions for successfully cultivating it, from a poem called ‘The Sugar Cane,’” in *The Gent. Mag.*, October, 1764, p. 483 ff.

The poem from which the information here given was drawn is James Grainger’s, q. v. A portion of it appeared in *The Gen. Mag.* for July, 1764, p. 342.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Humble petition of the planters and merchants of the island of Barbadoes, The, to the honourable the House of Commons, of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled. [Bridgetown, 1792.]

Protesting against the measures then under consideration in the lower chamber to reduce the price of sugar by removing the drawback granted on exportation and conditionally preventing all shipments from Great Britain.

"In the days of the convoys. An episode of the year 1795," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, October 20, 1914, pp. 491 ff.

Based on West India Committee records for 1795.

Inexpediency and injustice of equalizing the duties on East and West India sugar, The, further explained. London, 1823.

The East India merchants, East India Company, and certain owners of plantations in Hindustan and Bengal, seeing that justice, expediency, and usage were against them, had recently availed themselves of the connections they possessed with the well-intentioned but misguided heads of the African Institution to excite once more long-forgotten prejudices against West India produce. East India sugar had been subject to a discriminating duty from the first. The holders of Caribbean estates purchased expensive equipment and supplies in England while proprietors in the East did not. What if East India sugar were produced by free men and that of the West Indies by slaves? Slaves were property guaranteed by law. But bondsmen were actually used in the East as well as in the West, despite the denials of persons interested in oriental agriculture and trade. The West India colonies provided a sufficient, steady, and certain supply of sugar. They would be ruined by the admission of the Eastern product on equal terms, British shipping would decline, and manufacturers at home as well as the national revenue must inevitably suffer a severe shock. It should not be thought of.

"Influential membership, An," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, October 23, 1906, p. 514.

Concerning the make-up of the Caribbean body in London. Data taken from West India Committee records for 1830.

["Irish duty conference, An"], in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, February 2, 1906, p. 47.

Excerpted from West India Committee records for 1778.

"Jamaica sugar freights," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, August 8, 1906, p. 390.

Excerpted from West India Committee records for 1772.

"John Adams of Pitcairn's Island," in *The Gent. Mag.*, July, 1818, pp. 37 ff.

An account of the early life of the sole survivor of the mutinous *Bounty* crew, the information having been secured from the subject's brother.

"Judgment in the four and a half per cent cause," in *The Scots Magazine*, December, 1774, pp. 641 ff.

Written around Murray, *The Genuine Speech . . . in Giving the Judgment . . . in the Cause of Campbell Against Hall . . .*, q. v.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Legal claim of the British sugar colonies to enjoy an exclusive right of supplying this kingdom with sugars, The, in return for sundry restrictions laid upon these colonies in favor of the products, manufactures, commerce, revenue, and navigation of Great Britain, demonstrated by proofs extracted from the statute book. [London, 1792.]

Adopted at a meeting of the West India Planters and Merchants at London Tavern on March 23, 1792.

"A British Planter." Letter addressed to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, A. London, 1811.

Urges that the permanent use of sugar in distilleries be permitted, that refining be allowed in the colonies themselves, and that the duty on rum be equalized with that on domestic spirits.

"Letter of marque, 1813, A," in The W. I. Comm. Circ., March 25, 1913, p. 132.

Issued by the governor of Barbados, authorizing privateering against American shipping.

Letter to the members of Great Britain, A, and the West India planters, recommending an increase on freight of sugars, etc., from Jamaica, particularly, either by mutual consent, or law, etc. London, n. d. [ca. 1768].

An increase in freight charges would prevent many failures among shippers and would preserve many families from ruin. Steps should be taken to prevent the common practice of rogues going to Jamaica and other parts of the British Caribbean with ships and merchandise and remaining there to the detriment of the owners of both vessels and commodities. Regulations should be enacted for the mortgaging of ships—that would protect creditors while accommodating debtors. Reviewed in The Mo. Rev., February, 1769, pp. 171 ff.

Letter, A, to the Right Hon. William Pitt on the additional tax of 2s. 6d. in every hundredweight of sugar, with some observations on the slave trade. London, 1798.

List of freehold and leased estates in the several parishes of Dominica. No imprint, n. d. [1775?].

Gives the acreage and the names of the original and the then holders.

"List of persons found on Pitcairn's Island and deaths there," in The Eur. Mag. and London Review, May, 1829, p. 408.

The island had been settled by members of the mutinous crew of the *Bounty*, which had been sent to the South Seas under Bligh on the first bread-fruit tree expedition, and Tahitian women. A numerous progeny had soon increased the population.

"London's sugar imports in 1769–70," in The W. I. Comm. Circ., Feb. 9, 1915, p. 62.

Excerpted from West India Committee records for 1770.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"Lump sugar in 1763 and now," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, Nov. 16, 1915, p. 504.

Quoting prices listed in an old invoice of that year. A photograph of the original appears.

Marine Police institution, under the sanction of Government, for the prevention of felonies and misdemeanors on the River Thames. [London], 1782.

See under "Colquhoun" in this section.

"Mathison's Notices Respecting Jamaica," in *The Quar. Review*, October, 1811, pp. 147 ff.

Written around Mathison, *Notices Respecting Jamaica* in 1808-1809-1810, q. v. The reviewer urges freeing the Caribbean trade from all restrictions. The latter served only to injure both the colonies and the home country. Duties on sugar imported into England should be lowered so as to encourage increased consumption.

"Mauritius sugar," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, Aug. 29, 1906, p. 428.

Excerpted from West India Committee records for 1824.

"Memoir of Beeston Long, Esq.," in *The Eur. Mag. and London Rev.*, December, 1817, pp. 483 ff.

Beeston Long, sr., father of the subject of this sketch, was a West India trader and long served as chairman of the Caribbean merchant body of London, dying in 1785. Beeston Long, jr. (born 1757, died 1819), married a daughter of Sir Richard Neave, deputy chairman of the West India body, and became chairman soon after the death of his father. He was also chairman of the West India Dock Co. and director and later governor of the Bank of England. In the latter capacity, he arranged a series of heavy loans to Caribbean trading houses at a time of crisis near the turn of the century. The old Long home on Bishopsgate Street ultimately became part of the London Tavern, where many of the meetings of members of the Caribbean interest were held.

"Memoir of Patrick Colquhoun," in *The Eur. Mag. and London Rev.*, March (with plate), April, May, June, 1818, pp. 188 ff., 305 ff., pp. 409 ff., and 497 ff.

Colquhoun was a Caribbean colonial agent and a moving spirit in the drawing up of the West India Docks project and the institution of the Thames River police system. He was the author of *A Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis* . . . , *A Treatise on the Commerce and Police of the River Thames* . . . , and *A Treatise on the Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire* . . . , q. v.

Memoir on the sugar trade of the British colonies, with tables of the quantity of sugar imported to and exported from Great Britain in the years 1774, 1775-1788, 1789-1790, and 1791; and of the importation of West India products into France in the year 1790. London, 1793.

Interruption of the trade relations which would normally exist between the United States and the British West India islands had seriously interfered with the latter's development. America was the planters' best and cheapest source of supplies, yet they were denied access to it except by British bottoms, which hampered the flow of commerce and increased costs, while the French were enjoying the advantages of free relations to the fullest extent.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

With the loss of St. Domingo, there was a world scarcity of sugar which gave a splendid opportunity to the British growers. Prices were high and gains were great, but restrictions on trade with the mainland would have to be removed if they were to profit fully from the situation. Experience had shown that the British North American colonies could not furnish the Caribbean proprietors with needed supplies, hence the United States should be permitted to. Urges relieving the American trade of hampering regulations as well as the free passage for sugar through the home country to European markets, in both raw and refined states. Drawbacks and bounties must be kept a permanent feature of the sugar export business.

Memorandum on the relative importance of the West and East Indies to Great Britain. London, [1823].

The West Indies were the great commercial outposts of the Empire. If they were neglected and allowed to fall into decay, the planters' ruin would be accompanied by a serious decline in British trade and industry. The Caribbean possessions offered peculiar advantages to a country desirous of opening up trade relations with the new South American republics. Thus it was to the great interest of England to support them in every way.

Equalization of East and West Indian sugar duties should not be granted. The traders to the Orient merely resided in a foreign country for their personal gain and did not have the same claim to consideration that the British colonial landholders did. Loss of the home market for sugar would ruin the West Indies while a similar loss would not affect the East at all, for there sugar was but an incidental product.

Consumers would not be benefited by the admission of East India sugar, as there would be no reduction in price—the importers would simply pocket enormous profits. Hence home consumption would not rise and there would be no increase in the national revenue since total entries for domestic use, from the West and the East, would be no greater than those from the West alone in the past. There was no danger of England's losing the West India colonies, but her hold on India was slight. She should not, in her own interest, grow dependent upon the latter for supplies as she would if East India sugar were given the same rate as that from the Caribbean possessions and the latter were ruined as a consequence.

"Memorial from committee of West India planters," in *The Gent. Mag.*, February, 1776, p. 63.

Relating to events in British North America.

Memorial of the agent for the island of Antigua. London, 1818.

Submitted to the commissioners of customs. Protests at the fees then being charged by customs officials in the island of Antigua.

Memorial of the West India Planters and Merchants, praying for a reduction of the duties upon rum, in consequence of the proposed commercial treaty with France. London, 1786.

The proposed treaty was to result in a reduction of brandy and wine duties. The planters petitioned for a decrease in the rum duty so as to keep the respective rates on about the same basis. The memorial is dated December 13, 1786.

Memorial presented by the West India Dock Company to the Board of Trade, February, 1822. London, 1822.

Urges that the monopoly feature of the West India Dock Act be renewed.

"Method of destroying insects [in the West Indies and] premium for standards to ascertain tastes and smells [offered by the

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Society of Arts, etc., in Barbados]", in *The Scots Mag.*, August, 1787, pp. 385 ff.

The islanders were looking to science to meet many of their problems. Prizes were being offered by the Barbados Society of Arts and the various Legislatures had from time to time granted patents on new methods of sugar grinding, etc., even accompanying some with liberal cash awards.

Minutes of a meeting of the committee of West India Merchants held at the Marine Society's office, in Bishopsgate Street, on Friday, June 28, 1799: containing explanatory observations relative to the effect of the Marine Police system, and propositions for discharging vessels, and protecting the cargoes and the tackle, apparel, and stores of West India ships, upon a plan advantageous and satisfactory to all concerned. [London, 1799.]

Minutes of the Planters and Merchants. London Tavern, June 5, 1782. [London, 1782.]

It was resolved that the British Caribbean group could not, under any limitation or modification whatever, consent to the importation of foreign or prize sugar for consumption in Great Britain.

Minutes of the proceedings in the court-martial held at Portsmouth, August 12, 1792, on 10 persons charged with mutiny on board His Majesty's ship the *Bounty*. With an appendix, containing a full account of the real causes and circumstances of that unhappy transaction, the most material of which have hitherto been withheld from the public. London, 1794.

The data in the appendix was collected by Edward Christian, brother of Fletcher Christian, who had headed the mutiny, from persons who had been members of the crew and had been brought back to England. Charges Bligh with having been abusive toward his men and notably so toward Mr. Christian. The mutiny had not been a planned one, but had rather been carried out on the irritation and anger of the moment. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, May, 1795, pp. 110, 111, and *The Gent. Mag.*, October, 1794, pp. 933, 934. Replied to by Bligh in *An Answer to Certain Assertions*, q. v.

Mount William. Friday, Nov. 6, 1807. At a meeting held at Mount William, His Excellency, Sir William Young, Bart., in the chair . . . [begin]. [Scarborough, 1807.]

A report of the meeting at which the Tobago Agricultural Society, planned by the governor, was formed under his patronage.

"Mr. Nolan's counterpart," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, Aug. 15, 1906, p. 402.

Regarding the encouraging of the sale of genuine West India rum by authorized London dealers. Excerpted from West India Committee records for 1772.

"Mutiny of the *Bounty*, The," in *Fraser's Mag.*, January, 1832, pp. 673 ff.

A review of [Barrow], *The Eventful History of the Mutiny and Piratical Seizure of His Majesty's Ship *Bounty** . . . , q. v.

"Natural history of the sugar cane, extracted from a paper written by Mr. Cazaud and communicated to the Royal Society by Joseph Banks, Esq., their president," in *The Gent. Mag.*, December, 1799, pp. 580 ff.

With plate. For the original, see under "Cazaud" in this section.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"News of the merchantmen," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, May 2, 1906, p. 199.

Extracted from *West India Committee Records* for 1780.

Observations from a gentleman in town to his friend in the country relative to the sugar colonies, proving their importance to England. . . . London, 1781.

The West Indies were the chief source of England's naval supremacy and prosperity.

"Observations on distillation from grain," in *The Scots Mag.*, December, 1810, pp. 885 ff.

Opposing the proposed renewal of the distillation of grain in the manufacture of spirits. It was still as scarce as it had been when its use had been prohibited and that of sugar had been allowed.

Observations on the application which the West India planters intend to make for a law, either to prohibit the importation of foreign molasses into the British colonies on the continent of America, or to prohibit the distilling of molasses . . . in those colonies. London, 1786.

Observations on the claims of the West India colonists to a protecting duty on East India sugar. London, 1823.

The connection between the West India colonies and the mother country was founded on a compact reciprocally to supply each other, entered into in earliest times. There had been no failure on the part of the planters to live up to their part of the agreement as the supply of tropical commodities they were producing far exceeded the demand in the United Kingdom, even at the existing ruinous low prices. The islanders had invested a capital of some £80,000,000 in the West Indian sugar industry, relying on the homeland to keep its part of the bargain. Yet now there was talk of admitting the oriental product at the same rate as theirs. No justification existed for Parliament's sacrificing West Indian interests by encouraging a new and precarious source of supply in the East. To do so would be to commit a grievous breach of faith.

Observations on the pressure of the existing duties on sugar and rum. [London], 1830.

Issued by the standing committee of the Society of West India Planters and Merchants. Urges reduction in both as a means of affording relief to the distressed proprietors.

"Observations on the properties and effects of coffee," in *The Gent. Magazine*, November, 1785, pp. 857 ff.

Regarding Doctor Moseley's *A Treatise Concerning the Properties and Effects of Coffee*, q. v.

Observations on the West India Company bill as printed and read a second time on Tuesday, March 29, 1825. London, 1825.

The formation of a joint-stock company whose business would be the loaning of money on colonial mortgages was proposed during the middle of the 1820's, a period of keen agrarian distress in the Caribbean. Members of the West India interest were heartily in favor of such a measure as the planters were experiencing considerable difficulty in raising loans. (See *West India Company*. [Announcement].)

The author of this pamphlet opposes the scheme, holding it to be "a public bubble" and maintaining that it would make the lot of the slaves much

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

harder, as when mortgaged to a company they would be condemned to interminable slavery. Likewise, they would inevitably suffer from the impersonality of corporation ownership and the progressive amelioration of their lot would be improbable.

Observations to accompany the heads of a bill proposed for the purpose of preventing the smuggling of foreign sugar, spirits, and molasses, into the British dominions. London, 1785.

Published by the Society of West India Planters and Merchants.

"On employing seamen in the sugar trade," in *The Gent. Mag.*, March, 1824, p. 208.

Denies that large numbers of sailors engaged in transporting sugar from the West Indies would be thrown out of employment by emancipation.

On the bounty on the exportation of refined sugar, and on the monopoly of sugar and coffee enjoyed by the West India planters; along with the effects of these on the revenue, on the prices in this country, and on the condition of the slave population of our colonies. London, n. d.

A 4-page pamphlet attacking the bounty system as one supporting the slave interests. Issued as part of the campaign to gain favorable terms for the admission of East India sugar into the home market.

On the increasing importance of the British West Indian possessions. London, 1826.

The value of the Caribbean colonies had become much greater as a result of the successful revolt of the Spanish Americans. The islands would become important trade centers if their tranquillity were preserved. Emancipation would create dissention and allow the United States to get control of the great new commerce opening up.

On the motion for prohibiting corn and the substitution of sugar in the distilleries. London, 1808.

Grain was then scarce and high priced in Great Britain due to the cutting off of imports from the continent. Sugar at the same time was glutting the market because of the closing of mainland European ports to the British under the continental system.

"On the uses of sugar for fattening cattle," in *The Philosophical Magazine*, September, 1808.

Based on the fourth report of the select committee named to consider the expediency of confining the distilleries to the use of sugar and molasses and means of affording relief to the growers of sugar in the West India colonies, published in Great Britain, House of Commons, Sessional Papers, 1808 (318), IV, pp. 389 ff.

That body had undertaken to learn whether an outlet for the surplus sugar then a drug on the market might not be found in feeding it to cattle, decided that it was a suitable fattening food, and favored the entry of consignments intended for such a purpose at special, low duty rates.

This article was reprinted in pamphlet form.

On the uses of sugar for fattening cattle. [London, 1808.]

Reprinted from *The Philosophical Magazine*, September, 1808. For the original article, see above.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"Oriental plants cultivated in the West Indies," in *Annals of Ag.*, XXXVII (1801), pp. 557 ff.

The Board of Agriculture had sent certain seeds and cuttings from Sumatra to the West Indies in the hope of propagating the plants there. Among them were those of the dry rice plant, the varnish tree, the candle tree, the walking cane, and a species of palm.

"Origin of the vacuum pan, The," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, July 11, 1906, pp. 341 ff.

Excerpted from West India Committee records for 1812 and 1814.

"Origin of the West India Docks, The," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, July 9, 1907, p. 323.

Excerpted from West India Committee records for 1799.

"Our first African colony," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, November 20, 1906, pp. 562 ff.

Regarding the opposition of the Caribbean group in London to the terms of the proposed charter of the Sierra Leone Company. Excerpted from West India Committee records for 1791.

"Outward freights in 1799," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, April 6, 1915, pp. 150 ff.

Excerpted from West India Committee records for 1799.

"Oxen in Barbados," in *Annals of Ag.*, XXXII (1799), p. 213.

Urges that oxen instead of horses be used in grinding canes because of the greater economy involved.

"Pamphlets on West India affairs," in *The Ed. Rev.*, January, 1809, pp. 382 ff.

Reviews of Spence, *The Radical Cause of the Present Distresses of the West India Planters* and Bell, *An Inquiry into the Policy and Justice of the Prohibition of the Use of Grain in the Distilleries*, q. v. The writer holds the slave trade to be the root evil of West Indian difficulties. There was then an excess of sugar in the markets of the world. The only radical cure for the situation in which the Caribbean proprietors found themselves was to effect a general decrease in production. The islanders should, however, be allowed to refine their sugar.

"Pamphlets on West India affairs," in *The Quar. Rev.*, August, 1809, pp. 1 ff.

Written around Spence, *The Radical Cause of the Present Distresses of the West India Planters*, q. v., and similar writings of the day.

The author opposes the idea advanced by *The Edinburgh Review* that relief could be found in reducing cane acreage. The then excess production of some 155,000 hogsheads a year could be covered by increased consumption in a short time. Opposes high sugar duties, since these tended to curb consumption. Favors the use of sugar, entered duty free, for the purpose of fattening cattle.

Pauperism on a great scale; or, the case of the West India planters. London, n. d. [ca. 1830].

The production of tropical commodities in the British Caribbean colonies under the absentee régime had always been and would always continue to be a source of loss and disaster to all concerned with it. The granting of par-

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

liamentary relief to the proprietors would merely artificially bolster up enterprises which could not stand on their own feet.

Distress was the normal thing in the West Indies, as the writings of Long and Edwards and reports of the Jamaican Assembly and parliamentary committees amply demonstrated. A body of not over 2,000 estate owners had been drawing more than £1,000,000 a year by bounties. This was nothing short of a system of pauperism on a large scale. If the planters had been obliged to depend upon their own resources, modern methods would have been adopted long since and the islands would then be peopled by contented small-scale producers rather than by absentees crying to be fed from the public granary. The old system must be overthrown by ending the West Indian proprietors' monopoly in the home market, and removing protection of all kinds. If made to shift for themselves, the estate owners could greatly improve their position and this heavy drain on the national treasury would cease at once.

"Pitcairn Bible, The," in *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, June, 1924, pp. 443 ff.

The Bible in question, now in the New York Public Library, was formerly the property of one of the mutineers of the *Bounty* and was used by a leader of the colony on Pitcairn's Island for some 50 years. Contains Autobiography of This Bible, written by the Rev. Edward Harris, of New York, formerly connected with the American Bible Society, in 1859, and giving an account of the mutiny and the fate of the seamen involved, on manuscript pages sewn into the book.

"Pitcairn's Island," in *The Edinburgh Lit. Mag. and Lit. Miscellany* (*The Scots Mag.*), October, 1820, p. 353.

A few lines on the state of the descendants of the mutinous *Bounty* crew who were seen by Captain King in 1819.

Plan of the proposed canal and wet docks, for the West India trade, in the Isle of Dogs. London, 1797.

"Port of London, The," in *The West India Committee Circular*, April 28, 1908, p. 197.

A sketch of the Committee's activities in connection with the establishment of the West India Docks.

"Porter's cruise in the Pacific Ocean," in *The Quar. Review*, July, 1815, pp. 352 ff.

In a review of Anon., *Journal of a Cruise Made to the Pacific Ocean* by Captain David Porter (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1815), the writer presents (pp. 374-383) the story of the mutiny of the crew of the *Bounty* and the subsequent fate of the mutineers as well as an account of their descendants, as learned from chance visitors to the island, the most recent of these being the officers of two British ships which captured Captain Porter's vessel during the War of 1812. The information here given was reprinted in part in *The Gent. Mag.* (Supp. to part 2, 1815, following the December issue), pages 597 ff.

Premiums by the Society, Established at London, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. London, 1758.

Published annually under this title (changed to read Premiums Offered by the Society Instituted, etc., from 1760) through 1781; then as Abstract of the Premiums Offered by the Society Instituted, etc., q. v.

For the work of the organization relative to British Caribbean agriculture, see Wood, *A History of the Royal Society of Arts*. The following prizes applied specifically to the West Indies. In 1759, £100 was offered for not less than 25 pounds of cochineal grown in Jamaica; the same in 1760 with £100 for anyone planting the greatest number of cinnamon trees over 200, a

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

gold medal for the first person bringing mango seeds to England to be sent to the West Indies for planting there, and a gold medal for anyone importing more than a ton of vegetable silk from the mainland or West India colonies into Great Britain. In 1761, a new prize of £50 was offered to the first person who should raise not less than 100 *aloe succotrina* plants in the West Indies.

Others were offered at different times for colonial Caribbean-grown or produced opium, sarsaparilla, cotton equal to fine Brazilian, indigo equal to that grown in Guatemala, camphor, quinquina, nutmegs, sessamum seed and the oil from the same, and ground nuts and their oil.

The Society also sought to encourage the institution of colonial botanical gardens, and fostered the one established in St. Vincent. A gold medal or £50 was offered in 1777 to the person who should bring the greatest number of bread-fruit trees in a growing state to London during 1778.

"A Gentleman of Barbados to His Friend in London." Present state of the British sugar colonies, The. London, 1831.

The planters were all but ruined due to oppressive fiscal legislation and the competition of East India sugar in both home and continental European markets. Emancipation would complete their bankruptcy.

"Pressgang, The," in The West India Committee Circular, December 8, 1905, pp. 491-492.

Excerpted from records of 1805 regarding the impressment of foreign seamen from on board Caribbean merchantmen.

"Prices current now and in 1815," in The West India Committee Circular, March 9, 1915, p. 107.

Based on quotations in The London Mercantile Price-Current, 1815.

Principles by which a currency is established, The, a coinage formed, and the money circulations of this island may be restored and preserved. Barbados, 1791.

The coins passing current in Barbados were of great variety, many had been mutilated to form fractional units, and much counterfeit money was to be found. The circulating medium had finally become so debased and of such questionable value that even the inhabitants were refusing to take many pieces. Various expedients had been resorted to to obviate the difficulties which had arisen from such a state of affairs. The author urges that mutilated coins should pass by actual weight only and that none but perfect, tested ones should be accepted at face. Such action would cause fractional and debased money to pass at nothing more than its bullion value, would discourage tampering with the coinage, and would restore confidence in the mind of the public.

["Prize sugar"], in The West India Committee Circular, April 4, 1906, pp. 144 ff.

Extracted from Committee records for 1780 and 1781.

Prize sugar not foreign. An essay intended to indicate the rights of the public to the use of the prize sugars; and to shew the impolicy, as well as injustice, of forcing the prize cargoes out of the kingdom, at a time when the manufactory is languishing through the want of due employment, and the people are aggrieved by the excessive price of the commodity. With observations on the export trade of raw and refined sugars, on the drawbacks and bounties;

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

and an inquiry into the proper means of moderating the price of this necessary article. London, 1782.

The American Revolution had resulted in a considerable reduction in the quantity of British colonial sugar reaching home markets. The consequences had been most unfortunate. The selling price had increased 80 per cent while the revenue derived from sugar duties had fallen off £150,000 per annum. Many refineries had closed down because of being unable to get supplies of the raw article—some 40 of the 140 in London alone had ceased operations because of this. Since the war had caused the shortage, advantage should be taken of the additional supply offered by that contest in the form of prize sugar to alleviate the distress of the day. The French did not hesitate to consume captured sugar, but prize cargoes were being admitted into English refineries only at regular foreign produce rates and these could be worked up for nothing but export. This pamphlet was written in the interests of the refiners who were seeking to secure the right to supply the home market with captured foreign sugar. They were, however, unsuccessful in their effort, the West India interest which profited greatly by the high prices being too firmly entrenched in Parliament.

Prospectus of a joint-stock company for steam navigation from Europe to America and the West Indies. London, 1825.

A joint-stock navigation company was then forming and a bill for its incorporation was before Parliament. A capital of £600,000 was to be raised and the harbor of Valentia in Ireland was to be the home port. The trip to Halifax would require 14 days, that to New York 17, and that to the West Indies about 18. An interesting forerunner of the formation of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. on the lines proposed by James McQueen in his A General Plan for a Mail Communication Between Great Britain and the Eastern and Western Parts of the World (London, 1838.)

“Protection of British rum, The,” in The West India Committee Circular, March 9, 1915, p. 111.

Excerpted from Committee records for 1805 and 1806.

Public meeting of planters, merchants, etc. [Kingstown, St. Vincent, 1831.]

It was agreed to send two delegates to a proposed meeting of representatives of the Caribbean colonies in Barbados to commence on March 1, 1831 for the purpose of impressing the urgent necessity for immediate relief on the home Government.

Public meeting of planters, merchants, etc. [St. George, Grenada, 1831.]

The meeting was held on July 5, 1831, to consider the crisis in colonial affairs and to adopt such measures as might be deemed most effectual for arresting the ruin which threatened the islands.

“Ramsgate Harbor,” in The West India Committee Circular, June 6, 1906, p. 271.

Excerpted from Committee records for 1802.

Rates of freight from London to the sugar colonies in time of peace. London, 1771.

Rates of freight from London to the sugar colonies, for the year 1777. London, 1777.

Rates of freight from London to the sugar colonies. London, 1801.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Rates of freight from London to the sugar colonies. London, 1802.

A reduction from the 1801 rates had been effected.

Rates of freight from London to the sugar colonies for the year 1803. London, 1803.

Reasons against the empowering of aliens to lend money upon mortgage in the West India islands. London, 1772.

The measure, then before Parliament, was supported by the West India merchants and proprietors. The author, for 16 years a resident of the islands, opposed such action as foreigners, once securing control over property, would soon be able to exercise power in governmental affairs. They would market the produce of estates in which they were interested in England, but would spend the proceeds in their native lands. Many shipments would likewise be illegally made to foreign markets to be sold at better prices there. Foreign manufactures would be introduced into the West Indies and the possibility of securing loans on favorable terms would result in more general absenteeism and profligacy among the English planters. The colonists already had sufficient advances to serve all useful purposes. The bill was, however, subsequently passed.

For an opposite view, see Anon., "A West India Planter," Considerations on the State of the Sugar Islands.

Reasons against the renewal of the sugar act, as it will be prejudicial to the trade, not only of the northern colonies, but to that of Great Britain also. Boston, 1764.

The state of the trade was such that it could bear no duty at all, let alone the high rates imposed by the act. The loss of the commerce with the foreign islands would adversely affect the northern colonies and ruin Newfoundland. The prohibition of such trade would greatly promote the French fishing industry and destroy the British fisheries, a great nursery for the navy. This would be very prejudicial to British manufacturing and commerce through greatly reducing importations into the North American possessions and would ruin all interested in fishing itself. The act would likewise adversely affect the national revenue by lessening importations of tropical produce into the home market. The measure was a sectional one, favoring the peculiar interests of the West India planters alone.

"Recruiting for the navy," in The West India Committee Circular, May 16, 1906.

The Caribbean interests objected to being obliged to supply a quota of sailors from their ships as the price for being convoyed. Excerpted from Committee records for 1795.

"Reduction of the duties on coffee" in The Ed. Rev., January, 1825, pp. 488 ff.

Written around Anon., Remarks on the Cultivation and Growth of Coffee in Hayti. (London, 1823.) The reviewer urges a reduction in duties to a third or a fourth of the then rates. The British West India merchants favored such a step. The devastation in St. Domingo had caused a great increase in coffee culture in the Caribbean colonies and especially in Jamaica.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Reflections on the proclamation of the 2d of July, 1783, relative to the trade between the United States of America and the West India islands. [London, 1783.]

Opposes the proclamation. It compelled British subjects to become owners of the vessels employed in the West Indian-United States trade, to consign rum and sugar to America at their own risk and upon their own accounts, and to purchase plantation stores for the Caribbean plantations there. Under it, supplies would be limited in quantity and high in price.

The new regulation would destroy the relative proportion between the cost of American supplies and the market value of tropical produce and would oblige the planters to reduce their crops of canes in the degree necessary to grow provisions sufficient for the maintenance of their estates.

The revenue collected in Great Britain and the sale of manufactured goods for the plantations there would both decline with a falling off in sugar production. Presents tables of imports of sugar into England, 1773-1783, to demonstrate the decline which had taken place in those years. The revenue derived from British West Indian rum imported into England had fallen from £316,411 to £237,307 during 1774-1783. Those figures would give some indication of what must be expected to continue progressively if the restriction were maintained in operation. Such loss would exceed all possible gain to British shipping from closing the trade.

Reflections upon the value of the British West Indian colonies, and of the British North American provinces, 1825. London, 1826.

The idea then gaining ground, that the West Indian and North American colonies were objects of expense and injurious rather than beneficial to England, was entirely wrong. The duties on West Indian produce furnished one-tenth of the national revenue and supplying the islands gave employment to 20,000 seamen and tens of thousands of workers. The planters spent their profits in the home land. The only drawback attached to those possessions was the necessity of maintaining a force of 7,000 soldiers stationed in them, and the colonists themselves met a large part of that expense. Even if East and West India sugar duties were equalized, the oriental product would not be cheaper than that from the occident—the East India traders would engross the additional profit. It would be ridiculous and dangerous to break down the old and well-tried system of monopoly granted those supporters of the Empire, the West Indians, for a problematical reduction of say a penny a pound in the price of sugar.

As for the British North American provinces, they were of the utmost political importance to Great Britain and offered increasing wealth. Their conquest by the United States, then being discussed, was most improbable.

Register, A, of the premiums and bounties given by the Society Instituted at London for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, from the original institution in the year MDCCLIV, to the year MDCCLXXVI, inclusive. London, 1778.

In 1773, a gold medal was awarded to Dr. George Young, in charge of the St. Vincent botanical garden founded by Governor Melville in 1765, for having 140 healthy cinnamon plants, mango and nutmeg trees, etc., in that establishment.

Regulations for opening the island of Dominica as a free port, approved by the merchants of the West Indian and North American committees, in order to increase the consumption of our manufactures, and to extend the trade and navigation of Great Britain. London, 1766.

No foreign rum or spirits were to be imported into Dominica and no liquor of any kind was to be exported from the island. Sugar from Dominica entered into Great Britain was to be dealt with on the foreign product basis.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

[Regulations for the sale of land in the ceded islands]. Barbados, 1765.

Dated January 19, 1765. Issued by the commissioners sent to the West Indies to direct the sale of crown land in Grenada, the Grenadines, Tobago, St. Vincent, and Dominica, secured by the late peace settlement.

Regulations respecting the deficiency of sugar. [London], 1790.

A series of measures to combat pilfering in port.

"Remarkable discovery, A,!" in The West India Committee Circular, September 5, 1906, pp. 440 ff.

Regarding the proposal of one Smith to make all qualities of wine from sugar. Excerpted from Committee records for 1811.

"A West India Planter." Remarks on the evidence delivered on the petition presented by the West India Planters and Merchants to the Honorable the House of Commons, on the 16th of March, 1775, as it was introduced at the bar and summed up by Mr. Glover, so far as the same respects Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands. London, 1777.

Written in the form of a letter to a member of Parliament. A reply to Anon., The Evidence Delivered on the Petition Presented by the West India Planters and Merchants, q. v. Holds that the British Caribbean colonies were in no danger of being lost no matter what might be the outcome of the American Revolution.

The colonials were growing quantities of foodstuffs and were thus not as dependent upon North America for support as had been alleged. They had gotten along quite well even with the cutting off of supplies. Nor were the British planters dependent upon the Atlantic coast of North America as a market. That region had long supplied itself from the foreign islands.

The war was temporarily inconveniencing the West Indian estate owners, it was true, but only the improvident ones among them were seriously affected. Provisions and lumber should be sent to the islands to meet emergencies. But the value of such things as might be needed would not exceed £300,000 all told. Contains lists of imports from North America into Jamaica and of exports from Jamaica there, both for 1775.

Remarks on the new sugar bill and on the national compacts respecting the sugar trade and slave trade. London, 1792.

The measure was passed by the House of Commons in May, 1792, as a result of the then high value of sugar. It provided that, whenever the average price of muscovado sold in London exceeded 65s. per hundredweight inclusive of the 15s. duty in the six weeks preceding February 15, June 15, and October 15, the drawback on raw sugar exported was to cease for four months, and the bounty on refined sugar sold abroad was to be suspended for a like period. Our pamphleteer bitterly opposes the project.

There would be a falling off in cultivation and exports, and heavy losses would fall on the colonists. Parliament was bound by the navigation laws to support the monopoly enjoyed by the West Indians in the home market. Similarly, it was bound to respect the slave trade, as it had encouraged the same for generations as a means of making cultivation possible. The author somewhat facetiously suggests the replacing of slaves by Chinese servants. This was one of the earliest proposals that oriental labor be used on a large scale in the West Indies. Reviewed in The Gent. Mag., Nov., 1792, pp. 1023 ff.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Remarks on the present state of the Spanish colonies, and the importance of Cuba to the interests of Great Britain in the Caribbean Sea. St. Jago de la Vega, 1820.

The author holds that Cuba should be added to the Empire and that a transisthmian canal should be constructed in Panama.

Reply to the observations of J. Marryat . . . on the West India Dock charter. London, 1823.

An answer to Observations, q. v., attacking the monopoly right of the West India Dock Co.

Report, A, from the committee of warehouses of the United East India Company, relative to the culture of sugar [February 29, 1792]. London, 1792.

The committee, looking for new commodities which the company might import into Great Britain, had decided that sugar was the product best suited for such a purpose. It had arranged for the importation of a small trial shipment, this arriving from Bengal in 1791. It had also contracted for the purchase of all sugar which might be grown by Lieut. John Paterson on an experimental plantation in Bengal for a period of 12 years. The committee had expected to be allowed to enter this sugar at the West Indian rate but, it not being enumerated in the list of articles which the company was allowed to enter at set figures, it was assessed on an *ad valorem* basis, which raised the duty per hundredweight much above that charged on the colonial Caribbean product.

At the time of the publication of this report, there was a general shortage of sugar in world markets due to the course of events in St. Domingo. The committee, therefore, urged that a participation in the supplying of sugar to the British market and that of Europe as a whole be secured for Bengal at such an opportune moment. The report is one of the most important documents connected with a study of the rivalry between East and West Indian sugars, marking as it does the beginning of the struggle between the two. It is reproduced in the later celebrated East India Company report, *East-India Sugar. Papers Respecting the Culture and Manufacture of Sugar in British India* . . . , q. v., which appeared at a time when the importation of the East Indian product was already a powerful factor in causing Caribbean distress and when the movement for an equalization of rates was being fostered by the anti-slave interests as a means of bringing the West Indians to terms.

Report of a committee of the Liverpool East India Association, appointed to take into consideration the restrictions on the East India trade. Presented to the association at a general meeting, May 9, 1822, and ordered to be printed. Liverpool, 1822.

One of the most important papers in connection with the attempt made by the members of the East India group to effect an equalization of duties. The only ground which the West Indians had for claiming protection was a possible 3s. per hundredweight resulting from their being excluded from the direct trade to non-British ports north of Cape Finisterre. The protection then being given the Caribbean planters and the high rates of duty being charged resulted in sugar selling at 6½*d.* per pound while, if the discriminatory rate were removed and the common rate were lowered, it could be supplied to the consumer at 2½*d.* to 3*d.* per pound without loss of revenue. The people were submitting to a tax to support the West Indians in their privileged position.

Report of a committee of West India merchants, respecting the business of landing and delivering sugar at the legal quays. London, 1793.

Urges the construction of further accommodations than those offered by the legal quays.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Report, A, of the proceedings of the committee of sugar refiners for the purpose of effecting a reduction in the high prices of sugar, by lowering the bounty on refined sugar exported, and correcting the evils of the West India monopoly. London, 1792.

The refiners urged the removal of the monopoly of supplying the home market, held by the West Indians, who were enabled to reap great wealth from it. They wished to have the preferential duty on British muscovado over the same product from other, non-British sources reduced to 2s. or 3s. per hundredweight, and to have the East Indian product entered as British grown. They vigorously opposed the scheme to stop the exportation of raw sugar if its price exceeded 60s. per hundredweight, exclusive of duty, then under consideration. That would but enable the West Indians to reap greater harvests still.

Representation of the West India Planters and Merchants to His Majesty's ministers. [London, 1783.]

Prays for a reduction of duties on Caribbean produce; for free intercourse with America; for the encouragement of indigo, coffee, cacao, and tobacco culture by customs adjustments; and for increased and improved facilities for the landing of goods in London harbor.

Request from the inhabitants of the island of St. Christopher to the Marquis de Bouillé for permission to import provisions, dated February 10, 1782. No imprint, [1782].

Resolution of the West India Planters and Merchants against a bill for reducing the drawback and bounty on sugar exported. London, 1795.

The bill was designed to discourage exportation and so lower prices to the consuming public in the home country during the great shortage following the ravaging of St. Domingo.

Resolutions of the grocers and consumers of sugar. London, 1792.

A call for the British planters to increase their sugar production following the cutting off of the supply from St. Domingo.

Review of the late negotiation [sic] and arrangement with the British Government, respecting the West India trade; being the letters which appeared in the United States Gazette . . . in the summer of 1831. Philadelphia, 1831.

Attacks the late agreement between the United States and Great Britain relative to the British West Indian trade effected by the Jackson administration. It had been entered into with disregard for law and the surrender of basic principles at the conclusion of negotiations humiliating to America and constituted a distinct victory for the British. Exports from the United States to all the West India islands were not less when the British ports were closed to the direct American trade than when they were open.

Right, The, of the West India merchants to a double monopoly of the sugar market of Great Britain, and the expedience of all monopolies, examined. London, 1793.

Denies the West India merchants' right to a monopoly, and demands that the British sugar market be thrown open to the East India traders as well. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, August, 1793, pp. 738 ff.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"Rum obscuration," in The West India Committee Circular, July 25, 1906, pp. 369 ff.

Excerpted from Committee records for 1823.

"Rum surtax, A," in The West India Committee Circular, June 27, 1906.

Excerpted for Committee records for 1823.

"Science and the West Indies," in The West India Committee Circular, November 6, 1908, pp. 536 ff.

Regarding the sending out of Doctor Higgins to experiment on the improving of muscovado sugar. See under "Higgins" in this section. Excerpted from Committee records for 1796.

"Serious sugar famine, A," in The West India Committee Circular, January 1, 1907, pp. 8 ff.

Regarding the shortage of 1790, due chiefly to the disasters in St. Domingo. Excerpted from Committee records for 1790.

Session—1828. Heads of the proposed bill on the sugar duties. [London, 1828.]

A confidential circular based on secret information received from the president of the Board of Trade, and intended for the use of the members of a subcommittee of the planter and merchant body.

"Shark papers, The," in The West India Committee Circular, November 20, 1906, pp. 556 ff.

The true papers of the brig *Nancy*, en route from Baltimore to Curaçao in 1799, were thrown overboard at the time of her capture by a British cruiser off Haiti. The ship was on the point of being freed on the strength of false papers when the original ones were discovered in the maw of a shark which had just been killed and the *Nancy* was subsequently condemned as a prize. The "shark papers" are on exhibition in the Institute of Jamaica and the head of the shark in question is in the United Service Museum, London.

"Shipping freights," in The West India Committee Circular, June 13, 1906, pp. 284 ff.

Excerpted from Committee records for 1782-83.

"Short sketch, A, of the transactions that led to the new regulations of commerce that have lately been agitated in favour of the colonies," in The Gent. Mag., May, 1766, pp. 228 ff.

"Sir W. Young and others on West Indian affairs," in The Ed. Rev., October, 1807, pp. 145 ff.

A review of Young's The West-India Commonplace Book, Bosanquet's A Letter to W. Manning, Esq. and Thoughts on the Value to Great Britain of Commerce in General, and Lowe's An Inquiry Into the State of the British West Indies, all of q. v.

Softly, brave Yankees! Or, the West Indies rendered independent of America and Africa civilized. London, 1807.

Written as a result of the formation of the African Institution. In view of the steadfast hostility of the United States toward Great Britain, the West Indies should be rendered independent of America as a source of supplies. Urges the settling of the Cape of Good Hope, which could provide all of the needs of the islanders, under the auspices of the African body.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"A West Indian Proprietor." Some considerations on the present state of our West India colonies and on the regulations which influence their industry and trade. London, 1830.

The planters were then receiving from 2s. to 3s. a hundredweight less than the cost of production for middling grades of sugar, while even more was being lost on inferior qualities. Their capital consequently rested largely unproductive, as those grades embraced over two-thirds of their output.

The foreign sugar-growing areas were enjoying the benefits of the slave trade and were sending increasing quantities of produce to the general European market. The British planters could no longer compete with them there—their inability to recruit labor stocks and restrictions on their trade hampered them too greatly.

There was a surplus production of 750,000 hundredweight of sugar entering home markets annually. A reduction of duty to 15s. per hundredweight would result in a sufficient increase in consumption to absorb that quantity. East Indian and foreign sugars might be admitted at justly discriminating duties to prevent the price of sugar from rising too much through West Indian stocks being depleted. However, before nations were given the right to enter their produce into England, they must have entered into covenants for the effectual abolition of the slave trade.

Some observations supplementary to the pamphlets recently published in support of a protecting duty in favour of the West Indians on East India sugar. London, 1823.

Supports preferential duties for West Indian sugar. The Caribbean colonies had been settled and money had been invested in them under a chartered right to protection. England was securing all the sugar she needed from them. This was being produced by 600,000 of the 800,000 slaves in the islands, so it was ridiculous to talk of the great advantages which would accrue to the 120,000,000 people of India if they were given the privilege of supplying the home market. If East India sugar were to be admitted, so must be that of Brazil and Cuba. Not over 100,000 East Indians and a few traders to the Orient would benefit by an equalization of duties and the 800,000 West Indian negroes and their masters would suffer greatly thereby.

Some observations which may contribute to afford a just idea of the nature, importance, and settlement of our new West India colonies. London, 1764.

Grenada, Tobago, Dominica, and St. Vincent had been secured by the late treaty of peace. The author holds that they would be settled by persons already in the West Indies or connected with them, as people in Great Britain and Ireland looked "upon estates in America as if in the moon; and do not choose to trust their property so far out of their sight." The exploitation of the new possessions would decrease production and cause a fall in the value of property in the old colonies as well as increase wages and the price of slaves there.

The ceded islands had advantages over the old ones in that land was cheaper there, that lumber was available, and that the soil was new and rich. About £20,000 plus the cost of the land would be required to set up a 500-acre plantation.

"A Well-Wisher of the West Indies." Some remarks on a pamphlet entitled, "East and West India Sugar." London, 1823.

A defense of the West Indian claim for preferential treatment in the matter of sugar duties in the form of a feeble attempt to challenge the well-presented East Indian claims in [Macaulay]. East and West India Sugar . . . , q. v.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"State of commerce with the West India islands," in *The Gent. Mag.*, December, 1768, pp. 556 ff.

Statement, A, of the claims of the West India colonies to a protecting duty against East India sugar. London, 1823.

Holds that the West India colonists were possessed of vested rights like other British subjects, that they were entitled to the same restrictive duties on foreign produce that British agriculturists and manufacturers at home enjoyed, that the advantages accruing to the mother country from her relations with the West Indies were greater than those arising from her having trading posts in the East, and that it would be inexpedient to hazard the prosperity of the former in the speculative hope of uncertain and distant advantages which might be obtained from the latter. The belief that an equalization of East and West India sugar duties would lower the cost to consumers in Great Britain and would at the same time increase the export of British manufactures to India was neither justified by the experience of the past nor reasonable expectations of the future.

Statement relating to the proceedings of the select committee of the House of Lords on the state of the West India colonies. [London, 1833.]

The select committee considered the state of the islands in sessions from May to August, 1832. Members of the Caribbean interest presented evidence prepared by a special committee, through counsel.

Strictures and occasional observations upon the system of British commerce in the East Indies. . . . To which is added . . . a history of the sugar trade in general. London, 1792.

Europe was suffering from a great sugar shortage in 1792 due to the St. Domingan Revolution having prevented that heavy producer's crop from reaching market. Importations from the Orient were undertaken but, as this trade was a monopoly in the hands of the East India Company, there was much criticism of its holding such great rights.

"Subscriptions then and now," in *The West India Committee Circular*, January 21, 1908, pp. 32 ff.

Regarding early nineteenth-century trade rates. Excerpted from Committee records for 1805.

Substance of a debate in the House of Commons on May 22, 1823, on the motion of W. W. Whitmore, "That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the duties payable on East and West India sugar." London, 1823.

Whitmore held that equalization would result in cheaper sugar and would greatly increase the trade with India. The monopoly of the home market held by the West Indians would not relieve their distress—this was due to the system of slavery in vogue there. Messrs. Charles Ellis, Keith Douglas, Ricardo, Marryat, Wilberforce, and Huskisson were among the speakers on the question. The Whitmore motion was lost.

"Substance of the act for establishing certain free ports in the West Indies," in *The Gent. Mag.*, August, 1766, p. 361.

Substance, The, of the evidence on the petition presented by the West India Planters and Merchants to the House of Commons, as . . . introduced at the bar, and summed up by Mr. Glover on . . . the 16th of March, 1775. London, n. d. [1775].

Another edition of Anon., *The Evidence Delivered*, q. v. Reviewed in *The Scots Mag.*, May, 1775, pp. 257 ff.; *The Mo. Rev.*, May, 1775, pp. 450 ff.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Substance of the memorial of the West India Dock Co., with explanatory notes and an appendix. London, 1822.

The West India Dock Co., chartered under 39 Geo. III c. 69, enjoyed a monopoly of handling incoming and outgoing Caribbean cargoes. When application for a renewal of charter was made, other dock corporations attacked its peculiar privileges.

"Sugar and molasses as a cattle food," in The West India Committee Circular, January 26, 1915, p. 37.

Excerpted from Committee records for 1807 and 1809.

"Sugar as a substitute for grain," in The West India Committee Circular, September 12, 1906, pp. 454 ff.

Excerpted from Committee records for 1811.

"Sugar cane, The," in The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev., August, 1818, p. 146.

A note on a new method of clarifying syrup.

"Sugar from the beet root," in The Scots Mag., January, 1801, p. 30.

Notes on the French and German experiments then attracting considerable attention.

"Sugar mill in 1795, A," in The West India Committee Circular, May 26, 1921, p. 215.

A short notice centering around an engraving of a sugar mill, made in 1795.

"Sugar trade—duties on sugar," in The Ed. Rev., January, 1830, pp. 426 ff.

The author urges a reduction in the duty rates on West Indian and Mauritian sugar from 27s. a hundredweight to 18s. or 20s. for Great Britain and to 10s. or 12s. for poverty-stricken Ireland, the latter rate to be raised by 1s. a year until it equaled that for Great Britain. There should also be corresponding reductions in the duties on foreign sugar, though a preferential rate should still be granted the Caribbean colonists. The East Indian product should ultimately be admitted on the same basis as that from the West Indies. A temporary discriminatory rate of, say, 5s. a hundredweight against it would not be opposed. Such measures would result in lower prices to the consumer and would increase consumption in the British Isles sufficiently to augment the customs revenue considerably.

"Tale of the *Nancy* brig, The," in Jour. of the Inst. of Jam., August, 1893, pp. 297 ff.

The *Nancy* was an American ship which was brought into a West Indian vice admiralty court in 1799 on the charge of being a privateer. She was on the point of being released for lack of evidence when her papers were discovered in the maw of a newly-caught shark. See Anon., The Shark Papers, in this section.

"Thames River Police, The," in The West India Committee Circular, May 23, 1906, pp. 244 ff.

Excerpted from Committee records for 1797 and 1801.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Thoughts on the justice, practicability, and expediency of levying the duties on sugar by a rate according to value. Liverpool, 1807.

Specific duties bore lightly upon the producers in times of high prices but proved ruinous when the market value of their product fell as low as it then stood.

"An Old Trader." Thoughts on the present high price of sugar, proving it to have arisen from the rumour of the slave bill, and from that cause only. . . . Dedicated (without permission) to William Wilberforce, Esq. London, 1792.

Thoughts on the propriety of granting pecuniary remuneration to the West India Dock directors. . . . London, 1803.

Holds that the paying of directors was not sanctified by the West India Dock Act. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, February, 1805, pp. 150 ff.

Three essays on West India agriculture. Jamaica, 1802.

Consists of James Grainger's poem *The Sugar Cane*, his essay on West Indian diseases, and Martin's *An Essay Upon Plantership*, all of q. v.

"A Proprietor." Three letters addressed to a friend in India . . . principally on the subject of importing Bengal sugar into England. London, 1795.

There was then a great sugar shortage in Europe, resulting from the bloody revolution in St. Domingo. The British colonial article was exported to the mainland in such quantities as to raise the price in Great Britain markedly and, in consequence, the matter of the East India Company entering cargoes from the Orient was under frequent discussion.

Three tracts on West Indian agriculture. Jamaica, 1802.

Another edition of Anon., *Three Essays*, q. v. above.

"A Real Colonist." To the equity and policy of Great Britain. Barbados, 1789.

A broadside, reprinted from *The Barbados Gazette*, September 2, 1789. Absenteeism was a crying economic and social evil. The estates of absentees should be taxed so as to induce the owners to take up their residence in the island. The absence of owners accounted for much of the cruelty to the slaves. A total revision of laws so as to improve the condition of the black population was needed.

Tobago. At a meeting of the planters and merchants possessing property in the island of Tobago, held at the court house in Scarborough, this 20th day of November, 1811 . . . [begin]. [Scarborough, 1811.]

Six resolutions dealing with the distressed state of the islanders arising from the low price of their produce and the high cost of their supplies were passed and a committee was named to embody them in a memorial to the Prince Regent.

Tobago. Case and opinions, November, 1781. [London, 1781.]

The French had captured the island in May, 1781. Local planters and factors were permitted to export their produce to any ports but those of Great Britain in neutral vessels and absentees in London sought the opinion of law officers on the point of whether such cargoes in such bottoms were liable to confiscation as lawful British prizes. Opinions were given to the effect that they could not be so considered.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"Trade to the West India islands misrepresented," in *The Gent. Mag.*, January, 1769, p. 4.

In reply to the anonymous article, *State of Commerce with the West India Islands*, in the December, 1768, issue, q. v.

Treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, by their President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, November 19, 1794. London, 1795.

Tropical Free-Labour Company. Capital, £4,000,000. [London, ca. 1825.]

A prospectus of this corporation, organized by the emancipationists to deal only in tropical products raised by nonservice labor.

"Unknown sugar process, An," in *The West India Committee Circular*, July 4, 1906, p. 325.

Excerpted from Committee records for 1822.

"Useful hints—sugar from potatoes," in *The Scots Mag.*, March, 1801, p. 179.

One Heron states that sugar can be secured from the juice of frozen potatoes. Indicative of the interest then being taken in the matter of securing sugar from other plants than the cane. Experiments with the beet root and grapes were under way at that time.

"Values in Barbados in 1828," in *The West India Committee Circular*, August 15, 1911, pp. 396 ff.

Part of an inventory and appraisalment of the estate of Nathan Lucas of Barbados, grandfather of Charles Kingsley.

Voyages and travels of Fletcher Christian, and a narrative of the mutiny on board His Majesty's ship *Bounty* at Otaheite. London, 1798.

Christian was master's mate on the *Bounty* and led the famous mutiny on the bread-fruit tree expedition.

"A Member of the House of Commons." West India agricultural distress and a remark on Mr. Wilberforce's "Appeal." London, 1823.

Opposes the admission of eastern-grown sugar as unjust to the West India planters. It was not true that the oriental article was the product of free labor. Importations from India constituted a form of speculation while those from tropical America were sound business ventures.

"West India Committee and the cacao industry, The," in *The West India Committee Circular*, April 20, 1915, p. 173.

Excerpted from Committee records for 1825.

West India Company. [Announcement of the formation of the. . .] [London, 1825.]

The organization of the West India Company was undertaken as a means of relieving Caribbean distress in 1825. The capital was set at £2,000,000. The chairman was William Manning; the deputy chairman, George Hibbert. Other famous members of the tropical American group serving as directors

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

were Charles Bosanquet, S. Majoribanks, Sheffield Neave, and Charles N. Pallmer.

The discussion of the West India question at a moment when the market for plantation produce was depressed had tightened credit and had made loans exceedingly difficult to secure. The company was consequently being organized to transact all forms of West Indian business such as the making of advances on mortgages or other good security with or without consignments, and of making investments of different natures in the colonies. Application had been made to Parliament for the necessary authority. Twenty thousand shares of £100 each would be issued.

"West India Docks, The," in *The Gent. Mag.*, October, 1802, p. 897.

With illustration showing the docks as they appeared in March, 1802, by which time the construction work had almost been completed.

West India merchant, The. Being a series of papers originally under that signature in the *London Evening Post*. . . . London, 1778.

The author represents himself as being a trader engaged in commerce with planters in the ceded islands. The correspondence began in January, 1776 and was continued for nine months, eliciting various replies.

An attack on the ministry for having brought about the American Revolution and having passed the prohibitory act with the resultant interruption in trade between the thirteen colonies and the British West Indies and distress in the latter. Supplies for the islands were now hard to find and cost much while there was no market for the rum which had formerly been used in trade for lumber and provisions. The West India merchants had foreseen those consequences and had petitioned the Government to act cautiously, but in vain.

The correspondence was again taken up 2 years later by "West India Merchant," who then announced that he had disposed of his business and was going to the Caribbean to save what part of his fortune he could. Disastrous times for England were directly ahead. The Government had no regard for trans-Atlantic property and did not seem to care whether the sugar colonies were preserved to the motherland or not.

West India merchants' memorial. [London], 1831.

Drawn up by members of the Caribbean interest and addressed to the ministry. Sets forth the distress under which the colonies were then laboring.

"West Indian agriculture," in *Annals of Ag.*, IX (1788), pp. 180 ff.

A consideration of a number of slave-trade tracts and the data on the treatment of slaves contained therein.

"West Indian Merchants and the American Revolution, The," in *The West India Committee Circular*, March 2, 1906, p. 96.

Excerpted from Committee records for 1775.

"What is whisky?," in *The West India Committee Circular*, May 9, 1906, p. 217.

Regarding the efforts of the Caribbean interests to secure the use of sugar in breweries and distilleries. Extracted from Committee records for 1800.

["Wreck, The, of the *Mary Hariot*"], in *The West India Committee Circular*, February 16, 1906, pp. 70 ff.

Excerpted from Committee records for 1771.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"Yeast in rum making," in The West India Committee Circular, September 17, 1907, pp. 444 ff.

Regarding an experiment on the part of Sir John Dalrymple. Excerpted from Committee records for 1795.

[ASPINALL, Sir ALGERNON.]

"Glance at our old records, A," in The W. I. Comm. Circ., October 25, November 8 and 22, 1904, pp. 401 ff., 416 ff., and 436 ff.

A historical sketch of the development, growth, and work of the West India Committee from the date of the earliest existing records, 1769.

"Interesting find of documents, An," in The W. I. Comm. Circ., December 8 and 22, 1905, pp. 489 ff. and 514 ff.

Regarding the discovery of certain papers connected with a Bank of England loan to the West India merchants of London, in 1799-1800. The documents were placed on deposit in 1805 and were turned over to the West India Committee, which had been formed by the organized Caribbean traders, upon their discovery in a safety box a century later.

BAILLIE, JOHN.

The Jamaica distillers' directory. A treatise on fermentation, distillation, and rectification. Spanish Town, 1791.

BAKER, JOHN.

An essay on the art of making muscovado sugar. London, 1775.

Describes the successive steps in the process of sugar manufacture, with suggestions how to secure a clean and superior product. The author was a friend of Bryan Edwards, who subsequently, in his famous History, held that credit for the introduction of the clarifier in sugar making was due Baker.

BARHAM, HENRY.

Hortus americanus: containing an account of the trees, shrubs, and other vegetable productions of South America and the West India islands, and particularly of the island of Jamaica. Kingston 1794.

BARHAM, J. F.

Substance of a speech, delivered in the House of Commons . . . on Monday, May 23, 1808, on the motion for prohibiting corn, and the substitution of sugar, in the distilleries. London, 1808.

Favors the admission of sugar into the distilleries, holding that such a step would substitute the produce of the West Indies for grain from foreign states, that it would give England an advantage in the international balance of trade, that it would make her independent of the enemy as regarded her food supply, and that it would give her secure possession of her colonies.

BARING, ALEXANDER.

An inquiry into the causes and consequences of the Orders in Council, and an examination of the conduct of Great Britain toward the neutral commerce of America. London, 1808.

Opposes the policy which dictated the issuing of the Orders in Council requiring Americans to touch at British ports before proceeding to continental European ones with their cargoes.

BARING, ALEXANDER—Continued.

The author holds the West Indian party to have been largely responsible for the progress of the movement to go to war with America, the Caribbean proprietors having lost their old love for the United States as a result of the Americans carrying French colonial produce from the French islands to the old world while that of the British tropical American possessions was accumulating and remaining unsold in English warehouses.

[BARROW, Mr.]

The eventful history of the mutiny and piratical seizure of His Majesty's ship *Bounty*; its causes and consequences. London, 1831.

The author was Secretary to the Admiralty. An account of the historic first expedition to convey bread-fruit tree plants from Tahiti to the West Indies. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, supplement to part 2, 1831 (following December issue), pp. 623 ff., and in *Frasers' Mag.*, 1832, pp. 673 ff. A new edition appeared in 1914.

BEAUMÉ, M.

Mémoire sur la meilleure manière de construire les alambics et fourneaux propres à la distillation des vins, pour en tirer les eaux-de-vie. Paris, 1778.

The author holds that the only substance in nature which produces wine is sugar. By taking proper steps, a perfect imitation of the best wines in France could be made from it. Spirits, equal to the finest that was distilled from wine, might likewise be obtained from sugar. Even chemical analysis could detect no difference between the products of the grape and those of sugar. Outlines his method.

A similar scheme was presented to the West India body of London in December, 1811, by one James Smith. He was voted £100 and 14 hundred-weight of sugar to cover the cost and material necessary for making experiments. (See West India Committee minutes and Anon., "A Remarkable Discovery!," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, September 5, 1906, pp. 440 ff.) Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, Appendix to Vol. LIX, pp. 517 ff.

BELCHER, Lady.

The mutineers of the *Bounty* and their descendants in Pitcairn and Norfolk Islands. London, 1870.

The most detailed account of this romantic episode in South Sea history, which arose in consequence of the first of Captain Bligh's trips to the Pacific for bread-fruit trees to be distributed throughout the West Indies. Embraces all the previously published material (see under "Bligh" and ["Barrow"]), the articles in *The Gent. Mag.*, *The Quar. Rev.*, etc.), the until then little known diary of James Morrison, petty officer on board the *Bounty*, and accounts of the descendants of the mutineers half a century after the original reports concerning them.

BELL, ARCHIBALD.

An inquiry into the policy and justice of the prohibition of the use of grain in the distilleries, including observations on the nature and uses of a vent to superfluous land-produce, and a particular application of the general question to the present situation of the colonial interests. Edinburgh, 1808.

The author holds it to be improper from every point of view, impolitic in the public interest, and unjust to the English cultivator to try to give relief to the Caribbean planters by confining home distillation to sugar. Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, January, 1809, pp. 382 ff.

BELL, HERBERT C.

"British commercial policy in the West Indies, 1783-1793," in *The English Historical Review*, July, 1916, pp. 429 ff.

Traces the steps by which commercial relations between Great Britain and her late colonies were reestablished after the Revolution on a discriminatory basis against the latter. This was done under the authority of enabling acts and Orders in Council until 1788, when a statute was passed making existing regulations permanent. The system worked well until the opening of the Great War of 1793. "From the eighteenth century point of view, the British Government was both wise and successful in its commercial policy in the West Indies."

Studies in the trade relations of the British West Indies and North America, 1763-1773; 1783-1793. Philadelphia, 1917.

Consists of reprints of the articles listed above and below. The two, bound together, were issued under the above inclusive title as a University of Pennsylvania doctoral thesis.

"The West India trade before the American Revolution," in *The American Historical Review*, June, 1917, pp. 272 ff.

Gives a splendid account of the routes of trade, vessels employed, persons interested in this branch of commerce, the goods carried out and back, how the former were disposed of, how tropical products for the return cargo were procured, how payment was arranged, and the importance of this intercourse to both the North Americans and the islanders.

BELL, JOHN.

A practical treatise on the culture of sugarcane. London, 1831.

BEMIS, SAMUEL F.

Jay's Treaty. A study in commerce and diplomacy. New York, 1923.

The prize-winning *Knights of Columbus* study in American history. Contains a considerable amount of information relative to American-West Indian trade in the post-Revolutionary period. See index, under "British West Indies" and "French West Indies."

"London mission, The, of Thomas Pinckney, 1792-1796," in *The American Historical Review*, January, 1923, pp. 228 ff.

Pinckney was the first minister from the United States under the Federal Government to Great Britain. Jefferson recommended that he attempt to secure the removal of restraints laid on American-West Indian commerce after 1783. Negotiations to that end were, however, soon entered into between Jefferson and Hammond, the British ambassador to America, and Pinckney took up other points at issue between the two powers.

BENNETT, HENRY G.

A letter to Earl Bathurst, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, on the condition of the colonies. London, 1824.

BENNS, F. LEE.

"The American struggle for the British West India carrying trade, 1815-1830," in *Indiana University Studies*, March, 1923, pp. 1 ff.

A careful study based for the most part on American documents and early American and West Indian newspapers. Few English sources were used. This work was awarded the 1920 Justin Winsor prize of the American Historical Association.

[BINGHAM, WILLIAM.]

A letter from an American, now resident in London, to a member of Parliament, on the subject of the restraining proclamation, and containing strictures on Lord Sheffield's pamphlet on the commerce of the American States. Philadelphia, 1784.

A reply to Lord Sheffield's Observations, q. v. Favors unrestricted commercial relations between the United States and the West Indies.

BLAKE, Sir PATRICK.

"Culture of sugar in the West Indies," in *Annals of Ag.*, XXXI (1798), pp. 359 ff.

Discusses the use of the plow, manuring, etc., with several estimates of estates producing 71 and 300 hogshead of sugar annually.

BLIGH, Capt. WILLIAM.

Answer, An, to certain assertions contained in an appendix to a pamphlet, intitled "Minutes of the Proceedings in the Court-Martial Held at Portsmouth, August 12. 1792, on 10 Persons Charged with Mutiny on Board His Majesty's Ship the *Bounty*." London, 1794.

Denies that he ill-treated his men, and Fletcher Christian in particular. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, May, 1795, p. 111.

"Introduction, The, of bread-fruit trees into the West Indies," in *Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce* [commonly called "The Society of Arts" and now "The Royal Society of Arts"], XII, p. 305.

Mutiny, The, on board His Majesty's ship *Bounty*. London, n. d. [circa 1910].

See the next entry.

Narrative, A, of the mutiny on board His Majesty's ship *Bounty*. London, 1790.

See A Voyage to the South Sea, below. The Narrative is reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, December, 1790, pp. 1123 ff. and in *The Mo. Rev.*, II n. s., p. 332. A new edition appeared in London, n. d. [circa 1910] under the title *The Mutiny on Board His Majesty's Ship Bounty*.

Voyage of the *Bounty*. London, n. d.

See the following entry.

Voyage, A, to the South Sea. London, 1792.

The narrative of Lieut. William Bligh, commander of the ship *Bounty*, sent to Tahiti by royal order in 1787 for the purpose of securing young bread-fruit trees which West India merchants and planters were desirous of introducing into the British Caribbean.

Upon the return trip, following a mutiny, he and 18 men were set adrift in a 23-foot boat, in which they covered about 3,600 miles before landing on Timor. The survivors reached England in 1790. Lieutenant Bligh was made a captain and sent on a second, less eventful expedition in 1791. Bread-fruit trees descended from those then brought back are to-day scattered throughout the West Indies. One of the members of the party on the second trip was George Tobin, a later rear admiral, and son of James Tobin, the Nevis planter-opponent of James Ramsay in the latter's anti-slave agitation. This work and the Narrative, above, also appear bound together under the title *Voyage of the Bounty*.

BLISS, HENRY.

Colonial system, The. Statistics of the trade, industry and resources of Canada, and the other plantations in British America. London, 1833.

The author had already emphasized the interdependence of the West Indies and Canada and had urged the necessity of maintaining the closed trade system against the Americans in his *On Colonial Intercourse*, q. v. below. This new work was written to demonstrate the absolute necessity of excluding the Americans, readmitted in 1831, from the West India trade if the North American provinces were not to be ruined. The latter could supply all the needs of the islanders and provided them with a valuable market. If citizens of the United States were to supply the planters, the British North Americans would lose their market for lumber, etc. and their rivals would grow enormously wealthy. Imperial interests demanded protection in favor of the Canadians.

On colonial intercourse. London, 1830.

Reprinted from *The Morning Herald*. Presents a survey of West Indian-American trade relations to 1830. Opposes any change whereby citizens of the United States would be admitted to further privileges. The best market for the West Indians, excepting only that of Great Britain, was to be found in the North American colonies. The Canadians similarly found their best outlet, next to the home one, in the British Caribbean. Each section should then continue to enjoy its position with respect to the other and the general welfare should not be sacrificed in the interest of the alien mainlanders.

BOGART, ERNEST L.

The economic history of the United States. New York, 1912.

Contains sections on American-West Indian commerce. See index under "Colonial Policy," "England," and "West Indies."

BOIZARD, E., and TARDIEU, H.

Histoire de la législation des sucres (1664-1891). Paris, 1891.

Of great value for a study of American commercial operations in the French West Indies. For legislation up to 1833, see chapter 1.

BOSANQUET, CHARLES.

A letter to W. Manning, Esq., M. P., on the causes of the rapid and progressive depreciation of West India property. London, [1807].

There was great surplus production, the amount for the current year being estimated at no less than 85,000 hogsheads. Relief could be afforded by forbidding the distillation of corn and substituting sugar for it, by abandoning the British monopoly on island production and permitting the colonists to dispose of their crops where they could, and by repealing the existing heavy duties. Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, October, 1807, pp. 145 ff.

A letter to W. Manning, Esq., M. P., on the proposition submitted to the consideration of Government, for taking the duties on muscovado sugar ad valorem. [London, 1806.]

The quality of sugar formed no just basis for taxation. Such a system was inexpedient because it would encourage the production of a low-grade product, particularly in the newly conquered colonies which were capable of supplying an almost unlimited quantity of the superior article. It would be impossible to grade sugars properly into the several classes according to which they would be taxed in the proposal under consideration. There would be much fraud to secure the benefit of low rates. Completely side-steps the great fact that it was not equitable to exact the same duty as formerly when sugar had declined to one-third of its one-time value.

BOSANQUET, CHARLES—Continued.

Thoughts on the value to Great Britain of commerce in general, and on the value and importance of the colonial trade in particular. London, 1807.

The British nation did not justly appreciate the value of its colonial commerce. Trade in general gave Great Britain work for her people not employed in agriculture, it trained her seamen, and brought in great wealth which was widely scattered. But colonial trade gave those benefits to a higher degree than did commerce of any other kind. Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, October, 1807, pp. 145 ff.

BROODBANK, Sir JOSEPH.

History of the Port of London. 2 vols. London, 1921.

For the agitation leading up to the formation of the West India Dock Co., see Vol. I, pp. 77 ff.; for the corporation itself, Vol. I, pp. 92 ff. A picture of the West India Docks nearing completion faces Vol. I, p. 92; one of the opening ceremony, Vol. I, p. 104; and one of them as completed, Vol. I, p. 108. A picture of George Hibbert, the famous Caribbean merchant and leading spirit in the formation of the company faces Vol. I, p. 100.

BROOKE, RICHARD.

Liverpool as it was during the last quarter of the eighteenth century, 1775-1800. Liverpool, 1853.

For the Liverpool slave trade see pp. 233 ff. Shipping statistics will be found following the text proper.

BROUGHTON, ARTHUR.

Hortus eastensis, or a catalogue of exotic plants in the garden of Hinton East, Esq., in the mountains of Liguanea at the time of his decease. Kingston, 1792.

The East garden was the most famous botanical establishment in Jamaica. Large numbers of economic plants acclimated there were distributed throughout the island. Another edition, with slightly different title, was published in 1794.

BROWN, A. C.

Ceylon commerce; or, reflections on the commercial system, with more remarks on the price of sugar. London, 1792.

Europe was then suffering from a great scarcity of sugar, arising out of the revolution in St. Domingo. The unexpected demand for the British colonial article sent prices skyrocketing, hence the finding of new sources of supply, particularly in the East, was a much discussed subject and marked opposition to the East India Company's monopoly developed.

BROWNE, C. A.

"Some historical relations of agriculture in the West Indies to that of the United States," in *Agricultural History*, July, 1927, pp. 23 ff.

These two regions are complementary to each other from the point of view of agricultural production and have, from the outset, been united by powerful economic bonds. Likewise, indigo growing and cotton culture were introduced into the American South from the West India islands.

BUSCHING, P.

Die entwicklung der handelspolitischen beziehungen zwischen England und seinen kolonien bis zum jahre 1860. Stuttgart, 1902.

BYERS, JOHN.

References to the plan of the island of Dominica, as surveyed from the years 1765 to 1773. London, 1777.

The compiler was the chief surveyor of this island and St. Vincent. Contains an alphabetical list of proprietors and lists of freehold and leased lands, parish by parish, with the names of the original and the then proprietors.

References to the plan of the island of St. Vincent, as surveyed from the years 1765 to 1773. London, 1777.

The compiler was the chief surveyor of this island and of Dominica. Contains an alphabetical list of proprietors, lists of lands sold or otherwise appropriated and leased, and a table showing the general state and situation of the lands in the island as of the year of publication.

CAINES, CLEMENT.

Letters on the cultivation of the Otaheite cane, the manufacture of sugar and rum, the saving of melasses, the care and preservation of stock, with the attention and anxiety which is due to negroes. To these topics are added a few other particulars analogous to the subject of the letters, and also a speech on the slave trade, the most important feature in West Indian cultivation. London, 1801.

The author was a famous planter in St. Kitts desirous of laying before other Caribbean proprietors the secrets of his own prosperity and ways in which the lot of the blacks might be improved. A complete treatise on plantership and sugar estate economy, presented in the form of letters addressed to a nephew. The best way to attain success was to prevent all waste and misapplication of labor in every phase of plantation operations. The Otaheite cane, newly introduced, was the only one to grow. Every planter should make the care of his negroes a matter of primary concern to himself. He should personally see that they were adequately provided for and were not overworked and should make it his duty to keep them away from vice and evil. The master, by weight of his authority, could do infinitely more along that line than could regular clergymen or itinerant preachers. Careful estate accounts should be kept and, where absenteeism prevailed, these should be forwarded to the owners each month. Managers should be stimulated to make the best showings possible in the production of sugar by a system of rewards. Attorneys should be men who could and who would actually make it their business to attend to their duties—no one could properly fill that post for a large number of properties at the same time.

The author, in a speech delivered before the General Assembly of the Leeward Islands in March, 1798, and here published, urged the immediate abolition of the slave trade on the ground that the planters would profit by the cessation of importations of untrained and unruly Africans.

[CALDWELL, SIR JAMES.]

"An enquiry how far the restrictions laid upon the trade of Ireland by British acts of Parliament are a benefit or disadvantage to the British dominions in general and to England in particular, for whose separate advantage they were intended . . .," in Debates

[CALDWELL, Sir JAMES]—Continued.

Relative to the Affairs of Ireland, in the Years 1763 and 1764, 2 vols., London, 1766.

The "enquiry" is found at the end of Volume II, pp. 743 ff. Holds that Ireland was suffering from commercial restrictions and prohibitions which deprived its inhabitants of means of employment and lessened their numbers, while England was suffering from an excessive accumulation of money, resulting in higher labor costs which kept English manufacturers idle because foreign markets were supplied from countries where wages were lower. The removal of restraints on Irish trade would benefit both Ireland and England enormously. For restrictions on sugar, molasses, and the West Indian trade, see pp. 769 ff.

CALLENDER, GUY STEVENS, comp.

"Importance of the West Indian colonies to European nations," in *Selections from the Economic History of the United States, 1765-1860*, Boston, 1909, pp. 78 ff.

Raynal, Edwards, Campbell, Long, and Franklin are all quoted on the value and importance of the Caribbean colonies to their European motherlands.

[CAMPBELL, JOHN.]

Candid and impartial considerations on the nature of the sugar trade; the comparative importance of the British and French islands in the West Indies: with the value and consequences of St. Lucia and Grenada truly stated. London, 1763.

A memoir on the sugar trade of the British colonies, written to demonstrate the value of colonial holdings in general and of sugar islands in particular, to the mother country, and the very great importance of the tropical American possessions just acquired by the Peace of Paris.

This work is a classic in the field of colonial and Caribbean literature, embodying as it does one of the clearest statements of eighteenth-century philosophy regarding the relations which should exist between a métropole and its outlying possessions.

It is also noteworthy that the author was one of the earliest writers to hold that not money, but "whatever enables men to support themselves in ease and independence, and repays their honest endeavors with a comfortable subsistence, is to them, as well as to their country, RICHES . . ." (p. 30). Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, January, 1764, pp. 48 ff.

Description and history of the new sugar islands in the West Indies. London, 1762.

Written to show the value of the Caribbean islands ceded to Great Britain by the Peace of Paris. The authorship is established by Andrew Kippis, *Biographia Britannica*, under "John Campbell," note C.

CAMPBELL, JOHN.

Political survey of Britain, A; being a series of reflections on the situation, lands, inhabitants, revenues, colonies, and commerce of the islands. 2 vols. London, 1774.

The subtitle sufficiently indicates its object—"Intended to shew that we have not as yet approached near the summit of improvement, but that it will afford employment to many generations before they push to their utmost extent the natural advantages of Great Britain."

Treatise upon the trade of Great Britain to America, A. London, 1772.

For descriptions of the British West India islands, see Vol. II, pp. 661 ff. Lists the chief exports of the several colonies there for 1770.

CAZAUD, M.

"Account of a new method of cultivating the sugar cane," in *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*, LXIX (1779), pp. 207 ff.

This paper was communicated by Sir Joseph Banks. It appears in both the original French text and in English translation. The author was a Grenadan planter and he urges that the whole of the first half of the year be employed in the business of the crop and that the fields which had been cut in January be replanted during May and June. The ratoons would then be cut at the end of the eleventh instead of the twelfth month, and the planted canes at the end of the year. Every field would consequently be made to yield each year. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, March 1780, pp. 222 ff.

"Connoissances essentielles pour juger de quelque espèce nouvelle de moulin à cannes qu'on puisse proposer," in *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*, LXX (1780), pp. 318 ff.

The author was a Grenadan planter. Advocates the use of water mills instead of mule-driven machinery for grinding sugar cane. Does not approve of the use of "machines à feu" like the one constructed in England and sent out to the West Indies about a decade before. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, June, 1781, pp. 440 ff.

CHALMERS, GEORGE.

Analyse de la force de la Grande-Bretagne sous le règne de Georges III et sous les quatre règnes précédens. . . . Londres, 1789.

The French edition of *An Estimate of the Comparative Strength of Great Britain . . .*, of 1786, q. v.

Estimate, An, of the comparative strength of Great Britain during the present and the four preceding reigns. London, 1786.

For a later edition, see below. This early one is reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, November, 1786, p. 978.

Estimate, An, of the comparative strength of Great Britain; and of the losses of her trade from every war since the Revolution. London, 1802.

The author, a Scotch compiler-historian, was a Baltimore attorney up to the outbreak of the American Revolution, at which time he returned to Great Britain, taking up his residence in London. First published in 1782, this optimistic work to some extent counteracted the national feeling of chagrin attending the reversal of fortunes in America. Traces the growth of British power and prosperity and holds out the brightest hopes for the country's future as a world power. It was extremely well received, and was promptly translated into several languages including the Russian. An edition appeared in Edinburgh in 1812 under the title, *An Historical View of the Domestic Economy of Great Britain and Ireland*.

Historical view, An, of the domestic economy of Great Britain and Ireland. Edinburgh, 1812.

A new and revised edition of his *An Estimate of the Comparative Strength . . .*, of 1802, q. v.

Opinions on interesting subjects of public law and commercial policy arising from American independence. London, 1785.

Holds that the Americans, having withdrawn from the Empire, were no longer entitled to the privilege of trading freely with the Caribbean colonies

CHALMERS, GEORGE—Continued.

which they had enjoyed before the Revolution. Supports the Order in Council of 1783 restricting American-West Indian trade to that carried on in British bottoms. Considers the matter of what regions still under British control could supply the islands with the supplies they needed, thus reducing their dependence on the United States. Reviewed in *Annals of Ag.*, II (1784), pp. 338 ff.

State, The, of the United Kingdom at the Peace of Paris, November 20, 1815, respecting the people, their domestic energies, their agriculture, their trade, their shipping, and their finances. London, 1816.

CHAMPION, RICHARD.

Considerations on the present situation of Great Britain and the United States of America, particularly designed to expose the dangerous tendency of Lord Sheffield's observations. London, 1784.

A reply to Sheffield's Observations on the Commerce of the American States (6th ed., London, 1784), q. v. Urges freeing the American-West Indian trade of all restrictions.

[CLARKE, SIR SIMON H.]

Some considerations on the present distressed state of the British West India colonies, their claims on the Government for relief, and the advantage to the nation in supporting them, particularly against the competition of East India sugar. London, 1823.

The revolution in St. Domingo had resulted in a temporary great shortage in the European sugar supply which had been met by increased cultivation in the British West Indies and the Spanish and Portuguese colonies as well as by the importation of sugar from the Orient. High prices in England had been met by the discontinuance of the drawback system.

Abolition made it impossible for the British colonies to compete with Brazil, Cuba, and Porto Rico and, at the same time, the vast yield from the newly annexed possessions, Trinidad, Demerara, Berbice, Tobago, and St. Lucia, was ruining the old colonies. Importations of East Indian sugar were serving further to glut the market.

Relief could be afforded by levying a high protecting duty against the latter, by lowering the duty on sugar entered into England as the price fell, by giving a special low rate to poverty-stricken Ireland, and by granting a bounty on exportations when prices were low. The continued cultivation of the West Indies depended upon marked and permanent protection against the East. The latter's economy did not rest on sugar as was the case with the Caribbean Islands.

[COLEBROOKE, HENRY T.]

Remarks on the present state of the husbandry and commerce of Bengal. Calcutta, 1795.

Published during the period of sugar scarcity and high prices following the St. Domingan disaster, when great interest was being shown in the possibilities of sugar culture in the East. The cost of producing a hundred-weight of sugar in the West Indies was £1 18s. ½d.; in Bengal, 4s. 9½d. Both cultivation and manufacturing costs were extremely cheap in the latter region. The expensive slave system employed in the Caribbean accounted for the greater part of the high cost of production there. The West Indies were precariously held—they might be lost in any war. Bengal, on the other hand, was firmly incorporated within the Empire and offered unlimited opportunities for trade expansion. The unfair preference shown the produce of the West Indies in the home market should be ended. It imposed a heavy tax on the British people, perpetuated slavery, and was advantageous only to a small number of wealthy West India planters and merchants.

[COLES, CHARLES.]

Practical observations on the British West India sugar trade. London, 1822.

The existing distress had arisen from a growing and permanent evil which the West Indians could neither arrest nor retard. The islanders did not have either the power or resources to compete with their dangerous foreign rivals. Abolition gave the latter a great advantage over the English planters. Through being able to import slaves freely, they could produce more cheaply and were underselling the British in foreign markets by 25 per cent. With increased supplies, the price of sugar had fallen 40 per cent exclusive of duty from 1815-1821, and yet the duty was always 27s. per hundredweight. Urges the reestablishment of the sliding scale bounty on refined sugar exported in vogue up to 1816 as a sure means of relief to both planters and refiners. If fiscal aid were not given, the proprietors would be obliged to restrict their production so as to meet only home market needs. That would increase the price to the consumer, cause a great loss to British shipping, ruin the refineries, and encourage foreign growers.

COLES, CHARLES.

To George Hibbert, Esq., agent for Jamaica, and the other agents for the British West India colonies. London, 1824.

The distress of the West India planters was due to overproduction. Output would decrease and consumption would increase, hence the period of depression was certain to pass shortly. The planters had little to fear from the East Indian sugar trade in the home market.

"COLONUS, JUNIUS," pseud.

"British America," in Blackwood's, April, 1830, pp. 604 ff.

The West India trade should not be opened to the Americans, as the Caribbean islands were being amply supplied from the North American colonies.

COLQUHOUN, PATRICK.

Traité sur la police de Londres. 2 vols. Paris, 1807.

The French edition of his *A Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis* . . . , q. v.

Treatise, A, on the commerce and police of the River Thames, containing an historical view of the trade of the Port of London and suggesting means for preventing the depredations thereon by a legislative system of river police. With an account of the functions of the various magistrates and corporations exercising jurisdiction on the river and a general view of the penal and remedial statutes connected with the subject. London, 1800.

The author was founder of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce and a London police magistrate. Following a study made by him of the London police system, *A Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis*, q. v., the West India merchants in 1797 requested him to frame means of checking the depredations committed against their property while aboard ships lying in the Thames. Since such thefts resulted in considerable loss to the customs revenue, Colquhoun was given governmental assistance in doing so. His findings and recommendations were first presented to the Government and the merchant body and were then published in book form. The establishment of the Thames River Police followed. Colquhoun was subsequently named agent for St. Vincent, Nevis, Dominica, and the Virgin Islands. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, February, 1801, pp. 148 ff.; *The Eur. Mag. and London Rev.*, August, 1800, pp. 111 ff.; *The Scots Mag.*, September, 1800, pp. 625 ff.

COLQUHOUN, PATRICK—Continued.

Treatise, A, on the police of the metropolis, containing a detail of the various crimes and misdemeanors by which public and private property and security are, at present, injured and endangered, and suggesting remedies for their prevention. London, 1797.

Chapters 3 and 15 deal with the theft of produce from ships unloading in the Port of London. Following the publication of this book, the author was invited by the West India merchants and planters to study the question of losses of Caribbean products in port, and methods by which these might be prevented. The results of his survey were embodied in *A Treatise on the Commerce and Police of the River Thames*, q. v. Review in *The Eur. Mag.* and *London Rev.*, June, October, November, 1796, and February, 1800, pp. 261 ff., 341 ff., 139 and 383 ff.

Treatise, A, on the wealth, power, and resources of the British Empire, in every quarter of the world, including the East Indies. . . . London, 1814.

Chapter 10 (pp. 317-382) gives a general view of the British West Indies, their population, products, commerce, property, and the vicissitudes to which the planters in the islands were exposed, with statistical tables. The author held that the close of the Napoleonic wars would result in there being a surplus population in Great Britain, which should be sent to the colonies. He also advocates the disposal of left-over war material to planters at low prices, thus enabling them to adopt improved methods at no great cost. Reviewed in *The Quar. Rev.*, January, 1815, pp. 398 ff.; *The Eur. Mag.* and *London Rev.*, March and April, 1815, pp. 232 ff. and 332 ff.

"COLUMBUS," pseud.

Reflections on the policy and necessity of encouraging the commerce of the citizens of the United States of America and of granting them exclusive privileges of trade. New York, n. d.

Written in consequence of the closing of the British Caribbean trade to the Americans in 1783. To prevent the commerce of the late 13 colonies from being engrossed by the British to the ruin of the Americans, the author urges that the importation of British West Indian commodities into the United States be absolutely prohibited except in ships built in that country and owned by bona fide citizens of it. Such action would force Great Britain's hand as America provided a large market for tropical products.

COMMONS, JOHN A., and ASSOCIATES, eds.

A documentary history of American industrial society. 10 vols. Cleveland, 1910-11.

Volumes I and II cover "Plantation and Frontier," and were edited by Ulrich B. Phillips. They include extracts from Lewis, *Journal of a West India Proprietor* . . . , in Volume I, pp. 281 ff. and II, pp. 40, 133 ff. and 154; a list of runaway slaves in Jamaican workhouses in 1803, II, pp. 95 ff.; an account of a slave uprising in that island, II, pp. 99 ff.; police news items concerning blacks from *The Royal Gazette of Jamaica*, II, p. 152; and excerpts from Anonymous, "A Professional Planter," *Practical Rules for the Management and Medical Treatment of Negro Slaves*, in the *Sugar Colonies*, q. v., II, pp. 127 ff.

COOKE, FRANCIS.

A proposal for introducing into Jamaica, a quantity of gold and silver specie, sufficient to carry on the internal commerce of the country, without the assistance of any foreign coin. [St. Jago de la Vega], 1773.

Proposes borrowing £300,000 with which to buy gold and silver to be coined below British standard.

CORRIE, EDGAR.

Letters on the subject of the duties on coffee. London, 1808.

Consists of four letters and a preface. The latter sets forth the claim of the planters and merchants that they had been made the victims of impolitic and oppressive duties on colonial produce. A public prejudice had grown up against the West India group because of its members' late participation in the slave-trade and hence their products were saddled with excessive charges.

The letters urge considerable reduction in the coffee duties. Such action would greatly increase the revenue through encouraging consumption, would afford relief to the planters and give employment to British shipping, would raise the standard of living of the lower classes, and would soon end the extensive smuggling in that commodity, then being carried on.

[CORRY, JOHN.]

The history of Liverpool, from the earliest authenticated period down to the present time; illustrated with views of the principal buildings in the town and its vicinity. . . . Liverpool, 1810.

For the Liverpool-West Indian trade, see chapter 10; also pp. 261 ff. For the slave trade, see pp. 265 ff.

CORRY, JOHN, and EVANS, JOHN.

History of Bristol. 2 vols. Bristol, 1816.

Volume I was written by Corry; Volume II by Evans. Contains scattered references to the West Indian trade.

CROPPER, JAMES.

Another bonus to the planters; or, the advantage shown of an equitable purchase of the monopoly and bounty on West India sugar. London, 1833.

The author was a celebrated East India trader and emancipationist of Liverpool, a Quaker by faith. The monopoly and bounty on the exportation of refined sugar enjoyed at home by the West India planters was nothing short of a concealed tax of from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per hundredweight, a total of at least £1,500,000 annually. Proposes purchasing the unwritten monopoly right from the Caribbean proprietors for £2,500,000. If that sum were raised at 3½ per cent, the total cost would be but £87,500 a year, a mere trifle compared to the saving which would be effected thereby. Favors the £15,000,000 loan to the planters then under discussion. If they gave up the 8s. per hundredweight bounty and an additional tax of 3s. per hundredweight were laid on all sugar imported into the country, the net gain on the whole would be 5s. per hundredweight.

Relief for West Indian distress, shewing the inefficiency of protecting duties on East India sugar, and pointing out other modes of . . . relief. London, 1823.

The interest of Great Britain demanded that the paying of a bounty on the exportation of sugar cease. East India sugar did not injure the West India product more than to reduce the price on the whole from one-tenth to one-eighth. There was no hope of the West Indians receiving a monopoly price sufficient to support their present wasteful agricultural system. They could obtain ample relief through the better management of their own concerns. Hiring laborers would be much more efficient than using slaves. The negroes were half-starved and could not work as they should. Absenteeism resulted in great and unnecessary expenditures and losses. The soil had been allowed to run down owing to the use of slack methods. Favors an equalization of duties on sugar from all countries, including Cuba and Brazil if they abandoned the slave trade, as well as the abolition of bounties and the granting of 6s. per hundredweight to the West India planters on all sugar imported from the Caribbean colonies, this to be divided annually among them in proportion to the number of slaves each had, and the admission of all sugars to be refined in bond.

[CROPPER, JAMES?.]

A review of the report of a select committee of the House of Commons on the state of the West India colonies, ordered to be printed, April 13, 1832; or, the interests of the country and the prosperity of the West India planters mutually secured by the immediate abolition of slavery. Liverpool, 1833.

Based on, though not wholly agreeing with, Report from the Select Committee Appointed to Consider the State of the West India Colonies, in Gt. Br., H. of C., Sess. Pap., 1831-32, (381), XX, 657. The author holds that the slave trading of the Brazilians gave them no advantage over the British colonists but, on the contrary, that the great loss they sustained through it enabled the British growers to continue competing with them. The mortgage system in vogue in the Caribbean possessions was one enough to ruin any business. The maintenance of slavery, even without profit to the West Indians, would impose an enormous burden on Great Britain. There was no possible remedy for Caribbean distress but the immediate freeing of the blacks, which would result in great advantage to all parties concerned.

DALZELL, JOHN.

Speech . . . in the House of Assembly, St. Vincent, on September 4, 1827, while the house was in committee on the slave bill. London, 1827.

Protests against the recent new regulation admitting foreign sugar into the refineries of Great Britain at a very nominal discriminating duty, characterizing it as "a bounty offered by Britain in support of the foreign slave trade."

DANCER, THOMAS.

Catalogue of plants, exotic and indigenous, in the botanical garden, Jamaica, MDCCXCII. St. Jago de la Vega, [1792].

Includes the names of persons through whom many of the plants had been introduced, with dates.

Some observations respecting the botanical garden. Kingston, 1804.

DE LATOUR, M.

Map of St. Lucia, 1787 . . . together with a general description of the island. [London], 1883.

Printed for the use of the Colonial Office. The text appears in the original French. The author had been surveyor general of the colony. Originally prepared as a guide for would-be purchasers of land. Contains lists of the estates on the island, with the names of proprietors and acreage, section by section. There were then 123 abandoned properties which had been forfeited to the Crown and 53 others which were untilled and whose owners had been granted a delay of one year to get them into cultivation under pain of forfeiture for failure to do so.

DE MONTVÉRAN, T.

Essai de statistique raisonnée sur les colonies européennes des tropiques, et sur les questions coloniales. Paris, 1833.

A treatise on the production and consumption of colonial produce, chiefly sugar. The emancipationists and Methodists of England were destroying the wealth of the British islands by their attacks on slavery. Mistaken fiscal policies in the several European home countries were checking the development of their respective sugar colonies. Urges the abolition of monopolies on colonial trade imposed by the métropoles. With production and population tables, etc.

DENT, SAMUEL.

"Premium by the Society of Arts, etc., in Barbados, for standards or scales to ascertain tastes and smells," in *The Gent. Mag.*, July, 1787, p. 564.

[DICKINSON, JOHN.]

"A North American." An address to the committee of correspondence in Barbados, occasioned by a late letter from them to their agent in London. Philadelphia, 1766.

The committee had desired the colonial agent to lay before the Crown the hardships under which the Barbadians were laboring as a result of the institution of the stamp tax. They had submitted from a sense of loyalty but were grievously burdened and prayed for relief. Unlike their "fellow subjects on the northern continent," they had not risen in "rebellious opposition . . . to authority" (p. iv). This communication, published in the home country, aroused the indignation of Dickinson, who here seeks to justify the North Americans' opposition to the payment of the tax.

DOSSIE, ROBERT.

An essay on spirituous liquors, with regard to their effects on health, in which the comparative wholesomeness of rum and brandy are particularly considered. London, [1770].

The author supports the use of rum as against brandy. In 1769, he had presented a proposal to publish the work to the West India merchant body of London which agreed to subscribe for 1,000 copies at £50. The following year 700 additional copies, the balance of an edition of 3,000, were taken off his hands. (*Minute books, Society of West India Merchants*, September 5 and December 5, 1769, and June 12, 1770.)

DUNDONALD, THE EARL OF [ARCHIBALD COCHRANE].

A treatise, shewing the intimate connection that subsists between agriculture and chemistry. Addressed to the cultivators of the soil, to the proprietors of fens and mosses, in Great Britain and Ireland, and to the proprietors of West India estates. London, 1795.

The author was a ruined British nobleman who had turned to chemical manufacturing in an effort to retrieve his fortunes by capitalizing the new discoveries of the day. Although he experimented with many substances which have since been put to use, he failed to hit upon paying methods, and died in extreme poverty.

This book, notable as an early work on soil chemistry, holds that the original fertility of the West India islands could be restored through building up the worn-out lands by the "oxygenation of vegetable matter, and the subsequent solution of it by alkalis and other saline bodies." The appendix contains excerpts from Edwards's *History*, q. v., regarding the soil of the several islands.

Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, April, 1795, p. 323.

DUPONTÈS, P. CHEMIN.

Les Petites Antilles: étude sur leur évolution économique. Paris, [1909].

A good sketch of the varying fortunes of the members of the lesser Antilles group. Special emphasis is laid on Martinique and Guadeloupe, especially from about 1880 to 1907.

[EAST, Sir E. H.]

A short review of leading and operating causes of the distress of the British West India colonies, particularly as they bear upon the justice and policy of the experimental foreign sugar refining bill, with remedies suggested for relieving that distress. London, 1832.

Opposes the admission of foreign sugars into British refineries. To relieve distress among the Caribbean planters, sugar and rum duties should be lowered, sugar should be admitted to breweries and distilleries in lieu of foreign barley, duties should be paid by the purchasers and not by the merchants, rum should be admitted to be rectified, and a liberal drawback should be granted, this being applied only to British colonial-grown produce.

EDEN, Sir FREDERICK M.

Eight letters on the peace and on the commerce and manufactures of Great Britain. London, 1802.

For a consideration of the trade of the conquered colonies, see pp. 66 ff.

EDWARDS, BRYAN.

Thoughts on the late proceedings of government, respecting the trade of the West India islands with the United States of America, to which is now first added a postscript, addressed to the Right Honorable Lord Sheffield. London, 1784.

In this pamphlet, his first published work, Edwards argues in favor of free commercial intercourse between the British Caribbean possessions and the United States and condemns the late war with the thirteen colonies. Written in reply to Lord Sheffield's Observations on the Commerce of the American States, q. v. Itself replied to by John Stevenson in his Address to Brian [sic] Edwards . . . , q. v. Reviewed in *The Eur. Mag.* and *London Review*, June, 1784, p. 446.

EDWARDS, Capt. EDWARD, and HAMILTON, GEORGE.

Voyage of the *Pandora*, dispatched to arrest the mutineers of the *Bounty* in the South Seas, 1790-91. London, 1915.

Edwards was the commander and Hamilton the surgeon of the ship which the British Admiralty sent to Tahiti and neighboring islands to bring back the mutineers on Bligh's first bread-fruit tree expedition for trial. Most of the men and native women had, however, moved on to Pitcairn's Island where one surviving sailor and half-breed descendants of the rebellious seamen were discovered many years later. See Hamilton, *A Voyage Round the World*...

ELLIS, JOHN.

Description, A, of the mangostan and the bread-fruit. . . . To which are added directions to voyagers for bringing over these and other vegetable productions, which would be extremely beneficial to the inhabitants of our West India islands. London, 1775.

The author was a native of Ireland who became a distinguished naturalist in England. He served as agent for West Florida and Dominica, and made use of his position to attempt the introduction of new plants into the Asiatic and American possessions and into the mother country.

The Society of West India Merchants in this same year offered prizes to ship captains who should bring bread-fruit plants to the Caribbean colonies. None were received, however, and it was not until the second of the historic trips made by Captain Bligh that any were actually delivered.

ELLIS, JOHN—Continued.

Directions for bringing over seeds and plants from the East Indies and other distant countries in a state of vegetation, together with a catalogue of such foreign plants as are worthy of being encouraged in our American colonies, for the purposes of medicine, agriculture, and commerce. London, 1770.

This work describes and illustrates how seeds and young plants should be preserved for transportation and lists ones suitable for growth in new areas. It became the guide of the experimental botanists in the West Indies, as in the famed St. Vincent garden. The author also wrote a later work on the adaptability of the bread-fruit tree to the West Indies, q. v. on page 292, which inspired the famous Bligh expedition to Tahiti, for which see under "Bligh."

Historical account of coffee. With an engraving and botanical description of the tree. To which are added sundry papers relative to its culture and use, as an article of diet and commerce. London, 1774.

Written to encourage more extensive coffee culture in the West Indies, particularly in Dominica. Contains extracts from various works regarding its cultivation in the Antilles. One of these declares a reduction in duty and excise (then 1s. 10d. per pound) on all berries entering England from the plantations to be absolutely essential before the industry could become profitable. Also contains a 9-page list of exports from England to the British Caribbean.

Some additional observations on the method of preserving seeds from foreign parts, for the benefit of our American colonies. With an account of the garden at St. Vincent. . . . London, 1773.

A continuation of the work of 1770, q. v. above. Dr. George Young, surgeon at the St. Vincent Hospital, was also director of the local botanical garden. In the spring of 1772, 140 cinnamon trees and some 30 other varieties of plants not native to the West Indies were thriving there.

ELMES, JAMES.

Guide, A, to the Port of London, including the by-laws, rules, orders and regulations for the mooring, unmooring and removing of ships and other vessels on the River Thames. London, 1842.

The author was surveyor of the port. For the West India Docks, see p. 76; for the legal quays and bonding warehouses, p. 81.

Scientific, historical, and commercial survey, A, of the harbour and Port of London. . . . London, 1838.

For the Thames Marine Police, see pp. 34 ff.; for the West India Dock Co., pp. 36 ff.

EWING, ARCHIBALD O.

View of the Merchants' House of Glasgow, containing historical notices of its origin, constitution, and property, and of the charitable foundations which it administers. Glasgow, 1866.

Contains scattering references to the Glasgow-West Indian trade, as on pp. 256 ff. concerning the meeting held to consider the interruption of commerce between the British Caribbean colonies and the Spanish islands following the renewal of war after the rupture of the Peace of Amiens.

FLETCHER, THOMAS.

Letters in vindication of the rights of the British West India colonies, originally addressed to the editors of *The Liverpool Mercury*, in answer to Mr. James Cropper's letters to W. Wilberforce, Esq., M. P. Liverpool, 1822.

See Cropper, *Letters Addressed to William Wilberforce*. . . . This reply is dedicated to the members of the West India Association of Liverpool. It denies that there had been illegal importations of slaves into the Caribbean colonies and opposes the equalization of East and West India sugar duties. The former should be raised, as 10s. a hundredweight additional duty had not proven to be enough of a discriminating rate to prevent the oriental product from entering into keen competition with that from the trans-Atlantic possessions. Sugar from India might be sold cheaper than that from the West were discrimination not to be heavy, but Great Britain enjoyed a monopoly of the trade between the Caribbean plantations and the home country, and the islanders were entitled to due consideration on that score. East India sugar might be admitted into continental marts in competition with the foreign West Indian and Brazilian products, but to give it favorable entry into the home market would be violating the unwritten contract by which West Indian trade was regulated. The letters were originally published in *The Liverpool Mercury*.

FORBES, ALEXANDER.

A table of the quantity of British plantation rum (duty free) allowed to vessels outward bound, with the number of days allotted to the different ports of destination alphabetically arranged. London, [1828?].

This carrying of rum out of the country for use by ship crews duty free was in accordance with a minute issued by the commissioners of customs. It seemed to encourage consumption of the British plantation product rather than of foreign brandy and was supported by members of the Caribbean interest in the capital.

FORD, PAUL L., ed.

The writings of Thomas Jefferson. 10 vols. New York, 1892-1899.

For American-West Indian trade relations, see IV, pp. 31, 37, 58; VI, pp. 477 ff.; V, p. 57.

FORD, WORTHINGTON C., ed.

The writings of George Washington. 14 vols. New York, 1889-1893.

For the West India fleet, see Vol. IX, pp. 255 ff.; for affairs in the West Indies, Vol. IX, p. 462; for the commercial policy of Great Britain against the United States, Vol. X, pp. 468 ff. and Vol. XI, pp. 26 ff.; for retaliatory measures against the British, Vol. XI, p. 254.

FOSTER, JOHN.

To the editor of *The Globe and Traveler*. Bedford, [1823].

A defense of the West Indians. Those who would ruin the planters by admitting East Indian sugar were enemies of the slaves. Opposes emancipation.

FOX, WILLIAM.

An address to the people of Great Britain, on the consumption of West India produce. [London, n. d.]

"The laws of our country indeed prohibit us the sugarcane, unless it be received through the medium of slavery. They may hold it to our lips, steeped in the blood of our fellow creatures, but they can not compel us to

FOX, WILLIAM—Continued.

accept the loathsome potion. With us it rests either to receive it and be partners in the crime, or to exonerate ourselves from guilt by spurning from us the proffered temptation. For let us not think, that the crime rests alone with those that conduct the traffic, or the Legislature by whom it is protected; for to purchase the commodity is to participate in the crime" (pp. 2 ff.). Urges abstaining from the use of sugar and rum until the West Indians had themselves prohibited the importation of slaves and had adopted effective measures of amelioration or until such produce could be obtained from regions where it was cultivated by free labor.

An address to the people of Great Britain, on the propriety of abstaining from West India sugar and rum. London, 1791.

Another edition of his Address to the People of Great Britain, on the Consumption of West India Produce, with some variations in the text.

An address to the people of Great Britain (respectfully offered to the people of Ireland) on the propriety of abstaining from West India sugar and rum. Dublin, 1792.

No good Christian would continue to consume West Indian sugar and rum if he realized that abstinence therefrom would strike a death blow at the slave trade and slavery.

FRANCKLYN, GILBERT.

Remarks on a pamphlet entitled "Bengal Sugar"; and on the manner in which the trade of the East India Company is carried on in the East Indies by foreign shipping, in violation of the laws enacted for the support of the commerce and navigation of Great Britain. London, 1795.

A reply to Anon., Bengal Sugar. An Account of the Method and Expense of Cultivating the Sugarcane in Bengal . . . , q. v.

Prepared at the request of the Society of West India Planters and Merchants and issued with their support in opposition to the attempt of the East India traders to secure the repeal of the law granting a preferential rate to Caribbean sugar entering the home market. The adoption of such a step by Parliament would be a violation of the colonial compact which guaranteed the American sugar islands the monopoly of the British mart. Reviewed in *The Eur. Mag.* and *London Review*, August, 1795, pp. 103 ff.

FULLER, STEPHEN.

[The communication of the substance of 11 petitions from as many different Jamaican parishes to the island House of Assembly, recommending the taking of such measures as would bring about a renewal of free intercourse with the United States, and the memorial of the Council and Assembly of Jamaica to the Crown on that subject, December, 1784, to both Houses of Parliament, by Stephen Fuller, agent.] [London], 1785.

The representation of . . . , agent for Jamaica, to His Majesty's ministers. [London, 1785.]

Submitting observations on the memorial and petition of the Council and Assembly of Jamaica dated December, 1784, praying for a limited intercourse between the British West Indies and the United States. Favors the granting of this right, which was required by "the invincible law of absolute necessity."

GAILLARD, PETER.

Tables of profit on exports to Jamaica, reduced to the extreme fraction, being one hundred millionth part of a farthing: covering shipping charges at the rate of five per cent on prime cost; and the current premium on bills of exchange. London, 1824.

The author was a London accountant who had visited Jamaica and who had been struck by the fact that the merchants there were using an erroneous system of calculation whereby a greater percentage of profit appeared to be realized on their sales than the net proceeds could justify. He consequently compiled these tables to show the exact amounts, in Jamaican currency, for which articles must be sold to yield various percentages of profit, with bills of exchange being sold at different percentage premiums.

GALPIN, WILLIAM F.

"American grain trade, The, under the embargo of 1808," in *The Journal of Economic and Business History*, November, 1929, pp. 71 ff.

For commerce with the British West Indies, see pp. 89 ff.

Grain supply of England, The, during the Napoleonic period. Philadelphia, 1925.

A University of Pennsylvania doctoral dissertation, reprinted from the University of Michigan Publications, History and Political Science, VI. Also published in New York, 1925. Chapter 4 deals with the problem of the admission of West India sugar to distillation in lieu of grain due to the scarcity of the latter.

GALT, JOHN.

"Means of lessening the West Indian distress," in *Fraser's Magazine*, April, 1831, pp. 346 ff.

The reduction of duties on Caribbean produce would not solve the problem of planter distress as there was no relation between duty rates and consumption. Duties should, however, be paid by the purchasers and not by the importers, and should be based on quantities removed from bond, not entered. Under the present system, payment was required for losses due to leakage, etc. The planters should, furthermore, be allowed to refine their own product.

"Whole West India question, The," in *Fraser's Mag.*, July, 1833, pp. 81 ff.

Holds that the consumption of sugar could not be increased by lowering the duty.

GEE, JOSHUA.

The trade and navigation of Great Britain considered. Glasgow, 1767.

For the commerce between the motherland and the sugar plantations, see pp. 45 ff. Proposed methods of increasing the exportation of sugar from England appear on pp. 75 ff.

GEERLINGS, H. C. PRINSEN.

The world's canesugar industry, past and present. Manchester, 1912.

Primarily a history of the sugar business in the last decades of the nineteenth and first decade of the twentieth centuries. Chapters 1 and 2 are, however, devoted to a survey from the earliest days to about 1912, and include data on the growth of the beet-sugar industry in France following the inauguration of the Continental System.

GIESECKE, ALBERT A.

American commercial legislation before 1789. New York, 1910.

A careful consideration of Great Britain's commercial policy toward the thirteen colonies to the outbreak of the Revolution and of the Confederation's policy with respect to both internal and external trade. Based largely on a study of colonial and confederation statutes. Invaluable for an understanding of the origins of our tariff policy. Chapter 6 covers the discriminatory legislation against Great Britain which was the answer to the latter's regulations to prevent American participation in the colonial Caribbean trade. Contains a comprehensive bibliography.

Goss, JOHN D.

The history of tariff administration in the United States from colonial times to the McKinley administrative bill. New York, 1891.

Of interest in connection with a study of Anglo-American trade relations, especially following the establishment of a national system of tariff administration.

GRAY, HUGH.

Letters from Canada, written during a residence there in the years 1806, 1807, and 1808; shewing the present state of Canada, its productions, trade, commercial importance, and political relations. Illustrative of the laws, the manners of the people, and the peculiarities of the country and climate. Exhibiting also the commercial importance of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Cape Breton, and their increasing ability, in conjunction with Canada, to furnish the necessary supplies of lumber and provisions to our West India islands. London, 1809.

One of the principal objects of this work was to demonstrate that British North America could, in little time, fully meet the provision and lumber needs of the British West Indies and that the latter should draw their supplies from there and become less dependent on the United States. The appendix contains a table covering importations into the West Indies from 1804 to 1806 and another of the value of exports from Great Britain to all of North America excluding the United States and to the West Indies from 1806 to 1808, as well as communications of merchants and others in New Brunswick and Halifax to one of the Secretaries of State opposing granting the Americans the privilege of participating in the Caribbean trade and praying for the exclusive right of supplying the islands. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, July, 1810, pp. 52 ff.

GRENADA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of the . . ., for the years 1820 and 1821. London, 1821.

The society had been founded informally in 1820. The laws governing it were based on those of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, and had been adopted in January, 1821. Lists 106 volumes in the organization's library. Contains statistics on the island's crops for 1819 and 1820, estate by estate, and rumproof tables.

Proceedings of the . . ., for the year 1827. [London, 1827?.]

No proceedings had been published since 1821. In the interim, the society had devoted much attention to securing the introduction of the plow and thus lessening the work of the slaves. The use of that implement had increased greatly and the body's annual plowing matches were doing much to popularize it further. Contains miscellaneous papers, as on burning off the trash on cane lands, on whether plowed cane land was improved by exposure, on the comparative value of manures, etc. The production of the several island estates is given for the years 1821-1826.

GUILDING, L.

An account of the botanic garden in the island of St. Vincent, from its first establishment to the present time. Glasgow, 1825.

The botanical garden in St. Vincent was established by Governor Melville in 1765. For 50 years, during much of which time loving care was bestowed on it by Doctor Anderson, it served as an experimental station for the introduction of plants from other parts of the world, notably the South Sea isles and the Orient, which it was thought desirable to introduce into the British Caribbean colonies. One of the most important lots of such plants was brought by Captain Bligh of bread-fruit tree expedition fame. Following Doctor Anderson's death, the garden fell into neglect and most of the plants were removed to Trinidad by order of the home Government in the early 1820's.

HAMILTON, GEORGE.

A voyage round the world in His Majesty's frigate *Pandora*. Berwick, 1793.

The author was surgeon on board the vessel which left England in 1790 to search for the mutineers of the *Bounty* crew who had set Bligh and faithful seamen adrift.

See Edwards and Hamilton, Voyage of the *Pandora*. . . .

HARRIS, WILLIAM.

"History of the introduction of the economic plants of Jamaica," in Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture (Kingston, Jamaica), April, 1910, pp. 181 ff., and March, 1911, pp. 243 ff.

The author was superintendent of the public gardens in Jamaica. "Jamaica may be described as the garden and orchard of the West Indies. There is probably no tropical colony which had benefited to such a large extent by the introduction of the fruit, economic and ornamental trees and plants of other lands as this island. The native flora is very interesting and beautiful, but it is a remarkable fact that nearly all the useful and ornamental cultivated trees and plants were introduced at one time or another."

Presents a list of such non-native plants, giving information relative to their origin and introduction, based on Bryan Edwards's History, q. v., up to 1792, and continuing the same to recent times.

HARWOOD, EDWARD.

"The bread-fruit planted in the West Indies," in The Gent. Mag., April, 1793, pp. 325 ff.

The writer's son served as surgeon under Bligh on his historic bread-fruit tree expedition to Tahiti. The father here gives an account of the distribution of the plants in the West Indies, from information contained in a letter written by the young man.

HENDERSON, B.

East India sugar basins—East India sugar not made by slaves. Camberwell, n. d.

The Caribbean planters were making this false charge to discredit the East India traders' attack on them.

HIBBERT, N.

An abstract of the case of the West India Dock Co. London, 1823.

When this corporation sought a renewal of its charter, granted under 39 Geo. III, c. 69, great opposition to its monopoly of handling Caribbean cargoes developed.

HIBBERT, ROBERT, JR.

Hints to the young Jamaica sugar planter. London, 1825.

An exceedingly rare manual for persons interested in planting, written by a successful sugar grower, member of a celebrated Jamaican family.

HIGGINS, BRYAN.

Observations and advices for the improvement of the manufacture of muscovado sugar and rum. 3 parts complete, fourth incomplete. St. Jago de la Vega, 1797, 1800, 1801, 1803.

The author was a London physician and chemist. In December, 1796, the Assembly of Jamaica named a committee to study the question of how to improve the methods of manufacturing the chief plantation products, sugar and rum. Higgins was engaged to direct the experimental work and came to the island, where he resided from 1797 to 1799, with his headquarters at Spanish Town. This book describes better processes than those commonly in use as well as a new type of coffee-drying kiln. Illustrated with plates.

Affords striking evidence of the islanders' interest in calling science to their aid. It must be added, however, that but few of them took more than an academic interest in the experiments. Higgins was accorded a hearty welcome, the local legislators respectfully heard his descriptions of better processes of manufacture, imposing county committees were named to popularize them, and copies of his work were dutifully purchased by most planters. But his innovations were actually adopted by only scattering individuals and were discontinued by most of them soon after his return to England with a £1,000 grant over and above his salary of £1,400 a year, "in appreciation of his services."

HILL, WILLIAM.

"The first stages of the tariff policy of the United States," in Publications of the American Economic Association, VIII, No. 6 (November, 1893).

Part 2 (pp. 38 ff.) contains an excellent account of Anglo-American commercial relations from the Revolution to 1789; Part III (pp. 77 ff.) traces the growth of the feeling that retaliatory measures against Great Britain were needed following the closing of the Caribbean trade to Americans; and Part IV (pp. 107 ff.) discusses the tariff of 1789.

HURD, S. P.

A letter to the Right Honorable the Earl of Liverpool, K. G., on the claims of the West India proprietors. London, 1823.

The Caribbean planters had an unquestionable title to positive protection for their vested rights and the enjoyment of the home-market monopoly. The emancipationists and selfishly interested East India traders were joining forces in a general attack on the West Indians. Raises strenuous objection to freeing the blacks. If this reform were carried through, it must be accompanied by ample indemnity for the estate owners.

HUSKISSON, WILLIAM.

Speech on the navigation laws. London, 1826.

With respect to opening the trade of the Caribbean colonies. See two entries below.

Speeches . . . with a biographical memoir supplied to the editor from authentic sources. 3 vols. London, 1831.

For speeches on sugar, see II, pp. 266 ff. and III, pp. 453 ff. and 595 ff.

Substance of two speeches delivered in the House of Commons on the 21st and 25th of March, 1825, . . . respecting the colonial policy and foreign commerce of the country. London, 1825.

Urges freeing the colonial trade of all restrictions whatsoever. The colonies' prosperity was cramped and impeded by the system of exclusion and

HUSKISSON, WILLIAM—Continued.

monopoly then in force and whatever increased the prosperity of the overseas possessions would, in equal degree, advance the general interests of the parent state. Huskisson proposes permitting free intercourse between the British holdings and foreign countries either in British bottoms or in vessels belonging to those states. Foreign ships would be permitted to import all articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the countries to which they belonged and to export from the colonies all articles grown, produced, or manufactured there, either to the countries from which such bottoms come, or to any other part of the world, the United Kingdom and its dependencies alone excepted. Likewise urges equalizing the rates on Mauritian and West Indian sugar.

HUTCHESON, JOHN M.

Notes on the sugar industry of the United Kingdom. Greenock, 1901.

Consists of a mass of data on refining as carried on in various parts of England and Scotland up to 1900. Originally published in *The Greenock Telegraph* as a series of letters. It is to be regretted that the material, much of which would seem to be valuable, was not carefully worked over and expanded into a well-written book with proper documentation. As it stands, it is of little use.

"IGNOTUS," pseud.

Thoughts on trade in general, and our West Indian in particular. London, 1763.

There was a genuine need for the opening up of further areas of cane lands within the Empire as the then supply of sugar was insufficient to meet demands and the fields in the old Caribbean colonies were being rapidly exhausted, which resulted in increased production costs and decreased supplies.

ILSLEY, FRANCIS.

A statement of facts, relating to the prime cost of sugar, with observations in behalf of West India planters. London, 1810.

The author was a late resident of Jamaica. He here replies to Medford's *Oil Without Vinegar* . . . , q. v., attempting to prove that sugar was being produced at a cost above the then selling price, resulting in general distress. The prime cost of a 13-hundredweight hogshead of sugar was held to be £16 9s. 4d. and the sales and shipping charges, £27 10s. 6d. Returns per hogshead had not equaled that total for some years past. The West India planters had been injured by abolition, by the culture of the cane in India, and by land speculation in the lately conquered islands.

INNES, JOHN.

A letter to the Rt. Hon. Henry Goulburn, M. P., Chancellor of the Exchequer, etc., on the claims of the West India distiller to an equalization of the duties on rum and British spirits. London, 1830.

The disadvantages under which the West Indian distillers were laboring were such that distillation would be entirely transferred to England if molasses were allowed entry there free of duty or at a rate equivalent to that on Canadian barley. British distillers should have the right to use Caribbean molasses, at least on the same terms as they were permitted to use barley. The colonial planters in tropical America were entitled to equal treatment with the Canadian grain growers. The Caribbean rum producers had a just claim to a free participation in the spirit consumption of every part of the United Kingdom at duties at least as low as those levied on homemade spirits in the different parts of it.

JAMESON, J. FRANKLIN, ed.

"Letters of Phineas Bond, British consul at Philadelphia, to the Foreign Office of Great Britain, 1787, 1788, 1789" in Annual Report of the American Historical Association, 1896, I, pp. 513 ff. [for the period 1787-1789] and 1897, pp. 454 ff. [covering 1790-1794].

Bond was Philadelphia born. He received a legal education in London and was a Loyalist during the Revolution. Being charged with treason and having his property confiscated, he fled to Great Britain and entered law practice there. Commencing in 1787, he served the British Government as consul in Philadelphia for some years. His letters constitute valuable source material on Anglo-American commercial relations in the new era after the reestablishment of peace, including the Caribbean phase of the subject.

JAY, WILLIAM.

The life of John Jay. With selections from his correspondence and miscellaneous papers. 2 vols. New York, 1833.

For Anglo-American commercial treaty negotiations in 1794.

JOHNSTON, HENRY, ed.

The correspondence and public papers of John Jay. 4 vols. New York, n. d. [1890-1893].

For the Jay treaty. Also contains correspondence with Wilberforce (IV, pp. 258, 304, 306, 319, 324, 330, 335).

JOHNSTON, J[OSIAH] S.

Speech . . . on the bill to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British colonies, delivered in the Senate of the United States, February 23, 1827. Washington, 1827.

Johnston was one of the Senators from Louisiana. A bill under discussion proposed to interdict commercial intercourse between the United States and the British North American colonies and the British Caribbean after September 30, 1827, in case that Great Britain refused to open those regions to American trade under certain stated terms. A Senator from Maryland had offered an amendment to strike the interdiction clause from the bill, holding it to be menacing in tone. Johnston supports the bill as presented, declaring that it could not be considered hostile by a country which had applied the same measure of exclusion to American commerce.

JORDAN, G. W.

Claims, The, of the West India colonists to the right of obtaining necessary supplies from America and of employing the necessary means of effectually obtaining those supplies under a limited and duly regulated intercourse, stated and vindicated. London, 1804.

The author was agent for the colony of Barbados. Written in reply to Sheffield, *Strictures on the Necessity of Inviolably Maintaining the Navigation and Colonial System of Great Britain*, q. v. Jordan champions the right of the West Indians to secure their supplies in the cheapest market, the United States. Reviewed in *The Eur. Mag.* and *London Rev.*, November, 1804, pp. 353 ff.

Copies of a letter containing queries respecting the state of the silver and copper coins in Barbados, and of an answer describing the same, and recommending measures necessary to be adopted for

JORDAN, G. W.—Continued.

furnishing a full and perfect supply to all the colonies. London, 1816.

The author proposed that Great Britain issue coins of fractional parts of a dollar for her colonies, thus relieving the chronic change shortage and establishing order out of the chaotic condition of the circulating medium which consisted of a great variety of foreign pieces. The cost of making the coins and transporting them to the West Indies should be borne by the respective colonies.

Papers on subjects relating to the British colonies in the West Indies. London, [1819].

Contains the following several articles, penned in his capacity as agent for Barbados. "Sugar Distillery Statements," written in 1808, supports the proposition for again removing corn from the distilleries, leaving sugar to take its place under equal duties. "Remarks on the Distillery Bill," 1811, replies to arguments of the opponents to the admission of sugar into distilleries. "The Case of Colonial Produce Under the Property Tax Acts, 1814" holds that Caribbean shipments were not liable nor were West Indian consignors subject to the 10 per cent tax imposed on profits under 46 Geo. III, c. 65. "The Case of Barbados for Indemnification of Losses in the Late Insurrection" urges that losses arising from this negro revolt be met by a gift from the Crown or Parliament or out of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent export tax laid on produce shipped from the island.

KEMEYS, JOHN GARDNER.

Free and candid reflections occasioned by the late additional duties on sugar and on rum; submitted to the consideration of the British ministry, the members of both houses of Parliament, and the proprietors of sugar estates in the West India colonies. London, 1783.

The author was a Jamaican proprietor. The right assumed by Parliament of imposing duties on colonial produce in the hands of the cultivators instead of laying them on the manufacturers, retailers or consumers so that the same might be borne equally by all in proportion to their consumption was nothing more than the power of the strongest, not the dictate of either justice or sound policy. The English people had no right to take from the planters, through act of Parliament, what they did not take from themselves. Colonial produce should be permitted to enter the British market free of all charges, as was the produce of the landed estates in Great Britain itself. The islands were not as fully cultivated as they would be if there were no such unfair taking of profits from the plantation owners.

The laws imposing duties on Caribbean produce brought into the home country were unjust because they were unequal, impolitic because they discouraged agriculture, and unconstitutional because they had been levied on the islanders by persons who were not their representatives as well as because those who laid the imposts paid no part of them themselves. Reviewed in *The Scots Mag.*, January, 1785, pp. 23 ff.

KLEIN, PATRICK.

An essay upon pen keeping and plantership. No imprint, 1797.

LABOURIE, P. J.

The coffee planter of Saint Domingo. . . . To which are added some hints on the present state of the island under the British Government. London, 1798.

[LARPENT, Sir GEORGE.]

On protection to West India sugar. . . . Containing an answer to a pamphlet, written by Joseph Marryat, Esq., M. P. entitled "A Reply," etc. London, 1823.

Favors the equalization of East and West India sugar duties. Adopting this reform would be taking another step away from the discredited mercantile system and would at length grant justice to the East Indians. Preference in favor of the Caribbean proprietors crippled trade with India; injured the British shipowners, merchants, refiners, manufacturers, and consumers; and sacrificed the rights of many millions of Hindus. The lifting of restrictions on the American-West Indian trade had removed the only valid ground for the planters claiming a favored position in the home markets and this should no longer be accorded them.

LATIMER, JOHN.

Annals, The, of Bristol in the eighteenth century. Bristol, 1893.

For the Bristol-West Indian trade, see pages 6, 89, 142, 234, 343, 371, 378, 392, 415, 472, and 519. Especially interesting is the data on the last page relative to the great decline in this branch of the city's commerce. The author was editor of *The Bristol Mercury* from 1858 to 1883.

Annals, The, of Bristol in the nineteenth century. Bristol, 1887.

For the distress of the Bristol West India merchants in the early 1820's, see pp. 96 ff.

History, The, of the Society of Merchant Venturers of the city of Bristol. With some account of the anterior merchants' guilds. Bristol, 1903.

For the Bristol slave traders' activities against abolition, see pp. 184 ff.

LAYMAN, Capt. WILLIAM.

Outline of a plan for the better cultivation, security, and defense of the British West Indies, being the original suggestion for providing an effectual substitute for the African slave trade, and preventing the dependence of those colonies on America for supplies. London, 1807.

Caribbean distress was due primarily to the high cost of slave labor and to the competition in European markets of sugar carried from lower cost, free labor countries in the East by the Americans. Proposes the introduction of indentured Chinese laborers who could be hired and would work industriously, which freed blacks would not do. This would result in a lowering of production costs, would bring increased profits, and would place competition between East and West Indian sugar on a more nearly equal basis. Plants such as the bread-fruit of Ceylon, dates, the coconut, sago, and rice should be introduced from the East. They could readily be cultivated by the orientals and would enable the West Indians to grow the greater part of their food supply.

LEE, IDA.

Captain Bligh's second voyage to the South Sea. London, 1920.

An account of the expedition which finally brought bread-fruit trees to the West Indies, based on Bligh's unpublished log-books in the Admiralty library. These had been preserved there up to 1851, when they had been loaned for display at the exposition of that year. They had not been returned and had remained at South Kensington for years until a search on the part of a new Admiralty librarian had resulted in their being located, transferred, and again being made available for research purposes.

LESCALLIER, M.

The method for draining lands overflowed by the tides, such as is practiced at Surinam, and Demerary. Roseau, 1802.

The author was the prefect of Guadeloupe. Excerpted and translated by him from a general unidentified work of his on the subject at the request of Governor Johnstone of Dominica who was seeking to encourage the draining of swamp lands in the latter island.

LEVENE, RICARDO.

Comercio de Indias. Antecedentes legales (1713-1778). Buenos Aires, 1915.

Volume V of Documentos Para la Historia Argentina. A study from material in Spanish archives. Reproduces more than 100 documents concerning Hispanic American trade relations which had not hitherto been published in any language. Invaluable for a study of eighteenth century intercolonial commerce.

Comercio de Indias. Comercio libre (1778-1791). Buenos Aires, 1915.

Volume VI of Documentos Para la Historia Argentina. A continuation of Volume V, q. v. above. Contains over 200 further unpublished documents concerning Spanish trade relations.

LEVI, LEONE.

The history of British commerce and of the economic progress of the British nation, 1763-1878. London, 1880.

For the early days of the abolition movement, see pp. 31 ff.; for British commercial policy toward America after 1783, p. 57; for the effecting of abolition, pp. 57 ff.; for emancipation, pp. 182 ff. The author takes the interesting stand that the slave population was rapidly dying off after abolition and that the supply of blacks would have been speedily exhausted but for large-scale clandestine importations (p. 182).

LINDO, A. A.

The injurious tendency of the modifying of our navigation laws made manifest; and the consequent necessity of revising the concessions made in favour of the navigation of other nations clearly proved. . . . London, 1828.

A series of letters, chiefly addressed to William Huskisson, president of the Board of Trade. Lindo advocates legislation which would result in Great Britain's supplying Europe with sugar and other tropical produce of British colonial or foreign growth through the ports of that country. If this were not done, American competition would greatly diminish British foreign commerce and shipping. Does not approve of the free-trade regulations then in experiment.

LINDSAY, W. SHAW.

History of merchant shipping and ancient commerce. 4 vols. London, 1874-1876.

For the slave trade, see II, chapter 7; for the American-West Indian trade, II, chapters 7 and 10; for the American trade between the blockaded French West Indies and France after the breaking of the Treaty of Amiens, II, chapter 11.

LIPSCOMB, ANDREW A., ed.

The writings of Thomas Jefferson. 20 vols. Washington, 1904-5.

For American-West Indian trade relations, see V, p. 58; VI, pp. 228, 310; VII, pp. 228, 443, 481; VIII, pp. 69, 195, 378; IX, pp. 21, 261; XVII, pp. 47, 48; XIX, p. 103.

[LONG, EDWARD.]

A free and candid review of a tract entitled "Observations on the Commerce of the American States," showing the pernicious consequences, both to Great Britain and to the British islands, of the systems recommended by that tract. London, 1784.

A reply to Lord Sheffield's celebrated work (6th edition, 1784). Long was author of the well-known History of Jamaica (3 vols., London, 1774) and an overseas official. Like his friend Bryan Edwards, he presented the point of view of the colonials who desired easy access to American markets for needed supplies, and opposed Sheffield's demands for rigid enforcement of the navigation act against the new sovereign state.

LOVELL, LANGFORD.

A letter to a friend, relative to the present state of the island of Dominica. Winchester, 1818.

The object of this work was to show the injury done the islanders by the laying of restrictions on the American trade following the Revolution. This had doubled the price of necessities just after tropical storms had wrought great havoc, with the result that economic conditions had been most deplorable ever since, that distress had become chronic, and that recovery seemed impossible.

LOWE, JOSEPH.

An inquiry into the state of the British West Indies. London, 1807.

A work in support of the Caribbean interest. The British West Indies provided a most valuable market for home country manufactures and were the source from which was drawn £10,000,000 paid into the public treasury annually. The increased supply of sugar from the new captured colonies had resulted in overproduction which had lowered the price to such a figure that the planters had been ruined. The admission of sugar into breweries and distilleries, the cutting off of the American carrying trade between the French West Indies and France, the granting of an increased bounty, and the permitting of direct commerce with the foreign islands would afford relief. Data largely taken from Young, The West-India Commonplace Book, q. v. Reviewed in The Ed. Review, October, 1807, pp. 145 ff.

LOWNDES, JOHN.

The coffee planter; or, an essay on the cultivation and manufacturing of that article of West India produce. London, 1807.

The author was a Dominican planter. This work had originally been drawn up to serve as a guide for his estate manager while he himself was in Europe. Lowndes discusses the qualifications of a good manager, giving preference to a married one, the method of coffee culture, the laying out of a property, and the government and care of negroes. He urges kind treatment of the blacks, but shows himself hostile to "philanthropic Quixotes . . . , correctors of horrors and abuses, which never existed, but in their own crack-brained imaginations."

LUNAN, JOHN, SR.

Hortus jamaicensis, or a botanical description (according to the Linnean system) and an account of the virtues, etc., of its indigenous plants hitherto known, and also of the most useful exotics. 2 vols. St. Jago de la Vega, 1814.

LUSHINGTON, W.

The interest of agriculture and commerce inseparable. London, 1808.

The author was agent for Grenada. Written in favor of the proposed exclusion of corn from the distilleries and the substitution of West Indian sugar for it. Not enough grain by some 800,000 quarters had been raised for local consumption during late years. Importations from the continent were both dear and precarious. The measure would conserve the home supply and at the same time bring relief to the planters. The principal reasons for their distress were the oppressive competition of sugar from captured foreign islands in the home market, permitting neutral vessels to carry sugar from hostile colonies to European markets, and the excessive duties levied on Caribbean produce entering Great Britain.

[MACAULAY, ZACHARY.]

East and West India sugar; or, a refutation of the claims of the West India colonists to a protecting duty on East India sugar. London, 1823.

One of the best presentations of the East Indian case in the equalization controversy. The West Indian claims and allegations are considered one by one. Replied to by Anon., *Some Remarks on a Pamphlet Entitled "East and West India Sugar,"* q. v.

At the age of 16, Macaulay had been sent to Jamaica as a bookkeeper and later became a plantation manager but, being impressed by the evils of the slave system, he returned home. He soon became interested in the Sierra Leone Co. and went to the colony, where he served as paymaster, judge, clerk, minister, and governor. In 1795, his health broke down and he left for the West Indies on board a slaver, where he studied the horrors of the middle passage at first hand.

He subsequently returned to Sierra Leone but resigned his governorship in 1799 and became secretary of the Company, holding that position until 1808 when Sierra Leone became a crown colony. He was also founder of the African trading firm, Macaulay and Babington.

He was editor of *The Christian Observer* from 1802 to 1806 and for many years devoted his energies to the cause of abolition and later of emancipation. He was for a time secretary of the African Institution and later a director, in which capacity he served that body until its dissolution in 1834. With T. F. Buxton and others, he founded the Anti-slavery Society in 1823, and wrote most of the *Monthly Reporters* issued by that body. Little of his work appeared under his own name and but a small fraction of it can now be positively identified.

"The Author of East and West India Sugar." Letter, A, to William W. Whitmore, Esq., M. P., pointing out some of the erroneous statements contained in a pamphlet by Joseph Marryat, Esq., M. P., entitled "A Reply to the Arguments Contained in Various Publications Recommending an Equalization of the Duties on East and West India Sugar." London, 1823.

Denies Marryat's allegation that East Indian sugar was slave-grown.

MACDONNELL, ALEXANDER.

Name also spelled McDonnell and M'Donnell. See entries under the same.

Colonial commerce; comprising an inquiry into the principles upon which discriminating duties should be levied on sugar, the

MACDONNELL, ALEXANDER—Continued.

growth, respectively, of the West India British possessions, of the East Indies, and of foreign countries. London, 1828.

Dedicated to George Hibbert, chairman of the Society of West India Merchants of London. A thorough study of the value of colonies to the home country (then being questioned by many), of the importance of fostering them by every method possible such as granting their produce preferential treatment in the home market, and of means of extending the market for sugar. Supports the discriminatory rate given West Indian as against East Indian sugar entering Great Britain. One of the best works which appeared on the subject of the rival commodities.

MACPHERSON, DAVID.

Annals of commerce, manufactures, fisheries, and navigation, with brief notices of the arts and sciences connected with them. . . . 4 vols. London, 1805.

Embodies chapters from Anderson's *An Historical and Chronological Deduction of the Origin of Commerce*, q. v., from 1492. Volume III covers the period 1708 to 1782; Volume IV, 1783 to 1800. Of use for sugar duties, warfare in the Caribbean, British restrictions on American commerce to the West Indies, etc. A chronological treatment is given the material, making it rather difficult to use. The best results can be obtained by employing the index (in Volume IV), where the subheads under each subject as "Sugar" are again chronologically arranged. Reviewed in *The Ed. Review*, July, 1806, pp. 237 ff.; *The Eur. Mag.* and *London Rev.*, October, November, and December, 1805, and January, 1806, pp. 282 ff., 367 ff., 444 ff., 41 ff.

MAIDEN, JOSEPH H.

Sir Joseph Banks. Sydney, Australia, 1909.

Banks was for many years president of the Royal Society of Arts and was instrumental in introducing many economic plants, including the bread-fruit tree, into the West Indies.

[**MARKLAND, Mr.**]

A sketch of the life and character of George Hibbert, Esq., F. R. S., S. A. and L. S. [London], 1837.

George Hibbert was for half a century a leading London dealer in colonial Caribbean produce. He was one of the organizers of the West India Dock Co., and one of the foremost members of the Society of West India Merchants and the Society of West India Planters and Merchants, long serving the former as chairman. The Hibbert family had extensive interests in Jamaica and he acted as agent for that island for upwards of 20 years. From 1806 to 1812 he sat as a member of Parliament for Seaford. Privately printed.

MARRYAT, JOSEPH.

Observations on the application of the West India Dock Co. for a renewal of their charter. London, 1823.

The West India Dock Co. had been chartered by 39 Geo. III, c. 69, and had been effective in preventing heavy losses of produce through pilferage while ships were being unloaded in the Thames. (For an account of large-scale thefts at an earlier date, see Colquhoun, *A Treatise on the Commerce and Police of the River Thames*.) The corporation had a 21-year monopoly on handling incoming Caribbean cargoes, and other dock companies attacked this feature of the charter when application for its renewal was made. Marryat here summarizes the cases of both parties. He was himself a prominent member of the West India interest in London.

MARRYAT, JOSEPH—Continued.

Reply, A, to the arguments contained in various publications recommending an equalization of the duties on East and West India sugar. London, 1823.

Opposes equalization and attempts to prove that East India sugar was a slave, not a free-grown, product. Presents arguments on both sides very fully. He was himself the founder of a large commercial house, with special interests in the trade of Trinidad.

Substance, The, of a speech delivered . . . in the House of Commons, on Monday the fifteenth of May, 1809, upon the second reading of the Martinique trade bill. London, 1809.

A bill was brought into Parliament, in compliance with the wishes of the committee of West India Planters and Merchants, to exclude the produce of Martinique from consumption in Great Britain. Marryat, generally an active supporter of colonial Caribbean interests, was a leader in opposing the measure, holding that it would produce no advantage to the British West India planters, would injure the refiners, would be unjust toward the inhabitants of Martinique, and would be a violation of honor and good faith on the part of the British Government to the islanders who had capitulated to it. The bill was, however, passed.

Substance, The, of a speech delivered . . . in the House of Commons, on Thursday, July 25, 1822, upon Mr. Hume's motion for appointing a commission of enquiry to report on the state of the island of Trinidad. London, 1823.

Trinidad became a crown colony after the Peace of Amiens, 1802. Spanish law was, however, continued in force, and this was a source of great irritation to the British settlers. The latter accused the governor, Sir Ralph Woodford, of exercising his power arbitrarily, as by issuing a proclamation in 1815 forbidding trade with the revolting Spanish colonists, which ruined local commerce, and requested the sending out of a commission to consider their grievances. Marryat, agent for Trinidad from 1805 to 1832, led the parliamentary fight for the introduction of British law, while Brougham opposed the measure, holding that the non-British population was too great to warrant such action.

MARSHALL, J[OHN].

A digest of all the accounts relating to the population, productions, revenues, financial operations, manufactures, shipping, colonies, commerce, etc., of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, diffused through more than 600 volumes of journals, reports, and papers, presented to Parliament during the last 35 years. 2 vols. London, 1833.

For the quantities of sugar and rum imported from each British West India colony in the early nineteenth century, see Vol. II, p. 80; for the total importation and reexportation since 1806, p. 79; for rates of duty, 1776 to 1805 and average prices, 1796 to 1805, p. 78; for the amounts of 17 products imported from the British Caribbean from 1826, p. 141; the same from the foreign West Indies and Brazil, p. 140; the same from the East Indies and Mauritius, p. 142; for the amounts of sugar reexported since 1826, p. 152; for the amounts retained for home consumption, p. 154; for the amounts of refined sugar exported and their declared value, pp. 122 ff.

MARTIN, R. MONTGOMERY.

Facts relative to the East and West India sugar trade, addressed to the editors of the public press, with supplementary observations. London, n. d. [1833].

Reprinted from *The Asiatic Journal*. Reviews the history of the preferential treatment accorded the West Indian product and urges equalization.

MARTIN, R. MONTGOMERY—Continued.

Such a measure would provide a greater outlet for British manufactures and would increase sugar consumption and the national revenue. England taxed British India £20,000,000 a year while the West Indies yielded little more than £500,000. The preference shown the inhabitants of the latter was therefore very illogical and unjust.

Past, The, and present state of the tea trade of England, and of the continents of Europe and America, and a comparison between the consumption, price of, and revenue derived from tea, coffee, sugar, wine, tobacco, spirits, etc. London, 1832.

Considers the arguments offered against a renewal of the special trade privileges enjoyed by the East India Company. The author favors their continuation. Data on sugar consumption in the United Kingdom, 1804-1823, is given on page 59.

MARTIN, SAMUEL.

Essay, An, upon plantership. London, 1773.

The author was the leading planter of Antigua. (See Andrews, eds., *Journal of a Lady of Quality*, pp. 104 ff.) This, the fifth edition, includes a preface dealing with slavery in the British colonies. The negroes in Africa were in the depths of savagery and degradation. Those sent to the Caribbean plantations were being introduced to a milder and more comfortable state of life than they had known in their native lands. The negroes' material state in the West Indies was excellent—much better than that of the European peasantry and soldiers and sailors. Some sold £500 to £600 worth of pork each year.

The planter should treat his hands with tenderness and generosity, guinea corn should be grown for cattle food, livestock should be humanely dealt with, broad wagon wheels should be employed, cane trash should be burned to provide fertilizer, and plows should be used on loose soils. On the whole, an advanced work so far as its consideration of sugar culture was concerned. Reprinted in *Annals of Agriculture*, XVIII (1792), pp. 236 ff.

"Essay, An, upon plantership," in *Annals of Ag.*, XVIII (1792), pp. 236 ff.

A reprint of *An Essay Upon Plantership*, q. v. above.

McCLELLAN, WILLIAM S.

Smuggling in the American colonies at the outbreak of the Revolution, with special reference to the West India trade. New York, 1912.

A Wells prize essay based on secondary material hastily read and poorly digested. Badly footnoted.

MCDONNELL, ALEXANDER.

Name also spelled Macdonnell and M'Donnell. See entries under same.

Colonial commerce; comprising an inquiry into the principles upon which discriminating duties should be levied on sugar, the growth, respectively, of the West India British possessions, of the East Indies, and of foreign countries. Edinburgh, 1829.

The author's name is spelled Macdonnell in the original English edition, q. v. on pp. 306, 307.

McLAUGHLIN, A. C.

The confederation and the constitution, 1783-1789. New York, 1905.

Good for retaliatory commercial legislation against Great Britain.

McQUEEN, JAMES.

A letter to the Right Hon. Lord Glenelg on the West Indian currency, commerce, African slave trade, etc. London, 1838.

The author was a well-known geographer and economist. In 1796 he became manager of a sugar estate in Grenada and subsequently made many long trips through all of the West India islands. In 1821 he assumed the editorship of and a proprietary interest in *The Glasgow Courier* and used this influential newspaper to champion planter rights.

He was much interested in the matter of a colonial bank and aided materially in the establishment of such an institution. In this work he sets forth the need for one in the Caribbean colonies as well as the need for a sound issue of island money with the dollar as the unit of value, this making for easier and more profitable trade relations with the North American mainland.

M'CULLOCK, J. R. M.

A dictionary, practical, theoretical, and historical, of commerce and commercial navigation. London, 1882.

A valuable reference work. The first edition appeared in 1840. That of four decades later, here listed, is the latest and most adequate. See the article on "Sugar" for English consumption, 1789-1814, with amounts of revenue raised by the sugar duties and rates, and general production statistics for the several parts of the Empire, 1815-1867. For the Caribbean possessions, see under "Colonies"; for the West India Dock Co., under "Docks."

M'DONNELL, ALEXANDER.

Name also spelled Macdonnell and McDonnell. See entries under same.

Examination, An, into the expediency of permitting foreign sugar to be refined in this country for exportation. London, 1831.

The vice president of the Board of Trade had given notice in Parliament of the Government's intention to renew 10 Geo. IV, c. 49, allowing sugar to be taken out of warehouses for refining purposes. The measure permitted the entry of Cuban and Brazilian sugar for use by British refiners at the same duty as that paid on British plantation sugar, provided that the price did not exceed the Gazette average price on the latter and that there be exported quantities of refined and bastard sugar and treacle equal to what was estimated to be produced in the refining of plantation sugar of the medium quality of the whole importation from the West Indies.

The author, well known as an exponent of Caribbean rights, opposed such action, holding that it would encourage the Spanish and Portuguese slave trade, extend the cultivation of foreign sugar, and injure the British colonies. The latter were then producing their sugar at a labor cost of 50 per cent above that of Cuba and Brazil and their produce must continue to be given preference and protection in the home market if the British growers were not to be ruined. East India traders must feel the same way about the proposal since it would place Cuban and Brazilian sugars on a more favorable footing than their own.

Rum and British spirit duties. A statement of the arguments for and against an equalization of the duties on British spirits, and West India rum. London, 1830.

Presents the views of the British and the Caribbean distillers on 19 questions favoring equalization. The British distillers held that vested rights were always respected by Parliament. They had a capital of £250,000,000 invested and any deterioration of this sum by legislative action would be unjust. Their business had been growing steadily worse, the price of spirits falling from 5s. 3d. per gallon in 1826 to 2s. 6d. in 1830. They challenged an investigation, holding that it would show that the greater interest would be served by keeping up ample protection against West Indian rum.

Members of the Caribbean interest on the other hand declared that they had a capital of £150,000,000 invested and that the reduction in the price of spirits complained of was due to the admission of the Scotch and Irish

M'DONNELL, ALEXANDER—Continued.

distillers to a share of the home market monopoly. An advance in price of one liquor product would enhance the price of the other. Equalization would not lead to any reduction in the sale of British spirits or reduce the profits of British distillers in any way. The latter were prospering; the West Indians were miserably depressed. The admission of their product on equal duties would afford them relief and yet not in any way affect the position of the British distillers.

MEDFORD, MACALL.

Oil without vinegar, and dignity without pride: or, British, American, and West Indian interests considered. London, 1810.

Ridicules the allegations of the West Indians that they were producing sugar at a greater cost than the selling price. "We see West India Merchants still living like princes; but when they come before Parliament they have got the whining cant of beggars." (p. 30.) They claimed that they were losing 3s. a hundredweight, but they were actually making at least from 6 to 7s. on that quantity. Answered by Ilsley, *A Statement of Facts*, q. v.

MEREDITH, HENRY.

An account of the Gold Coast of Africa. London, 1812.

The author was a member of the Council and governor of Winnebah Fort. He held that sugar, cotton, coffee, and indigo could be raised on the Gold Coast with little trouble and that they could be marketed in Great Britain on terms at least as favorable as those on the same products coming from the West Indies, if not much more so. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, February 1813, pp. 137 ff.

MILBURN, WILLIAM.

Oriental commerce, containing a geographical description of the principal places in the East Indies, China, and Japan, with their produce, manufactures, and trade. . . . Also the . . . progress of the trade of the . . . European nations with the eastern world, particularly that of the English East India Company. . . . 2 vols. London, 1813.

This work is a classic in its field. The author was in the employ of the East India Company and had a first-hand knowledge of the subject. A history of the rise and progress of the sugar trade is to be found in Volume II, pp. 263 ff. Excellent for the East India Company's activities in supplying that commodity to the British market. A 1-volume digest and continuation by Thornton appeared under the title *Oriental Commerce*; or, the *East India Trader's Complete Guide* . . . with a London imprint in 1825.

MILL, JAMES.

Commerce defended. An answer to the arguments by which Mr. Spence, Mr. Cobbett, and others, have attempted to prove that commerce is not a source of national wealth. London, 1808.

An answer to Spence, *Britain Independent of Commerce*, q. v. Cobbett had reprinted most of this in his popular periodical, *The Political Register*. Mill, a follower of Bentham and father of John Stuart Mill, held that manufactures and commerce are real sources of national wealth and that, while Britain continued mistress of the sea, she would be able to handle an unlimited amount of trade, notwithstanding the activities of Napoleon and his decrees. Replied to by Spence, *Agriculture the Source of the Wealth of Britain*, q. v.

M'MAHON, BENJAMIN.

Jamaica plantership. London, 1839.

The author was a resident of the island for 18 years, being employed during that time as bookkeeper, overseer, etc., on 24 plantations. Addressed chiefly to absentee proprietors. A scathing denunciation of the general run

M'MAHON, BENJAMIN—Continued.

of attorneys and their conduct toward the blacks, of their disregard for the owners' interests, and of the apprenticeship system. Holds that the old type of agent and overseer must give way to persons who had not known the slave régime and who would, therefore, be better able to cope with the innumerable new problems arising out of apprenticeship and emancipation. Gives little but accounts of rascality, debauchery, and cruelties.

[MORRIS GOUVERNEUR].

An answer to "War in Disguise"; or, remarks upon the new doctrine of England, concerning neutral trade. New York, 1806.

A spirited reply to Stephen's pamphlet urging the breaking up of the American carrying trade between the French West Indies and France via the United States, q. v.

MOSELEY, BENJAMIN.

Treatise, A, concerning the properties and effects of coffee. London, 1785.

Written to encourage the drinking of this beverage, barely known to the majority of Englishmen at that date. We learn from West India Committee records that the Society of West India Planters and Merchants of London purchased 2,000 copies from the author for £250, to be generally distributed. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, October, 1785, pp. 857 ff. See also supplement (after December issue), pp. 1019 ff. A later edition (1792) is reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, September, 1792, pp. 837 ff. and in *The Eur. Mag. and London Rev.*, July, 1792, p. 29.

Treatise, A, on sugar. London, 1799.

Consists of a history of the sugarcane plant and of sugar, a discussion of the latter's properties and uses, and miscellaneous observations on tropical diseases. Reviewed in *The Eur. Mag. and London Review*, March, 1799, and January, 1800, pp. 183 and 47.

MUIR, RAMSAY.

A history of Liverpool. London, 1907.

A popular account though, to a considerable extent, based on source material. Of particular interest to us are chapters 12, "The Slave Trade, 1709-1807" and 13, "The Age of Wars and Privateering, 1756-1815." The former contains sketches of the celebrated slave ship captains, John Newton and Hugh Crow.

MUNDELL, ALEXANDER.

Reasons for a revision of our fiscal code. London, 1828.

Many branches of commerce, including that in sugar, were suffering from improper and repressive fiscal restraints. A modification of them would improve both trade and the revenue.

Tables showing the amount, according to official and declared value, of every article of home produce and manufacture exported in every year, from 1814 to 1828, also of leading articles of import, with observation. London, 1829.

A supplement to his *Reasons for a Revision of Our Fiscal Code*, q. v. above. More sugar was imported into England in 1828 than in 1814 and less was exported. The differences arose from augmented consumption due to the more general use of coffee and tea. Prices in general were then shifting because of the increased supplies of precious metals from the mines.

MURCH, JEROM.

Memoir of Robert Hibbert, Esq., founder of the Hibbert Trust, with a sketch of its history. Bath, 1874.

The author was one of the trustees of the foundation. Hibbert's immediate ancestors were West India merchants. His father, John Hibbert, and an uncle, Thomas, had extensive proprietary interests in Jamaica. After having completed his education, the subject of this sketch went to Kingston, where he became a partner in his uncle's mercantile house, and later purchased Georgia Estate in Hanover Parish.

He returned to England in 1805 and thereafter engaged in Caribbean commerce. Through his friendship with the Rev. William Frend, an old schoolmate, he was persuaded to send the Rev. Thomas Cooper, a Unitarian clergyman, as missionary to the negroes on his Jamaican estate in 1817. For the difficulties between Cooper and Hibbert's relatives residing in the island, see the works listed under "Cooper" and "Robert Hibbert" in the slavery section of this work. Georgia plantation was subsequently sold at a great loss for £10,000 in 1836. The decline in profits from his land and business had shortly before compelled Hibbert to sell his country estate and take up his residence in London.

In 1847 he created the Hibbert Trust, yielding about £1,000 per annum, this to be used as the trustees might think was "most conducive to the spread of Christianity in its most simple and intelligible form, and to the unfettered exercise of the right of private judgment in matters of religion." He died two years later. Religious fellowships and scholarships were subsequently granted from the interest on the trust fund as it became available.

MURRAY, WILLIAM, Earl of Mansfield.

The genuine speech . . . in giving the judgment of the court of king's bench, on Monday, November 28, 1774, in the cause of Campbell against Hall, respecting the . . . letters patent of the 20th of July, 1764; for raising a duty of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on all the exports from the island of Grenada. London, 1774.

The action had been instituted by Campbell, a Grenadan proprietor, against Hall, collector for the Crown of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent duty levied on goods exported from the island, and had been brought to recover money paid to meet such duty charges, Campbell holding that the tax was illegal since it had been set by the Crown after having authorized the establishment of a local Legislature which, according to Campbell, thereafter alone had the right to set taxes in the colony. The case became a test one of the utmost constitutional importance, involving as it did, the powers of King and Legislature in a self-governing colony. Judgment was given for the plaintiff, and thereafter no similar attempt to raise monies under royal decree was made within the Empire. The decision brought ruin on the planters in the old colonies, who had been subject to the duty for generations, and now found themselves unable to face the competition of growers in the new possessions, such as Grenada, who were not required to pay it.

MUSSON, JOHN P.

A letter to ministers, suggesting improvements in the trade of the West Indies and the Canadas. London, 1825.

Opposes the late admission of American vessels to colonial Caribbean ports. The system of free trade then being adopted was undoubtedly for the general advantage of Great Britain's commerce, but that was no reason why it should be applied to the fullest extent to all of her overseas possessions. Free trade was a success only when the benefits were mutual. Such was not the case in American-West Indian intercourse, for there all the benefits accrued to the United States. Bermuda should be made a free port to supply the West Indies, but direct trade between America and the sugar islands should be closed.

Canada was then levying a $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent duty on most English goods imported. Let her continue that charge on goods consumed there, but let

MUSSON, JOHN P.—Continued.

her grant a drawback on items reexported to the United States. Flour and meal and other American goods should be admitted into Canada free for reexportation to England or the West Indies and the other British North American provinces might well follow the same plan. Immense wealth would be gained thereby.

NEILSON, JOHN.

The present and future prospects of Jamaica considered. Kingston, 1834.

The years ahead seemed far from bright but, if efficient methods were devised and leaks were stopped, the planters might well save themselves from threatening ruin. The days of ease and luxury were, however, definitely over.

OAKS, WILLIAM, and DODSON, THOMAS.

On the manufacture of raw sugar by evaporation in vacuo and curing by the pneumatic process. London, 1834.

Describing the Howard process invented in 1812 but not introduced into the Caribbean colonies until two decades later. Howard was a London chemist in the employ of the Society of West India Planters and Merchants. Reprinted from *The Royal Gazette of British Guiana*, November 25, 1832.

[ORDERSON, J. W.]

Directions to young planters for the care and management of a sugar plantation in Barbados. London, 1800.

The author was a member of a well-known Barbadian family. A complete treatise on sugar cultivation. The duties of plantation officials, the proper care of negroes, agricultural methods, each month's work, rules for sugar making and rum distilling, and cautions to be observed with respect to live stock are fully set forth. Also contains receipts for West Indian drinks.

PATERSON, Lieut. DAVID.

New plan of the island of Grenada, from the original survey of Monsieur Pinel, taken in 1763 by order of the Government . . . with book of references. . . . Faden, 1780.

Another edition of the following.

Topographical description, A, of the island of Grenada, surveyed by Monsieur Pinel in 1763, by order of Government with the addition of English names, alterations of property, and other improvements to the present time. London, 1780.

Contains a list of proprietors of plantations at the time of the cession of 1763 and the names of the owners of the same holdings about 1780, with the acreage and nature of the produce of each property in both cases, and production statistics for 1776.

PEABODY, ROBERT E.

Derbys, The, of Salem, Mass. A study of eighteenth century commerce carried on by a family of typical New England merchants. Salem, Mass., 1908.

Reprinted from *The Historical Collections of the Essex Institute*, XLIV, 60 copies only. Later expanded into book form and published as *Merchant Venturers of Old Salem* . . . , q. v.

PEABODY, ROBERT E.—Continued.

Merchant venturers of Old Salem. A history of the commercial voyages of a New England family to the Indies and elsewhere in the eighteenth century. Boston, 1912.

An expansion of "The Derbys of Salem, Mass. . . ." in *The Historical Collections of the Essex Institute*, XLIV. (Also reprinted, 60 copies only, Salem, 1908.)

"This book describes how commerce was carried on by American merchants in the early years of our history, and illustrates how contemporary political events in America and Europe affected American trade. By tracing the career of a typical family of New England merchants, a picture is obtained of that romantic period when diminutive ships, manned often by mere boys and laden with homely cargoes of rum, fish, cheese, or lumber, sailed away for the distant markets of the East, and returned years later, their holds filled with teas, spices, or rich silks."

While, as will be seen, much of the work is devoted to the eastern trade, the opening chapters are devoted to a consideration of that with the West Indies. See chapter 2 for Caribbean commerce and prize captures during the Revolution.

PELLEW, GEORGE.

John Jay. Boston, 1890.

Useful for the question of the renewal of trade relations with Great Britain and her colonies after the war.

PENSON, LILLIAN M.

"Bristol West India Club, The," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, May 13, 1920, pp. 134 ff.

An original study based on the minute books of the organization now in the possession of the Society of Merchant Venturers of the city of Bristol.

"Early years of the West India Committee" in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, XXXV, pp. 66, 77.

Later expanded into an article which appeared in *The Eng. Hist. Rev.*, July, 1921, q. v.

"London West India interest, The, in the eighteenth century," in *The English Historical Review*, July, 1921, pp. 373 ff.

An invaluable study of the development, organization, and work of two London bodies, the Society of West India Merchants and the Society of West India Planters and Merchants (in which the present West India Committee originated), whose activities profoundly influenced and frequently directed the course of eighteenth and nineteenth century legislation concerning the Caribbean possessions.

"PERAMBULATOR," pseud.

"Appeal to the West India Dock directors," in *The Gent Mag.*, March, 1804, pp. 204 ff.

Pleads for fireplaces or stoves for the use of the clerks in the counting houses connected with the docks.

PETERKIN, JOSHUA.

A treatise on planting, from the origin of the semen to ebullition with a correct mode of distillation. . . . Basseterre, St. Christopher's, 1790.

The author was himself a planter. Interesting as an early treatise on the subject as well as one of the few eighteenth century works published in St. Kitts. Plowing had been successfully engaged in in both Jamaica and St. Domingo, but could not be generally adopted in the Leeward Islands because of the want of pasture for the necessary stock.

The list of subscribers to this work is reprinted in *Caribbeana*, April, 1909, pp. 85 ff.

PETITIONS, ETC.

"Petition of the West India merchants to the King," in *The Scots Mag.*, June, 1781, pp. 283 ff.

Opposing the confiscation of private property in St. Eustatius and the other conquered Dutch colonies on the part of Rodney.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled. The petition of Stephen Fuller, Esq., agent for Jamaica. London, n. d. [1781].

Presented May 28, 1781. Opposes the introduction of prize sugars at British plantation rates.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled. The petition of the planters and merchants interested in, and trading to, the British sugar colonies. London, n. d. [1781].

Presented May 28, 1781. Opposes the introduction of prize sugars at British plantation rates.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty. The humble address and petition of the planters and merchants . . . on behalf of themselves and others interested in the British West India islands. [London, 1782.]

An appeal for additional forces in the British Caribbean following the French successes of 1781.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. The humble memorial of the West India merchants and planters at the port of Liverpool. Liverpool, 1830.

An appeal for a reduction of sugar and rum duties to relieve distress.

To the Right Hon. William Pitt, Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer. The memorial of the West India planters and merchants. London, 1791.

Protests at the proposed new sugar duty being unaccompanied by an additional bounty.

PEUCHET, [JACQUES] M.

État des colonies et du commerce des européens dans les deux Indes depuis 1783 jusqu'en 1821. 2 vols. Paris, 1821.

Written as a supplement to Raynal's *Histoire Philosophique* . . . , q. v. A substantial work. The author was a prominent publicist and is remembered for his numerous works on commerce, history, and banking, and for his statistical and legal compilations.

PHILLIPS, DEANE.

Horse raising in colonial New England. Ithaca, 1922.

A well documented account of the extensive industry of breeding horses for the West Indian market which flourished between 1700 and 1775.

PHILLIPS, HENRY.

History of cultivated vegetables. 2 vols. London, 1822.

For the sugarcane, see Volume II, pp. 232 ff.

"PHOCION," pseud. [Smith, Hon. William L.].

American arguments for British rights, being a republication of the celebrated letters of Phocion on the subject of neutral trade. London, 1806.

A reprint of Smith, *The Numbers of Phocion*, q. v. The author, who in the 1790's had favored entering into a commercial treaty with Great Britain (see his *An Address and his The Speeches . . . Delivered . . . in January, 1794*), here supports the British commercial element's contention that the carrying of French Caribbean goods to the United States and paying duty thereon before proceeding to France with the cargo did not serve to constitute a broken voyage in the legal sense under which trade between the French islands and France on the part of neutrals was allowed.

The work was written primarily as an attack upon the executive but was seized upon by the British with great avidity for their own purposes as evidence of the fact that prominent Americans recognized the justice of their contention.

PICTON, J. A.

Memorials of Liverpool historical and topographical . . . continued to the end of the reign of Queen Victoria. 2 vols. Liverpool, 1907.

The first edition appeared in 1873, the second (of which this is a revision and continuation) in 1875. For the West Indian slave trade carried on from Liverpool, see Vol. I, p. 194; for the anti-slave movement, the Reverend Harris of Scriptural Researches . . . fame, and the Thompson-Borthwick debates, see Vol. I, pp. 224 ff., 277, 445, 446.

PITMAN, FRANK WESLEY.

Development, The, of the British West Indies, 1700-1763. New Haven, 1917.

An indispensable work for one seeking to gain an understanding of economic conditions in the British Antilles. Based almost exclusively on manuscript material in the Public Record Office, London. The question of white labor, the slave traffic, the rise of large estates, problems of capital and credit, the sugar trade, international commerce, direct to foreign Europe trade agitation, the intrenched position of absentee planters in British Government circles, and smuggling are all discussed in scholarly fashion. Illustrated with 14 trade charts.

The British holdings in the new world prior to 1763 did not constitute a complementary trading area, the overbalance being on the temperate zone side, while the French possessions were overbalanced tropically. Pitman holds that a golden opportunity was lost when, by the Peace of Paris, the British restored the French sugar islands and retained Canada, thus increasing the existing British colonial overbalance. Had Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadeloupe, instead, been annexed, the resulting stabilization of trade would have done much to settle the disputes between the British colonists on the mainland and the home Government. The additional overbalancing following the settlement of 1763 accentuated these disputes and made the American Revolution inevitable.

"Settlement, The, and financing of British West India plantations in the eighteenth century," in *Essays in Colonial History* by Students of Charles McLean Andrews, New Haven, 1931, pp. 252 ff.

"West Indian absentee planter, The, as a British colonial type," in *Proceedings of the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association*, 1927, pp. 113 ff.

An excellent consideration of the subject.

PORTER, GEORGE R.

Nature, The, and properties of the sugarcane; with practical directions for the improvement of its culture, and the manufacture of its products. London, 1830.

An outstanding work, with expert accounts of sugar culture and manufacturing. For various improved methods, see chapters 14, 15, and 16 (pp. 293 ff. and 329 ff.); for a description and form of plantation journal, between pages 368 and 369. Dedicated to the chairman and members of the standing committee of the Society of West India Planters and Merchants.

Tropical agriculturist, The. London, 1833.

A treatise on the cultivation of East and West India produce, as coffee, cacao, cotton, and indigo, grown in the latter.

RAGATZ, LOWELL JOSEPH.

"Absentee landlordism in the British Caribbean, 1750-1833. A paper read at the Indianapolis meeting of the American Historical Association," in *Agricultural History*, January, 1931, pp. 7 ff.

Absentee landlordism in the British Caribbean, 1750-1833. London, 1931.

The above article in booklet form.

Check-list, A, of House of Commons sessional papers relating to the British West Indies and to the West Indian slave trade and slavery, 1763-1834. London, 1923.

A useful time-saver where the particular collection of Blue Books being used is provided with the official indexes. Such is, however, seldom the case and this list is then essential for any efficient use of the papers.

Second edition, 1928.

Check-list, A, of House of Lords sessional papers relating to the British West Indies and to the West Indian slave trade and slavery, 1763-1834. London, 1931.

As above, second edition, 1932.

Fall, The, of the planter class in the British Caribbean, 1763-1833. New York, 1928.

The study of which this Guide is a by-product. Awarded the Justin Winsor prize of the American Historical Association in 1926 and subsequently published under the auspices of that body. Reviewed in *The Am. Hist. Rev.*, October, 1929, pp. 131 ff.; *Pol. Sci. Quarterly*, December, 1929, pp. 636 ff.; *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, May 30, 1929, pp. 209 ff.

Old plantation system, The, in the British Caribbean. London, 1925.

The first three chapters of the preceding work in their original form.

Statistics for the study of British Caribbean economic history, 1763-1833. London, 1928.

Part 1 contains data on population and acreage; part 2, on Caribbean trade; part 3, on the cost of plantation stores; part 4, on the prices of plantation produce sold in England; part 5, on British duties on colonial produce; part 6, on drawbacks and bounties; and part 7, on imports and exports, drawn from many sources, chiefly official.

RAMSAY, JAMES.

"West Indian agriculture," in *Annals of Ag.*, XI (1789), pp. 380 ff.

Questioning the applicability of figures given by Edward Long in his *History of Jamaica*, q. v., regarding the cost of establishing a sugar plantation which had been used as the basis of a previous article in *Annals*. Conditions had greatly changed since Long's day. A 300-acre plantation in St. Kitts would then cost £30,000 sterling instead of the £10,000 that writer allowed.

RANDOLPH, Hon. J[OHN].'

The speech . . . in the General Congress of America, on a motion for the nonimportation of British merchandize, pending the present disputes between Great Britain and America. With an introduction by the author of "War in Disguise" [James Stephen]. London, 1806.

Randolph opposed the contemplated nonimportation act, holding that such a measure would lead to war and that the matter in dispute, the carrying of French West Indian colonial produce to France, was but a mushroom trade brought on by the European war, which would cease with the restoration of peace.

Stephen's preface was also separately published under the title *Observations on the Speech of the Hon. John Randolph*. . . , New York, 1806.

REED, WILLIAM.

The history of sugar and sugar-yielding plants, together with an epitome of every notable process of sugar extraction and manufacture, from the earliest times to the present. London, 1866.

Chapter 8, pp. 142 ff., contains invaluable data on sugar prices from 1319 to 1864, emphasis being placed on the period ca. 1790 to 1864; chapter 9, pp. 168 ff., schedules of duties, 1661 to 1864; chapter 11, pp. 188 ff., data on consumption in England, 1731 to 1864. Some of this material has been taken over bodily by J. A. Rees in his *The Grocery Trade*, without credit being given.

REES, J. AUBREY.

The grocery trade. Its history and romance. 2 vols. London, 1910.

Valuable data on sugar duties, prices, etc., are contained in Vol. II, especially on pp. 82 ff., 105 and 106. Part of this is, however, taken from Reed, *The History of Sugar*, pp. 145 ff. and 168 ff., without due credit being given.

REEVES, JOHN.

History of the law of shipping and navigation. Dublin, 1792.

A treatise on the development and practical working of the navigation system.

[ROBINSON, FREDERICK].

Substance of the speech . . . on moving the resolution to bring in two bills for regulating the intercourse between the West Indies and other parts of the world. London, 1822.

Robinson held that the regular opening of the colonial Caribbean ports to American vessels was only an extension of the openings which had been granted them in times of need in the past by proclamations on the part of

[ROBINSON, FREDERICK]—Continued.

the several governors. Protection should, however, be given the inhabitants of British North America against the people of the United States by the imposition of moderate duties on goods entered into the West India possessions from America.

[ROBLEY, JOHN].

"A West India Merchant." A permanent and effectual remedy suggested for the evils under which the British West Indies now labor. London, 1808.

The author proposes a reduction in the amount of sugar grown in the British West Indies, as the demand for local British consumption and for exportation at that time did not begin to exhaust the supply available. Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, April, 1809, pp. 95 ff. and in *The Quar. Rev.*, August, 1809, pp. 1 ff.

ROSE, J. HOLLAND.

"British West Indian commerce as a factor in the Napoleonic War," in *The Cambridge Historical Journal*, III (1929), No. 1, pp. 34 ff.

British attempts to halt the American carrying trade from the French Antilles to France brought on the War of 1812.

ROUGHLEY, THOMAS.

The Jamaica planters' guide; or, a system for planting and managing a sugar estate or other plantations in that island and throughout the British West Indies in general. Illustrated with interesting anecdotes. London, 1823.

The author had been a planter in the island for nearly 20 years. Written to encourage the use of improved and more efficient methods in view of the then general depression existing in the British Caribbean. Next to the account given by Bryan Edwards in his *The History, Civil and Commercial, of the British Colonies in the West Indies*, q. v., this is the best of the old accounts of sugar culture in existence. Especially good is chapter 1 on plantation attorneys and agents.

RUTHERFORD, Sir ROBERT.

"A distinguished West Indian house," in *The West India Committee Circular*, January 5, 1906, pp. 10 ff.

Gives a sketch of the development of the West India trading house Wilkinson and Gaviller, founded as Lascelles and Maxwell circa 1740. Letter-books of the firm from that date on are still in existence.

SEELY, JOHN B.

A few hints to the West Indians on their present claims to exclusive favour and protection, at the expense of the East India interests, with some observations and notes on India. London, 1823.

The author was a captain in the Bombay Native Infantry. Urges the unrestricted admission of East India sugar. This would result in a general abolition of the slave trade by making possible the underselling of Cubans and Brazilians who were then the largest purchasers of blacks. Likewise the lower price of the East Indian product would enormously increase domestic consumption and thus materially augment the national revenue of Great Britain.

SHEFFIELD, Lord.

Observations on the commerce of the American states. London, 1784.

The most celebrated and influential work in the Anglo-American trade-relations controversy after the Revolution. First issued in 1783. The author, a well-known statesman, a leading authority on agriculture and commerce, and editor of certain of Gibbon's historical works, wrote this pamphlet in opposition to Pitt's plan to relax the navigation laws in favor of the late rebel colonists. Denounces every suggestion that concessions be made and, after a thorough and methodical survey of American trade conditions, holds even a commercial treaty to be superfluous. Sheffield's assault led directly to the abandonment of the Pitt proposals.

This, the sixth and enlarged edition, presents the author's arguments in completely developed form and considers several replies which the earlier editions had evoked, as [Bingham], *A Letter from an American*; [Long], *A Free and Candid Review*; Edwards, *Thoughts on the Late Proceedings of Government*; and Anonymous, *Considerations on the Present State of the Interchange*, all q. v.

The work itself is reviewed in *The Scots Mag.*, November and December, 1783, pp. 590 ff. and 643 ff.; *The Eur. Mag.* and *London Rev.*, September, 1783, pp. 206 ff., and *Annals of Ag.*, I (1784), pp. 369 ff. A somewhat belated reply was Anonymous, *A Brief Examination of Lord Sheffield's Observations* (Philadelphia, 1791.)

Orders in Council, The, and the American embargo beneficial to the political and commercial interests of Great Britain. London, 1809.

Lord Sheffield held that the closing of European ports through French successes at arms and not the issuing of the Orders in Council had caused the recent great falling off in British trade. The American embargo caused little disadvantage to the British West Indies, the English manufacturers, or commerce in general, but was, rather, actually highly beneficial to the Empire as a whole through having reestablished the British carrying trade.

Strictures on the necessity of inviolably maintaining the navigation and colonial system of Great Britain. London, 1804.

The least relaxation of the navigation laws, even to permit direct trade between the United States and the Caribbean colonies in time of distress as was done in 1795, 1796, and 1797, could bring nothing but harm, as it offered an opening wedge which must inevitably and irretrievably injure the British carrying trade and Great Britain's commerce and benefit America in the same proportion. Replied to by Jordan, *The Claims of the West India Colonists*, q. v. Reviewed in *The Eur. Mag.* and *London Rev.*, November, 1804, pp. 361 ff.

SHILLIBER, Lieut. J.

A narrative of the *Briton's* voyage to Pitcairn's Island, including an interesting sketch of the Brazils, and of the present state of Spanish South America. London, 1817.

During an extended cruise, the *Briton* touched at Pitcairn's Island where, to the astonishment of the newcomers, they were hailed in English by the residents. The latter turned out to be descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* on the original bread-fruit tree expedition, who were living under the patriarchal rule of Adams, the sole survivor of the group landing there after that famous affair. Forty-eight persons all told were found on the island. Reviewed in *The Scots Mag.*, September, 1817, pp. 418 ff.

SINCLAIR, JOHN.

Final appeal to the public on the West India question; pointing out the means by which the distresses of the West India interest might be effectually removed. Edinburgh, 1831.

SMART, WILLIAM.

Economic annals of the nineteenth century. 2 vols. London, 1910, 1917.

An excellent work, based largely on Hansard's Parliamentary Debates and parliamentary papers. For slavery and the slave trade, see Vol. I, pp. 85, 87, 88, 106, 124, 131, 132, 232, 286, 293, 437, 497, 568, 612, 633, 692, and II, pp. 178, 245, 318, 395; for sugar duties and bounties, II, pp. 160, 216, 217, 265, 544; for rum, II, pp. 195, 217.

SMITH, ADAM.

An inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations. 2 vols. London, 1776.

Urges the comparative cheapness of free labor and advocates free trade. The famous author's arguments were subsequently made great use of by both anti-slave writers and members of the East India interest. See, for example, John Gladstone and James Cropper, Correspondence, pp. 54 ff. As a result of the spread of Smith's commercial doctrines, the importance of having the British West Indies supply the home market and the policy of granting the planters a monopoly there came to be questioned. See, for example, Alexander M'Donnell, Considerations on Negro Slavery, pp. 15 ff.

SMITH, EDWARD.

The life of Sir Joseph Banks. London, 1911.

Sir Joseph was president of the Royal Society of Arts and sponsored the original bread-fruit expedition to the South Seas under Captain Bligh in 1787.

SMITH, WILLIAM L.

Address . . . to his constituents, An. Philadelphia, 1794.

Smith opposed the laying of further restrictions on British trade as proposed by Madison and urged instead the concluding of a commercial treaty with Great Britain. He here defends his stand in the matter. See his *The Speeches . . . Delivered . . . in January, 1794 . . .*, below.

Numbers of Phocion, The, which were originally published in the Charleston Courier, in 1806, on the subject of neutral rights. Charleston, [1806].

See "Phocion," pseud., American Arguments for British Rights, a reprint of this pamphlet which itself reproduces the series of Phocion letters excepting the first four and part of the fifth which did not deal with the colonial carrying trade.

Speeches, The, . . . delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, in January, 1794, on the subject of certain commercial regulations, proposed by Mr. Madison, in the committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of State. London, 1794.

Madison had proposed further restrictions on the trade with Great Britain. Smith opposed the same, holding that Great Britain and her colonies had been and would continue to be better customers of the United States than France and her possessions, which would alone be benefited by such measures. Includes a table showing the comparative footing of American commerce in the British and French colonies previous to the outbreak of the French Revolution, which is distinctly favorable to the former.

SPARKS, JARED, ed.

Diplomatic correspondence of the American Revolution, The, being the letters of Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane, John Adams . . . and others. . . . 12 vols. Boston, 1829-30.

For Anglo-American trade relations, see Vol. XII, p. 418.

Life of Gouverneur Morris, The. 3 vols. Boston, 1832.

For Anglo-American trade relations after the Peace of Paris.

Writings of George Washington, The. 12 vols. Boston, 1855.

For American-West Indian trade, see IX, p. 454; X, p. 92; XI, pp. 32 and 113; XII, pp. 67 and 73.

SPEARS, JOHN R.

The story of the American merchant marine. New York, 1918.

A popular work. Chapters 4 to 8, inclusive, deal with Anglo-American-French trade relations during the late colonial and early national periods, with considerable reference to Caribbean commerce.

SPENCE, WILLIAM.

Agriculture the source of the wealth of Britain. London, 1808.

A reply to Mill, *Commerce Defended*, q. v. The author was a celebrated entomologist, interested in economic questions. He was a physiocrat, supported the old corn laws, and was an opponent of James Mill. Holds agriculture to be more important than foreign commerce to the nation's welfare. Doubts the value of colonies. Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, April, 1809, pp. 50 ff.

Britain independent of commerce. London, 1807.

Holds manufactures to be unproductive. Natural wealth was not increased by the accumulation of profits in the hands of the home traders but was augmented by the expenditures of landed proprietors. Foreign commerce was of less importance to a country than its internal trade. Britain's commerce would probably soon be torn from her by Napoleon. Questions the value of colonies. Answered by Mill, *Commerce Defended*, q. v. Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, January, 1808, pp. 429 ff.

Radical cause, The, of the present distresses of the West India planters pointed out, and the inefficiency of the measures which have been hitherto proposed for relieving them demonstrated. . . . London, 1808.

The distress of the planters was due to their overtrading. The only remedy existing for that evil was a decrease in sugar production. No increase in national wealth or revenue was derived from the home consumption of colonial Caribbean produce, and there were no prospects of increasing the same by selling such tropical commodities to the continentals. No part of the sugar duty fell on the planters. High prices did not diminish consumption. The lowering of duties would merely reduce selling prices and the planters would gain nothing thereby. Only the repeal of all duties would increase consumption. Reviewed in *The Quar. Rev.*, August, 1809, pp. 1 ff.

STAPLES, WILLIAM R.

Rhode Island in the Continental Congress. Providence, 1870.

Contains numerous references to Anglo-American trade relations. See table of contents.

[STEPHEN, JAMES.]

Crisis of the sugar colonies, The, or an inquiry into the objects and probable effects of the French expedition to the West Indies, and their connexion with the colonial interests of the British Empire. . . . London, 1802.

Holds that the French were seeking to reestablish slavery in the West Indies in attempting to reconquer St. Domingo, but doubts whether they could succeed. France was losing her footing in the Caribbean and the British colonies would consequently have to face the menace of attack by late French slaves who had won their independence. If France succeeded in reasserting her authority, she would keep large forces in the islands, which would likewise imperil the British. The latter was by far the more dangerous of the two alternatives. Internal security could be obtained in the British islands by the adoption of ameliorative measures for the blacks.

Opposes opening Trinidad through the use of slave labor. Crown land there should be granted only on the condition that it be cultivated by free negroes from the old colonies or Africa who should be bound to serve their employers for a set period of years at fixed wages. Magistrates unconnected with the island should be appointed to superintend the working out of the scheme. This was an early forshadowing of the system of protected migration adopted after emancipation. Trinidad might well be made an entrepôt for British manufactures exported to South America. Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, October, 1802, pp. 216 ff. and *The Gent. Mag.*, September, 1804, p. 804.

"The Author of War in Disguise." Observations on the speech of the Hon. John Randolph, representative for the state of Virginia, in the General Congress of America, on a motion for the nonimportation of British merchandize, pending the present dispute between Great Britain and America. New York, 1806.

Randolph had opposed the proposed measure, holding that it would lead to war over a trade (between the French West Indies and France via the United States) which was but a temporary one for his fellow countrymen. Stephen approved of Randolph's speech. America should beware lest, by discouraging the British navy, ruining Great Britain's colonies, and baffling all remaining hopes of British success in the conflict against France, she would force Great Britain to declare war on her as well.

This work was originally published as a preface to the English edition of Randolph's *The Speech* . . . in the General Congress of America, q. v.

War in disguise; or, the frauds of neutral flags. London, 1805.

The author held that the distress of the British West Indies was due to France having thrown the carrying trade from her colonies open to neutrals under the exigency of war. The Americans were the chief ones benefiting by the new regulation—they were accumulating great wealth through hauling French colonial produce to European markets which British merchants had long supplied and were underselling the latter as such shipments were not burdened with war duties.

This would ruin British commerce, would result in the loss of naval supremacy, and would endanger the British Empire. The American carrying trade from the French West Indies to European markets was nothing less than war in disguise, contrived by the French and eagerly entered into by the Americans, to support France's commerce and lay the foundation for a future American navy.

The author had been a lawyer in St. Kitts from 1783 to 1794 and his practice there had centered around cases involving illegal trading on the part of the Americans. His pamphlet is credited with having brought about the issuing of the Orders in Council of 1807, some months after its publication and wide circulation. Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, April, 1806, pp. 1 ff.; *The Gent. Mag.*, November, 1805, pp. 1041 ff.; *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, November, 1805, p. 379.

STEVENSON, JOHN.

An address to Brian [sic] Edwards, Esq., containing remarks on his pamphlet entitled "Thoughts on the Late Proceedings of Government, Respecting the Trade of the West India Islands with the United States of America." London, 1784.

The author assails Edwards's arguments for unrestricted trade relations between the West Indies and the United States, set forth in the pamphlet named, q. v., and similar ones presented in Anonymous, *Considerations on the Present State . . .*, published by the West India Planters and Merchants, q. v.

Stevenson holds that such commercial relations would build up American shipping at the expense of the British, and would destroy Great Britain's control of the seas. It would, furthermore, be unfair to the Loyalists who had taken refuge in Canada and whose welfare depended upon favorable terms of trade with the sugar colonies. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, August, 1784, p. 142.

STEWART, JOHN.

A description of a machine or invention to work mills, by the power of a fire engine, but particularly useful and profitable in grinding sugarcanes. To which is affixed a plan of a fire engine, the said machine, and a sugar mill and a boiling house. [London, 1767.]

An outfit of this nature was constructed in London and sent to Jamaica in 1769 for use there, but was soon abandoned. See Cazaud, "Connoissances essentielles . . .," in *Phil. Trans. of the Royal Soc.*, LXX (1780), pp. 318 ff.

STOKES, JONATHAN.

"West Indian agriculture," in *Annals of Ag.*, XVIII (1792), pp. 148 ff.

The West Indians were using antiquated agricultural methods although authors such as Edward Long had long since urged the more general use of the plow, etc.

SURFACE, GEORGE T.

The story of sugar. New York, 1910.

For the development of the beet-sugar industry in France during the Napoleonic wars, see chapter 8.

TAUSSIG, CHARLES W.

Rum, romance, and rebellion. New York, 1928.

A popular account of the triangular trade of colonial days in which the Caribbean colonies played such a prominent part.

TAZEWELL, LITTLETON.

A review of the negotiations between the United States of America and Great Britain, respecting the commerce of the two countries, and more especially concerning the trade of the former with the West Indies. London, 1829.

The author was a Senator from Virginia. The work had originally been published in a series of 20 letters in *The Norfolk Herald* under the pseudonym "Senex." It is an attack on President Adams for not having effected a settlement of the American-West Indian trade controversy by legislation, following which, the author holds, the British would have abolished the discriminating duties imposed upon American vessels and their cargoes in the Caribbean possessions. Adams had preferred to negotiate, and the matter then hung fire. This London edition was brought out to show those in Great Britain who were interested the opinion of a member of Congress on the matter. Reviewed in *The Quar. Rev.*, January, 1829, pp. 215 ff.

TENNANT, Rev. WILLIAM.

Indian recreations, consisting chiefly of strictures on the domestic and rural economy of the Mohammedans and Hindoos. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1803.

The author had served as chaplain in India. Vol. II, pp. 31 ff. contains an account of the Hindoo method of cultivating the sugarcane which was reprinted in *The Scots Mag.*, December, 1803, pp. 853 ff.

THORNTON, THOMAS.

Oriental commerce; or, the East India trader's complete guide. . . . London, 1825.

A digest and continuation of Milburn, *Oriental Commerce* . . . , q. v.

[TOBIN, JAMES.]

A plain man's thoughts on the present price of sugar. London, 1792.

A general sugar shortage throughout Europe, arising from the revolution in St. Domingo, sent prices to unprecedented heights and caused much discontent among consumers. Thanks to it, the British Caribbean planters, facing ruin, were able to save themselves.

TOOKE, THOMAS.

Geschichte, Die, und bestimmung der preise während der jahre 1793-1857. 2 vols. Dresden, 1858-59.

The German edition of his *A History of Prices*, q. v. below.

History of prices, A. 6 vols. London, 1838-1857.

This classic in economics considers the state of the market for colonial produce at various periods of high and low prices between 1793 and 1833 in Vol. I, pp. 190, 233, 344 and 347, and in II, pp. 8, 11, 140, 141, and 211, with a study of the situation in each case. The appendix to Vol. II contains tables of prices, including those on articles of colonial production.

[TURNBULL, GORDON.]

"An Old Planter." Letters to a young planter; or, observations on the management of a sugar plantation. To which is added, the planter's kalendar. Written on the island of Grenada. London, 1785.

The author left Grenada after the revolt of 1795. See his *A Narrative*, p. 189. A treatise on plantership, not, we are informed, originally written for publication. Urges that great care be taken of the slaves. Attacks the attorneyship system.

TURNER, SAMUEL.

A letter to Charles Ross Ellis, chairman of the standing committee of the West India Planters and Merchants, in consequence of the unanimous resolution of a subcommittee that it was not expedient to apply to Parliament for a reduction of the present duty on sugar. London, 1825.

The author, a member of the subcommittee in question, had been absent in Antigua and had thus not been able to attend the meetings of the group. He opposes the latter's decision that a reduction of duty would not, under existing circumstances, be of essential service to the Caribbean proprietors.

There was then an annual overproduction of 50,000 hogsheads of sugar beyond home-market demands at the prevailing selling prices. The latter were

TURNER, SAMUEL—Continued.

high because of the exorbitant duties being levied. If these were lowered, prices would drop and consumption would at once increase so as to take up the existing surplus. As duties had not been adjusted with the fall in value of sugar since the Napoleonic wars, they had in effect, in late years, been borne by the planters. The price which the continental consumer would pay for the exported surplus did not regulate the price of the whole. The distress of the planters could not be relieved while the existing high charges continued in operation. The proposed reduction from 27s. to 20s. per hundredweight would afford merely partial, not permanent, relief.

"VINDEK," pseud.

On the maritime rights of Great Britain. London, 1807.

An exceedingly rare pamphlet due to its having been suppressed. The breaking up of the trade carried on between the French West Indies and France on the part of the Americans was wholly justified. Great Britain could counteract Napoleon's Continental System only by establishing and enforcing a code of maritime rights.

Bears the imprint of T. Burton, Little Queen Street. When hailed before the Privy Council, Burton denied having printed the work. Stated to have been sold by J. Budd, Pall Mall. There was, however, no such person.

VON ZIMMERMANN, E. A. W.

Über Westindien, dessen kolonialwaaren, und deren surrogat. Leipzig, 1811.

Considers the production of the several islands and the dependence of European nations upon them.

WAGEMANN, E[RNST].

Britisch-Westindische wirtschaftspolitik. Leipzig, 1909.

A sociological-economic study of the British West Indies and of Great Britain's policy toward her tropical American possessions, with emphasis placed on relations between the colonies and the homeland in the latter part of the nineteenth and early part of the twentieth centuries. The portion of this work dealing with social classes in the islands was originally published as a Heidelberg University doctoral dissertation under the title *Soziale Klassen und Sozialpolitik in Britisch-Westindien*. [Hamburg, 1908.]

Soziale klassen und sozialpolitik in Britisch-Westindien. [Hamburg, 1908.]

A Heidelberg University doctoral dissertation. Forms part of the same author's *Britisch-Westindische Wirtschaftspolitik*, q. v.

WASHINGTON, H. A., ed.

The writings of Thomas Jefferson. 9 vols. Washington, 1853-54.

For American-West Indian trade relations, see II, p. 536; III, pp. 275 ff.

WEEDEN, W. B.

Economic and social history of New England, 1620-1789. 2 vols. Boston, 1891.

Covers Anglo-American trade relations to the end of the Confederation period.

WELLS, THEODORE.

Narrative of the life and adventures of Capt. Theodore Wells, of Wells, Me. Biddeford, 1874.

Includes accounts of numerous trading trips from Kennebunk to the West Indies from 1805 on, giving interesting glimpses of the search for markets made by itinerant Yankee traders.

WHITELOCK, WILLIAM.

Life and times of John Jay. New York, 1887.

Good for the question of the renewal of American trade relations with Great Britain and the colonies after the Revolution.

WHITWORTH, CHARLES.

State of the trade of Great Britain in its imports and exports, progressively from the year 1697; also of the trade to each particular country during the above period, distinguishing each year. In two parts, with a preface and introduction, setting forth the articles whereof each trade consists. London, 1776.

An incorrect title. Should read State of the Trade of England, etc. (Corrected in the copy in the Public Record Office, London, B. T. 6/185. which is continued in manuscript to 1802.)

WILLIAMS, GOMER.

History of the Liverpool privateers and letters of marque, with an account of the Liverpool slave trade. Liverpool, 1897.

A monumental work, tracing the history of privateering and slave trading, the two occupations which first brought wealth to this famous west coast port, from earliest times. An original study, based on extensive research in local family papers, municipal records, and contemporary newspapers and magazines.

Part 2 (pp. 465 ff.) and appendixes 6-12 (pp. 674 ff.) deal with the trade. Among the latter are statistics on the number of slavers leaving Liverpool and the number of blacks transported by them. There is also a sketch of an African slave stockade made by a dealer from this city. Includes much of the statistical data in Anon., A General and Descriptive History of the Antient and Present State of the Town of Liverpool . . . , q. v.

WOOD, HENRY TRUEMAN.

A history of the Royal Society of Arts. London, 1913.

This body, founded in 1754, concentrated on the mainland North American colonies up to the Revolution. The silk industry, viniculture, the production of potash, pearlash, alkali and saltpetre, the cultivation of hemp, the supplying of pickled sturgeon, and the exportation of myrtle berry wax were all encouraged through the offering of prizes. After 1775, the society showed keen interest in the West Indies and practically confined its operations to that region for a quarter of a century. The introduction of spices was particularly aimed at. The organization's most celebrated activity was sending Captain Bligh to the South Seas for bread-fruit trees. This led to the spectacular mutiny of the crew of the *Bounty*. The society also fostered the botanical gardens in St. Vincent and Jamaica, furnishing them seeds and plants from all portions of the Empire in considerable quantities.

WOOD, HOWLAND.

"The coinage of the West Indies with special reference to the cut and counterstamped pieces," in The American Journal of Numismatics, Vol. XLVIII.

An invaluable aid in a study of the currency problem in the Antilles. To prevent the draining away of coins from the islands, those circulating there

WOOD, HOWLAND—Continued.

were frequently mutilated. To meet the scarcity of change, Spanish, French, American, and other coins passing current were commonly cut and counter-stamped.

The coinage of the West Indies with special reference to the cut and counterstamped pieces. New York, 1915.

A reprint of the preceding item, q. v.

WRIGHT, JAMES.

The American negotiator; or, the various currencies of the British colonies in America, as well the islands as the continent. The currencies . . . reduced into English money. London, 1761.

Prices in the Caribbean colonies were always quoted in pounds, shillings, and pence "currency," the latter varying in value in relation to sterling from island to island and from one time of the year to another in proportion to the demand for bills of exchange.

YOUNG, ARTHUR.

"Considerations on the connection between the agriculture of England and the commercial policy of her sugar islands. Particularly respecting a free trade with North America," in *Annals of Ag.*, I (1784), pp. 437 ff.

Supports Lord Sheffield in the latter's desire severely to restrict the American-West Indian trade. The welfare of the agriculturists of the United Kingdom depended upon the preservation of the principles of the navigation act.

Political arithmetic. Containing observations on the present state of Great Britain and the principles of her policy in the encouragement of agriculture. . . . London, 1774.

The American farmer could not only supply the West India market with flour much cheaper than the English agriculturist could; he could even exclude the latter from the local British market.

"West Indian agriculture," in *Annals of Ag.*, X (1788), pp. 335 ff.

An article occasioned by the abolition controversy. Supports the proposed reform and deprecates the value of the sugar trade and of the West India colonies to Great Britain. Slavery was a very wasteful system of production.

YOUNG, C. G.

"West Indian produce in 1815," in *Timehri*, new series (2d), Vol. II (1888), pp. 144 ff.

Reproduces a list of prices current of island produce in Liverpool in December of that year.

YOUNG, ROSALIND.

The mutiny of the *Bounty* and the story of Pitcairn Island, 1790-1894. Mountain View, Cal., n. d. (ca. 1895).

Derives its chief interest from the fact that the authoress was a native of the island preparing herself to become a trained nurse among her own people. Gives good accounts of life there in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

YOUNG, Sir WILLIAM.

Prospectus on proposal for the institution of an agricultural society in Tobago. [Grenada, 1807.]

Governor Young of Tobago was the moving spirit of an attempt made early in the nineteenth century to interest the Caribbean planters in the adoption of improved methods and in diversified agriculture. The Tobagan society became the model for others in neighboring islands and a considerable amount of enthusiasm was worked up momentarily. However, the prevalence of absenteeism and the lack of direct interest on the part of attorneys, etc., soon frustrated this laudable attempt to bring science to the aid of island agriculture, and little was accomplished in the long run.

West-India common-place book, *The*, compiled from parliamentary and official documents, showing the interest of Great Britain in the sugar colonies. London, 1807.

Compiled by Sir William during his 22 years' membership in Parliament. Originally intended for merely private use. Contains statistics on slaves imported into the sugar islands, on produce exported from them, and on their shipping, and likewise considers the distress of the planters and the problem of Caribbean defense. There are many inaccuracies, due to careless copying and poor proof reading. Young must not be held wholly responsible for these, however, as he had already departed for Tobago to assume the governorship of that colony before the work had gone through press. Urges a reduction in the then oppressive duties. As a proprietor of tropical American estates, Sir William was opposed to immediate abolition though he held that the trade would most certainly ultimately be ended. Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, October, 1807, pp. 145 ff.

PART IX

COLONIAL POLICY AS RELATED TO THE BRITISH WEST INDIES

ANONYMOUS.

Administration of the colonies, *The*. London, 1764.

By the close of the Seven Years' War, the colonies had developed interests which called for commercial relations independent of those of the mother country. Urges a general revision of their government, laws, courts of justice and of the existing trade régime, under which their economic development must inevitably be checked. Only such fundamental changes could insure the continued prosperity of the overseas possessions. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, March, 1764, pp. 103 ff.

"A British Traveller." Colonial policy of Great Britain, *The*, considered with relation to her North American provinces and West Indian possessions, wherein the dangerous tendency of American competition is developed, and the necessity of recommencing a colonial system on a vigorous and extensive scale, exhibited and defended. . . . London, 1816.

The downfall of Napoleon had ushered in a period of general reorganization. The welfare of the Empire demanded that no encouragement be given the American merchants operating in the Caribbean. The West Indies should be supplied with lumber from the British North American provinces and the United States should be vigorously denied any participation in that trade. When admitted to colonial Caribbean ports in the past, the Americans had secured an enormous proportion of the trade by underselling British merchants. Horses and cattle from the United States should be given entry only through the Bermudas or New Brunswick and only in proportion to animals imported from the North American provinces. The latter regions were fully competent to supply the islands and Great Britain with flour. Military establishments must be erected there and colonists must be sent out to guard British interests. The author states that he had "traversed, as an attentive observer, the West Indies, the United States, and the British provinces of North America."

"Colonial policy—value of colonial possessions," in *The Ed. Rev.*, August, 1825, pp. 271 ff.

Written around Huskisson, Substance of Two Speeches Delivered in the House of Commons on the 21st and 25th of March, 1825 . . . Respecting the Colonial Policy and Foreign Commerce of the Country, q. v. The reviewer denies that the West India planters had any right to a monopoly of the home sugar market and ridicules the idea that Great Britain's naval strength was dependent upon a closed trade between the métropole and the Caribbean possessions.

"Colonial policy—West Indian distress," in *The Ed. Rev.*, December, 1831, pp. 330 ff.

Written around two documents, Papers Laid Before the Finance Committee, 1828, and Statements, Calculations, and Explanations, Submitted to the Board of Trade, Relative to the State of the British West India Colonies, 1831. The reviewer holds that Caribbean distress was due to the long-continued fall in the price of sugar. There was no prospect of any great lower-

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

ing of output or increase in consumption, either of which would improve the planters' lot. Instead of trying to raise selling values, the West Indians should reduce production costs. Great Britain should allow the islanders to purchase needed supplies without restraints which kept them from their normal and cheap market, America, and should lower the duty on sugar as well as remove charges on all other tropical produce from the American colonies except rum and molasses.

Considerations on the present peace, as far as it is relative to the colonies and the African trade. London, 1763.

It was to the best interests of Great Britain that Guadeloupe and Martinique had been returned to France. They would always have been incumbrances to that country and could not possibly have offered any advantage to the British, as their competition would have ruined the proprietors in the old sugar colonies such as Barbados and Jamaica.

Urges real planters (i. e., not persons owning estates and at the same time engaging in business as merchants or shippers) to appeal to Parliament for better regulations governing the trade to Africa so as to lower the price of slaves in the Caribbean. See Anon., "The Slave Trade Explained and Justified," in *The Scots Mag.*, August, 1765, pp. 399 ff. for queries based on this work.

"Ms. notes on the articles concerning Ireland, the West Indies, etc., in the last number of *The Edinburgh Review*," in *Blackwood's*, April, 1825, pp. 461 ff.

Upholds the value of a colonial empire to Great Britain and stresses the great economic importance of the West Indies in particular.

Mutual interest, The, of Great Britain and the American colonies considered, with respect to an act passed the last session of the Parliament for laying a duty on merchandize, etc., with some remarks on a pamphlet entitled "Objections to the Taxation of the American Colonies, etc. Considered." London, 1765.

Opposes the sugar and molasses acts. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, April, 1765, pp. 189 ff.

"Observations on the culture of the sugarcane in the United States, and on our system of colonial policy," in *The Ed. Month. Mag.* (later *Blackwood's*), April, 1817, pp. 25 ff.

Opposes the continuation of the colonial system.

"Permanent, A, and effectual remedy for West India distress," in *The Ed. Rev.*, April, 1806, pp. 95 ff.

Urges restricting production, opposes the acquisition of further sugar colonies and advocates allowing the planters to dispose freely of the surplus remaining to them after the home market had been supplied.

"Political importance of our North American colonies," in *The Quar. Rev.*, March, 1826, pp. 410 ff.

Written around Anonymous, *Reflections Upon the Value of the British West Indian Colonies* . . . , q. v., and [Haliburton], *Observations Upon the Importance of the North American Colonies*, Halifax, 1825. The reviewer vigorously supports the value of the Caribbean and mainland colonies. He holds that the former constituted the only certain source of sugar supply that Great Britain could rely on. If Canada were to be given up, it would become part of the United States and, in strengthening the latter, it would by so much weaken the home country.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"Proposal, A, for exchanging with the Dutch the East Indies for the West," in *The Gent. Mag.*, March, 1767, p. 103.

Such an exchange of territories would be mutually advantageous now that the French had been eliminated both in the East and the West.

If Great Britain and Holland both concentrated their possessions in a single region each, danger of international friction would be lessened to a marked degree and both would profit immensely by the elimination of competition.

"Some account of a pamphlet, just published, entitled 'The Administration of the Colonies,' " in *The Gent. Mag.*, March, 1764, pp. 103 ff.

Reviews the work in question, q. v.

"Value of the West India colonies to the mother country," in *The Gent. Mag.*, March, 1824, pp. 224 ff.

A defense of the privileges of the West Indies as against the East Indies. Holds that the former constituted an integral part of the British Empire and that the latter did not; that emancipating the slaves would be a flagrant violation of national faith; that opening the British market to East Indian sugar would threaten the loss of everything and promise no gain to British manufacturers, as well as bankrupt the West Indies; that oriental sugar was inferior to that from the Caribbean; that the former would most certainly not be sold cheaper than the latter, as its importers would pocket the difference in prime costs once competition was ended; that the change would threaten the mother country's naval position; that the East Indies were hard to protect; and that the tropical American possessions bought heavily of British goods while the East Indies bought very little.

"West India question, The," in *Blackwood's*, February, 1832, pp. 412 ff.

The Caribbean possessions, nearly ruined, were fast slipping from Great Britain's hands. The severance of ties of all kinds would be more serious to the parent country than to the colonies. It could be prevented only by heeding the cries of distress from the planters. Supports slavery.

BARCLAY, ALEXANDER.

Effects of the late colonial policy of Great Britain described . . . shewing the effects produced in the West India colonies by the recent measures of Government. London, 1830.

Denounces the Canning resolutions adopted by the House of Commons in 1823 on the grounds that they had not been preceded by an investigation of the true state of slavery and that they implied that Parliament had the right to legislate for the colonies. Holds that the missionaries were extorting money from the blacks. The oppressive sugar duties and the prohibition of commercial intercourse with America accounted for the low state of the planters—they had been grievously burdened to support the interests of British shipowners. And now an attempt was being made to withdraw the protection on their produce in the home market by admitting oriental sugar at the West Indian rate! This would spell their complete ruin. The charges made against the missionaries were answered by John Barry in his Letter, q. v. in the "Religion" section of this work.

This work would seem to have been financed by a member or members of the Caribbean interest, for a lithographed circular letter, meant to accompany presentation copies of the same and signed "A West India Merchant," has come into the compiler's possession. The frequency with which the booklet is encountered lends support to this assumption.

BEER, GEORGE LOUIS.

British colonial policy, 1754-1765. New York, 1907.

Notes on pages 136 and 158 contain quotations from writings of the 1760's on the strength of the West India interest in Parliament. For the latter themselves, see Anonymous, Remarks on the Letter Address'd to Two Great Men, pp. 46 ff.; "Letter from Jasper Mauduit . . .," in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., First series, Vol. VI, pp. 194 ff.; and Albert Smyth, ed., The Writings of Benjamin Franklin, IV, p. 243.

Commercial policy, The, of England toward the American colonies. New York, 1893.

A study of the British colonial system in its commercial aspects as applied to the American possessions up to 1776. Considers the latter's place in the Empire and demonstrates that the several trade restrictions imposed were not instances of extreme and exceptional tyranny on the part of Great Britain, as was taught so sedulously west of the Atlantic for upwards of a century, but were, rather, mere expressions of the then commonly held views with respect to the relations which should exist between any motherland and its outlying holdings. Contains a bibliography of considerable value.

BROUGHAM, HENRY.

Inquiry, An, into the colonial policy of the European powers. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1803.

The author was one of the founders of The Edinburgh Review and later became Lord Chancellor. At the time this book was written, he was a comparatively unknown young man and it was not particularly successful.

Vol. I, pp. 500 ff., deals with the colonial policies of Great Britain and France. Brougham supports the British system in the West Indies and holds that the peculiar conditions existing in tropical America would make the independence of any one of the islands, as St. Domingo, highly dangerous for the rest (II, p. 119). It was to the interest of all European powers concerned with the Caribbean in any way to work toward the restoration of French control and the reestablishment of a thorough-going slave régime there (II, p. 139).

Urges abolition and amelioration of the blacks' lot which would result in the rise of a contented creole negro population. Under the influence of the danger from St. Domingo, Brougham was very hostile to emancipation. More than a quarter of a century later, when he championed the latter step, his words here were turned against him. See Anon., ed., Opinions of Henry Brougham, Esq., on Negro Slavery.

Life and times, The, of Henry Lord Brougham. 3 vols. Edinburgh, 1871.

An autobiography. Presents material on his anti-slave activities.

Speeches on social and political subjects, with historical introductions. 2 vols. London, 1857.

Volume II contains Brougham's speech of June 14, 1810, on the slave trade; his defense of the Rev. John Smith, the Demerara missionary condemned to death by court-martial for "having incited rebellion;" his speech on negro slavery of July 13, 1830; that on the slave trade delivered January 29, 1838; that on the immediate emancipation of negro apprentices, made on February 20, 1838; and part of one on the Eastern slave trade, delivered March 6, 1838. These two volumes form one section of the 11-volume collection, Works of Henry Lord Brougham, issued under his own editorship during 1855-1861.

Staatkunde, De, der europeesche mogendheden, nopens het besturen van volkplantingen. . . . Amsterdam, 1811.

The Dutch edition of An Inquiry Into the Colonial Policy of the European Powers, q. v.

BROUGHAM, HENRY, ed.

Works of Henry Lord Brougham. 11 vols. London, 1855-1861.

See under his Speeches, on the preceding page.

BURKE, EDMUND.

Speeches in the House of Commons and in Westminster Hall. 4 vols. London, 1816.

Volume II contains his motion for an inquiry into Rodney's and Vaughan's confiscation of goods on the captured island of St. Eustatius (pp. 313 ff., 325 ff.); Volume III, his speech of May 9, 1788, favoring an inquiry into the conditions under which the slave trade was being carried on (pp. 341 ff.) and that of May 12, 1789, supporting abolition without compensation (pp. 435 ff.).

CAMPBELL, JOHN.

Lives of Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Brougham, Lord Chancellors and Keepers of the Great Seal of England. London, 1869.

For Brougham's *An Inquiry Into the Colonial Policy of the European Powers* and his connection with the founding of *The Edinburgh Review*, see pp. 242 ff.; for the commencement of his antislave work, p. 264; for his defense of the missionary Smith (sentenced to death by court-martial for his activities among the negroes in Demerara), p. 344.

[CAMPBELL, JOHN.]

The regulations lately made concerning the colonies, and the taxes imposed upon them, considered. London, 1765.

To the plain, industrious and frugal Republican of America, who was content with the necessities of life, the good and solid but not delicate and the strong rather than elegant manufactures of Great Britain were very welcome. They were not, however, acceptable to the West Indians, who thought themselves entitled to superfluities, and whose aristocratic opulence enabled them to procure the products of the East Indies. The British were therefore both merchants and manufacturers to the former, and but merchants to the latter.

The products of the American continent were the earnings of industry; those of the sugar colonies, the improvements of wealth. The Government should consequently encourage the rapid settlement of the former by offering land at easy terms, but tracts in the islands should be sold only under strict conditions of immediate cultivation. Explains the terms of the late proclamations covering the disposal of land in both regions, heartily approving of them as they had been drawn, since they obviously had the above objects in view.

The new taxes occasioned by the late war were not meant to prejudice the consumption of West Indian produce, but were distinctly designed to encourage production there, the rates being preferential as against the same commodities from foreign colonies.

CANNING, GEORGE.

Recueil des discours prononcés au Parlement d'Angleterre. . . . 2 vols. Paris, 1832.

Contains selected speeches chosen from the original 6-volume English work of 1828, q. v., on the abolition of the slave trade, March 1, 1799, in Vol. I, pp. 176 ff.; on the cultivation of Trinidad, May 27, 1802, in Vol. I, pp. 240 ff.; on the abolition of slavery, May 15, 1823, in Vol. II, pp. 259 ff.; on the amelioration of the condition of the slave population, March 16, 1824, in Vol. II, pp. 271 ff.; and on the state of the slaves, May 19, 1826, in Vol. II, pp. 334, ff.

CANNING, GEORGE—Continued.

Speeches, The, of the Right Hon. George Canning. With a memoir of his life by R. Therry, Esq. 6 vols. London, 1828.

His speech on the abolition of the slave trade, March 1, 1799, is contained in Vol. I, pp. 158 ff.; that on the cultivation of the island of Trinidad, May 27, 1802, in Vol. II, pp. 1 ff.; that on the abolition of slavery, May 15, 1823, in Vol. V, pp. 136 ff.; that on the amelioration of the condition of the slave population, March 16, 1824, in Vol. V, pp. 190 ff.; that on the missionary Smith of Demerara case, June 11, 1824, in Vol. V, pp. 271 ff.; that on the state of slavery, May 19, 1826, in Vol. VI, pp. 26 ff.; that on the people of color, June 13, 1827, in Vol. VI, pp. 288 ff.

EGERTON, HUGH E.

A short history of British colonial policy. London, 1897.

A study of Great Britain's policy toward her colonies from earliest days to the close of the nineteenth century. Deals, among other things, with the abolition of the slave trade and emancipation of the blacks. Contains a valuable list of dates bearing upon colonial policy, lists of officials in the Colonial Department, and a bibliography.

FOX, CHARLES JAMES.

The speeches of the Right Honourable . . . in the House of Commons. 6 vols. London, 1815.

See "Index of Reference to the Leading Subjects," in the front of Volume I, under "Abolition of the Slave Trade," "Grenada," "Slave Trade," and "Slaves in the West Indies."

HAMMOND, J. L.

Charles James Fox: a political study. London, 1903.

See index under "Slave Trade."

HEEREN, ARNOLD H.

Handbuch der geschichte des europäischen staaten-systems und seiner kolonien, von seiner bildung seit der entdeckung beider Indien bis zu seiner wiederstellung nach dem fall des französischen kaiserthrons, und der freiwerdung von Amerika. 2 vols. Göttingen, 1822.

In Volumes VIII and IX of the uniform edition of Heeren's historical works. The author was professor of history at the University of Göttingen. The book is one well known to students of colonial policy. The Antilles are dealt with in Vol. II, pp. 92 ff. (the period 1740-1786), pp. 211 ff. (the period 1786-1804), and pp. 376 ff. (the period 1804-1821).

Manuel historique du système politique des états de l'Europe et de leurs colonies, depuis la découverte des deux Indes. 2 vols. Paris, 1841.

The French translation of the original German work, Handbuch der Geschichte des Europäischen Staaten-Systems und Seiner Kolonien, q. v. The Antilles are dealt with in Vol. I, pp. 303 ff. (period 1740-1786), Vol. II, pp. 33 ff. (the period 1786-1804) and II, pp. 152 ff. (the period 1804-1819).

M'QUEEN, JAMES.

"The British Colonies. Letter to His Grace the Duke of Wellington, etc.," in Blackwood's, June, 1828, pp. 891 ff.

The West Indies had long built up the wealth and naval strength of Great Britain. The sugar colonies were of tremendous value to the mother country

M'QUEEN, JAMES—Continued.

politically, commercially, and agriculturally. Property in them had sunk to a low state due to the agitation being carried on by the emancipationists. If the islanders were ruined, the métropole would become dependent on foreign powers for its supplies of sugar and its revenue would be greatly reduced. The British colonial system, as applied to the tropical American possessions, was the most nearly successful ever devised by any nation and must not be weakened. Slavery was not contrary to Scripture. Private property in the Caribbean colonies could not rightfully be attacked as that of the planters was then being assailed. Blacks brought to the West Indies as slaves improved in material condition through their change in residence.

"MUNDI, AMICUS", pseud.

Defence of the colonies, with remarks on the French district of St. Domingo, and other political references. London, 1816.

The author had been a long-time resident of Jamaica. Urges the establishment of military posts throughout the British West Indies as a precaution against any possible outburst of violence on the part of the blacks. That could readily be done if the British planters would but adopt more efficient methods and would keep their properties unshackled by debt. Every effort should be made to become independent of foreign countries, especially the United States, for foodstuffs. Urges the progressive and gradual instruction and improvement of the black population as the most certain and facile means of assuring tranquillity.

ROSCHER, WILHELM.

Kolonien, kolonialpolitik und auswanderung. Leipzig, 1856.

For British colonial policy, see pp. 205 ff.; as regards the West Indies in particular from 1763 to 1834, pp. 288 ff.

STANHOPE, EARL.

Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt. 4 vols. London, 1861-62.

For Pitt, Wilberforce and the abolition movement, see Vol. I, ch. 10; Vol. II, chs. 13, 14, 16; Vol. IV, ch. 39; for the Maroon War in Jamaica, Vol. II, ch. 21; for conquests in the West Indies, Vol. II, ch. 22.

STAPLETON, AUGUST G.

The political life of the Right Hon. George Canning. . . . 3 vols. London, 1831.

For the question of commercial intercourse with the United States, see Volume III, chapter 13, Canning's rôle in the suppression of the foreign slave trade and the emancipation movement within the British Empire are discussed in the same volume, chapter 14.

[STEPHEN, JAMES.]

"The Author of 'The Crisis of the Sugar Colonies.'" The opportunity, or reasons for an immediate alliance with St. Domingo. London, 1804.

A new order was arising in the Caribbean. In the past, the Europeans had always presented a solid front against the blacks, irrespective of their own rivalry and jealousies. The negroes of St. Domingo had now, however, demonstrated their ability to maintain their independence and build up a stable society, and white control could obviously never be reestablished.

This should be recognized frankly and Great Britain should deal with the new negro state as a sovereign one. By taking this step, she would

[STEPHENS, JAMES]—Continued.

win the islanders' gratitude and could doubtless secure valuable trading rights. If the British failed to seize the opportunity, the Americans would take the lead and thus increase their own prestige in the Caribbean.

It was far less dangerous to have a free negro commonwealth as a neighbor than to have the territory held as a colony under heavy guard by Great Britain's foremost enemy, France.

In his original work, q. v., the author had urged neutrality. This new one is reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, September, 1804, p. 853.

PART X

RELIGION IN THE CARIBBEAN COLONIES

ABBOTT, THOMAS F.

Narrative of certain events connected with the late disturbances in Jamaica, and the charges preferred against the Baptist missionaries in that island. London, 1832.

A letter to the secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society in London, setting forth the persecutions to which sectarist agents in the colony were being subjected, and circulated by that body to gain public support for the cause of the missionaries who had been charged with inciting the rebellion of 1832.

ADAMS, Rev. HENRY.

Methodism in the West Indies. London, n. d. [1908].

A sketch of the rise and development of the Wesleyan Church in its chief field of missionary endeavor. Notwithstanding persecutions, there were 83 Methodist missionaries and 42,923 enrolled members in the Methodist churches throughout the islands by 1838.

ANDERSON, JAMES S.

The history of the Church of England in the colonies and foreign dependencies of the British Empire. 3 vols. London, 1856.

For a sketch of the work of the Established Church in the sugar colonies, see Vol. II, pp. 49 ff., 284 ff., 468 and 470 and especially Vol. III, pp. 529 ff.

From 1745 to 1784, the Bishop of London licensed only 29 clergymen for Jamaica, 14 for Antigua, 35 for Barbados, 10 for St. Kitts, 6 for Dominica, 4 for Grenada, 3 for Montserrat, 2 for Nevis, 2 for Tobago, and 1 for St. Vincent.

ANONYMOUS.

Authentic copy, An, of the minutes of evidence on the trial of John Smith, a missionary, in Demerara . . . on a charge of exciting the negroes to rebellion. London, 1824.

This work enjoyed extensive circulation as "the Demerara martyr" was the hero of the hour.

Authentic report, An, of the debate in the House of Commons, June 23, 1825, on Mr. Buxton's motion relative to the demolition of the Methodist chapel and mission house in Barbadoes, and the expulsion of Mr. Shrewsbury, a Wesleyan missionary, from that island. London, 1825.

Published to gain public sympathy in England for the cause of the sectarian missionaries in their West Indian work. Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, August, 1825, pp. 479 ff.

Baptist annual register, The, 1790-93. London, n. d.

Contains correspondence relative to the native Baptist church founded in Jamaica by the American ex-slave, George Liele, on pp. 332 ff. and 540 ff. (The name is also spelled Lisle.)

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Baptist annual register, The, 1801-02. London, n. d.

Contains correspondence relative to the native Baptist congregation in Jamaica on pp. 974 ff. and 1144 ff.

Breaking of the dawn, or Moravian work in Jamacia, 1754-1904. No imprint, n. d. [ca.1905].

Too sketchy to be of much value.

Bridgetown, Barbados. Thursday, October 23, 1823. Whereas a proclamation having appeared in the Barbadian newspaper of yesterday, issued by order of His Excellency the Governor, offering a reward of one hundred pounds for the conviction of any person or persons concerned in the said-to-be riotous proceedings of the 19th and 20th instant . . . [begin]. [Bridgetown, 1823.]

The reward had been offered for the conviction of persons concerned with the destruction of the Methodist chapel. Declares that anyone giving any information which might "injure, in any shape, any individual" would receive that punishment which his crimes deserved. Also warning Methodist preachers that they would approach the shores of Barbados at their own peril.

Brief view of the Baptist missions . . .; with specimens of various languages in which the Scriptures are printed at the Mission Press, Serampore. London, 1815.

The Baptist Missionary Society had been founded in 1792. A station was opened in Jamaica by Mr. and Mrs. Rowe in 1814.

Case of John Smith, The, one of the missionaries at Demerara, as given by the directors of the London Missionary Society. Newcastle, 1824.

Violently anti-colonial in tone.

Coffadwriaeth am y diweddar Barch. J. Smith . . . cyfiecthiad o'r saes'neg, allan o'r Evangelical Magazine. Trefriw, [1824].

An account of the case of Smith, "the Demerara martyr," issued for distribution in Wales.

"Conduct and treatment of missionaries in the West Indies," Negro Slavery No. 5.

The missionaries were being persecuted by the colonists. They did not incite the blacks to rebellion, as alleged. (For Negro Slavery, see under "Periodicals" section.)

Contributions to the Wesleyan mission fund, 1827. London, 1828.

A public statement, for the information of subscribers.

Declaration, A, of inhabitants of Barbados, respecting the demolition of the Methodist chapel. Barbados, 1826.

Made at a general meeting held on December 13, 1825, for the purpose of petitioning the Crown to protect the colonists from the machinations of their enemies in England and for petitioning the local Legislature to go the utmost length in meeting the recommendations of the Bathurst circular that might be consistent with the public peace and the true interests of all concerned. The attention of the meeting was called to the fact that an

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

illiberal construction had been placed at home upon the silence of the islanders regarding the outrage committed on the Wesleyan Chapel on October 19, 1823. The several signers of the declaration stated that they cordially concurred in the sentiments of reprobation expressed in the House of Commons against that act and that they had ever viewed the scandalous and daring violation of law in question with indignation.

“Disturbances in Jamaica,” in *The Eclectic Review*, June, 1832, pp. 544 ff.

A sketch of the Christmas uprising of 1831–32 and of the charges preferred against the Baptist missionaries in that connection, based on Abbott, *Narrative of Certain Events Connected with the Late Disturbances in Jamaica*. . . ., q. v.

Form of prayer, A, to be used in the island of Jamaica, for a perpetual fast established by law, on the seventh day of June, in commemoration of the dreadful earthquake in the year 1692. Kingston, 1800.

Great and signal triumph over Methodism, and total destruction of the chapel. [Bridgetown, 1823.]

An inflammatory broadside announcing the destruction of the Methodist chapel and the flight of Missionary Shrewsbury and calling upon all true lovers of religion to put an end to Wesleyanism throughout the Caribbean colonies.

Instructions for missionaries to the West India islands. [London], 1795.

Published for the guidance of Church of England workers. A series of 29 regulations, covering their departure and duties in the islands. The great object ever to be kept before them was “to convert and instruct the adult negro slaves, and to educate the young negroes in the British West India islands in the principles of the Christian religion.” That was to be their sole employment. They must not interfere in commercial and political affairs, must work in harmony with the clergy and avoid disputes with other missionaries, and must never instruct slaves without the proprietor’s consent. Simple language should be employed. They should use their best endeavors to put an end to promiscuous intercourse among the blacks. The children should be taught to read and write, but as a means of making them Christians rather than as an end in itself. The Moravians, who had enjoyed great success, should be taken as examples.

“Insurrection in Demerara,” in *The Ed. Rev.*, March, 1824, pp. 226 ff.

Written around Proceedings of a General Court-martial Held at the Colony House in George Town on Monday the 13th Day of October, 1823 . . . , q. v., at which John Smith of the London Missionary Society was sentenced to death for having “incited rebellion.”

The reviewer surveys the sorry religious state of the blacks in the Caribbean, praises the work of the sectarian missionaries, and assails the colonials for their opposition and policy of terrorism toward them. He holds the Smith case to have been beyond the jurisdiction of the court which heard it, maintains that there was no evidence against the defendant, and brands his trial a farce.

“Insurrection in Jamaica,” in *The Eclectic Review*, March, 1832, pp. 244 ff.

Anti-colonist. Based on data in *The Anti-slavery Reporter*, January and February, 1832.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"Letters showing the rise and progress of the early negro churches of Georgia and the West Indies," in *The Journal of Negro History*, I, pp. 69 ff.

Excerpted from various volumes of *The Baptist Annual Register*. Includes several communications from George Liele, a former American slave, founder of a native Baptist church in Jamaica, the first in the British Caribbean, in 1784. (The name is also spelled Lisle.)

Lettres pour la justification du Rev. S. Powers. Trinidad, 1830.

The Reverend Powers, a schismatic Catholic churchman, had been excommunicated by his superiors. He had gone to England to lay his case before authorities there and had returned to Trinidad armed with a letter from the Secretary of State, ordering that he be permitted to resume his ecclesiastical functions. Colonial officials, however, refused to grant him a license, holding that he had broken the peace and was a dangerous character. (For papers in the case, see C. O. 295/88.)

"L. M. S., The, and the African. No. 2—Wray and Smith among the slaves," in *The Chronicle of the London Missionary Society*, August, 1923, pp. 175 ff.

A sketch of the missionary work of Wray, the pioneer, and of John Smith, "the Demerara martyr," with a picture of the latter and a drawing of the Le Resouvenir Plantation on which the chapel and mission house were located, as it appeared in 1823.

London Missionary Society's report, *The*, of the proceedings against the late Rev. J. Smith . . . who was tried under martial law, and condemned to death, on a charge of aiding . . . in a rebellion of the negro slaves, from a . . . copy transmitted to England by Mr. Smith's counsel. . . . London, 1824.

The body's formal statement of the case.

Memoir of the late Rev. Thomas P. Callender, missionary to Jamaica. Edinburgh, 1850.

Missionary Smith, *The*. Substance of the debate in the House of Commons, on the 1st and . . . 11th of June, 1824. London, 1824.

Issued by the reform group in England.

"The Baptist Missionaries." Narrative, A, of recent events connected with the Baptist mission in this island [Jamaica], comprising also a sketch of the mission, from its commencement, in 1814, to the end of 1831. Kingston, 1833.

The sectarian missionaries, and especially the Baptists among them, were held responsible by the Jamaicans for the negro rebellion of the early 1830's, were attacked, and their homes and chapels were destroyed. Reverend Knibb of the Baptist Missionary Society returned to England and, in a celebrated lecture tour about the country, aroused tremendous feeling against the islanders. The episode was of far-reaching consequence, as it gave great impetus to the movement to free the blacks which shortly after culminated in the emancipation act. This book of some 200 pages presents the missionary side of the Jamaican affair. It had an extensive circulation and was much quoted.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Observations on the necessity of introducing a sufficient number of respectable clergymen into the West Indies, and the expediency of establishing for that purpose, by subscription, a college in this country, in which persons may be fitly educated for the clerical function in that part of the British Empire. London, 1807.

Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, July, 1807.

Proceedings of a general court-martial held at the Colony House in George Town on Monday the 13th day of October, 1823, by virtue of a warrant, and in pursuance of an order of His Excellency Maj. Gen. John Murray, lieutenant governor and commander in chief in and over the united colony of Demerara and Essequibo, etc. London, 1824.

The Rev. John Smith of the London Missionary Society was charged with having "incited rebellion," following a negro uprising in Demerara, and was sentenced to death. He died in prison, awaiting the result of an appeal to England. The case was taken up there by emancipationists, sectarists, and the Government and brought great discredit upon the colonial party. Lord Brougham's defense of Smith was the most brilliant speech of his career. Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, March, 1824, pp. 226 ff.

Proceedings relative to the establishment of a Presbyterian place of worship in the city of Kingston. Kingston, 1814.

The first meeting was held on November 15, 1813. A total of some £8 000 was ultimately subscribed. £1,000 of this was voted by the common council of Kingston.

Religious persecution in Jamaica. Report of the speeches of the Rev. Peter Duncan, Wesleyan missionary, and the Rev. W. Knibb, Baptist missionary, at a public meeting of the friends of Christian missions, held at Exeter-Hall, August 15, 1832. London, 1832.

The missionaries of the island were persecuted after the insurrection of 1831, it being charged that they, and especially the Baptists among them, had incited the blacks to rebellion. Certain sectarist agents were delegated to return home and lay the situation before the English public. The chief of these was Knibb, whose lecture tour was a forceful stimulus for immediate emancipation.

Retrospect of the history of the mission of the Brethren's Church in Jamaica, for the past hundred years. London, n. d. [1855].

A general survey of Moravian work in the island. The first mission station there was established in 1754.

"Smith, the missionary," in Blackwood's, June, 1824, pp. 679 ff.

Denounces the "Saints" (a term of ridicule applied to the reformers) for their attack on the Demerara planters following the death of John Smith of the London Missionary Society in prison after having been sentenced to death by a local court-martial for "inciting the negroes to rebellion." Smith was guilty of that crime, both legally and morally, and could in no sense be called a "martyr."

Speeches delivered in the House of Commons, on June 1 and 11, 1824, regarding the proceedings at Demerara, relative to the late Mr. John Smith, missionary at that place. With an introduction, giving a short account of Mr. Smith, and the causes which led to the revolt at Demerara, and lists of the minority and majority who voted on the question. Edinburgh, 1824.

The introduction has been attributed to Lord Brougham. His celebrated defense of Smith appears in *extenso*.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"Spirit of West India society—outrage at Barbados," in *The Ed. Rev.*, August, 1825, pp. 479 ff.

Written around Anonymous. An Authentic Report of the Debate in the House of Commons, June 23, 1825 . . . , q. v. The reviewer denounces the islanders for their destruction of the Methodist chapel in Barbados and for the expulsion of the missionary, Shrewsbury.

Statement of the plan, object, and effects of the Wesleyan missions in the West Indies. London, 1824.

Published to acquaint the West India proprietors and others interested in the islands with the real aims of the organization, there having been general misapprehension on that score.

Statement of the proceedings of the directors of the London Missionary Society, in the case of Rev. John Smith, missionary, Demerara. London, n. d. [1824].

Reprinted from *The Missionary Chronicle*, March, 1824. Presents the scanty facts then known regarding the case of "the Demerara martyr," who had been sentenced to death on the charge of having incited the negroes to revolt and who died in prison before his case had been appealed.

Substance of the debate in the House of Commons, June 23, 1825, on Mr. Buxton's motion, respecting the destruction of the Methodist chapel in Barbados. London, 1825.

Buxton brought the matter before the House. Following the debate, a resolution was adopted in which the members declared that they viewed "with the utmost indignation that scandalous and daring violation of the law" and declared themselves willing to concur in "every measure which His Majesty may deem necessary for securing ample protection and religious toleration to all His Majesty's subjects in that part of His Majesty's dominions."

Substance of the debate in the House of Commons, on Tuesday, the 1st, and Friday, the 11th, of June 1824, on a motion of Henry Brougham, Esq. respecting the trial and condemnation to death, by a court-martial, of the Rev. John Smith, late missionary in the colony of Demerara. . . . London, 1824.

The Rev. John Smith of the London Missionary Society had been tried by court-martial on the charge of having incited a negro rebellion in Demerara. He had been condemned to death and had died while in prison, before an appeal could be heard in England. The case created a tremendous sensation there and did irreparable damage to the position of the colonial party. Brougham's defense of Smith was, in his own opinion, the most brilliant speech in his career.

West India mission. Philadelphia, n. d. [1834].

Published by the American Sunday School Union. Contains brief notes on missionary work in the islands.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Annual report of the committee of the . . . for 1827. London, 1827.

BARRY, ALFRED.

The ecclesiastical expansion of England in the growth of the Anglican communion. London, 1895.

A series of lectures, sketchy and very general in nature. For the Established Church in the Caribbean, see pp. 71 ff.

BARRY, JOHN.

Letter addressed to the Right Hon. Sir George Murray, Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, occasioned by certain remarks contained in a pamphlet, by A. Barclay, Esq., of Jamaica, entitled "Effects of the Late Colonial Policy of Great Britain," etc., involving the characters of the missionaries in that island. London, 1830.

The author was a Methodist missionary in Jamaica. Denies Barclay's charges that sectarist agents were extorting money from the slaves and that they were engaged in "ticket selling" (that is, levying contributions for membership tickets, renewed quarterly). Likewise denies Barclay's statement that the colonists did not oppose the religious instruction of the slaves.

BEARDSLEY, E. EDWARDS.

Life and correspondence of . . . Samuel Seabury . . . Bishop of Connecticut. Boston, 1881.

See Seabury, Memoir of Bishop Seabury.

The life of Samuel Seabury. . . . London, 1884.

An abridgment of the above.

BERRY, W. GRINTON, ed.

Fox's book of martyrs. New York, n. d.

This early twentieth century edition, published by the Abingdon Press (Methodist Book Co.), describes, among other things, the persecutions to which the Methodist and Baptist missionaries in the West Indies were subject from about 1815 to 1835.

BLEBY, HENRY.

Scenes in the Caribbean Sea: being sketches from a missionary's notebook. London, 1854.

An account of the negro insurrection of 1831 in the island of Jamaica and of the persecution of missionaries and the reign of terror for the sectarists which followed. Reprinted from The Wesleyan-Methodist Magazine for 1853. The author, himself a missionary, was an eyewitness to much that is related, and was a victim of the fury of the planters. Much the same ground is covered in his *Death Struggles of Slavery*, q. v.

BRIDGES, REV. GEORGE W.

Statistical history of the Parish of Manchester in the island of Jamaica. Wakefield, Jamaica, 1824.

The author was an Anglican churchman, leader of the extremely violent anti-British group in the colony at the time of the emancipation controversy, and a leader in the attack on the sectarian missionaries.

BROWN, ARCH.

Three divisions: the first, on the duty of subjects to their sovereign and the government under which they live; the two last, on the duty of slaves in reference to their present condition and their respective masters. Preached in St. Andrew's Church, Georgetown, Demerara, in consequence of the insurrection which broke out in that colony, on the evening of August 18, 1823. Demerara, 1824.

The author was minister of the Scot's Church, Demerara. He holds one of the chief causes of the revolt to have been "the erroneous views of religion which have unhappily prevailed, concerning the duties of obedience, sub-

BROWN, ARCH.—Continued.

ordination, and unreserved submission." (p. 3). Declares that the Bible, by "the most sublime doctrines of religion, the strongest arguments, the most engaging promises," supports slavery (p. 24). The slaves' duties, as set forth in the New Testament, were obedience to their masters' commands, respect for their person, and fidelity (p. 57 ff.).

On the missionary martyr Smith, our smug author writes "How lamentable to think, that the pastor and the leaders of a flock which nominally belonged to Christ, should, by a departure from the rules which He prescribed, and a neglect of the warnings which He gave, have brought upon certain of their number 'swift destruction' and upon all, without exception, punishment or disgrace. How must it afflict the heart of every genuine Christian, and make him sigh and cry for the wickedness which has been done in our land" (pp. 76 ff.).

BROWN, Rev. WILLIAM.

History of the propagation of Christianity among the heathen since the Reformation. 3 vols. Edinburgh, 1854.

For the work of the United Brethren in the British West Indies, see I, pp. 257 ff.; for that of the Methodists, I, pp. 441 ff.; for that of the Baptists, II, pp. 78 ff.; for that of the Scottish Missionary Society, II, pp. 436 ff.; for that of the United Presbyterian Church, II, pp. 504 ff.; for that of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, III, pp. 410 ff.; for that of the Society for the Conversion of the Negroes in the West Indies, III, p. 448 ff.

BUCHNER, J. H.

The Moravians in Jamaica. History of the mission of the United Brethren's Church to the negroes in the island of Jamaica from the year 1754 to 1854. London, 1854.

The author was himself a missionary in Jamaica from 1839 on. In the century following the opening of the first Moravian station in that colony, no less than 193 agents of the Church of the United Brethren had taken up work there, 64 of them dying in service. Chapter 4 deals with the persecutions after the negro insurrection of 1831. This work, a centenary memorial publication, is the most substantial one on Moravian efforts in the Caribbean.

BURCHELL, WILLIAM F.

Memoir of Thomas Burchell, 22 years a missionary in Jamaica. London, 1849.

The author was his subject's brother. In 1823, Thomas Burchell was sent to the colony as one of the early Baptist agents there. The work contains accounts of the Baptists' difficulties with the colonials and of the persecution of missionaries after the rebellion of 1831. Burchell was himself arrested and held prisoner, but was later allowed to depart for America. He returned to Jamaica in 1834, and continued his labors there until 1846, when he returned to England, dying shortly after his arrival there.

CALDECOTT, A.

The Church in the West Indies. London, 1898.

An extremely valuable and eminently fair account of the work of the Anglican Church in the West Indies. The author makes no attempt to gloss over its weak position and low standing to about 1825, offers no apologies for its disreputable clergy, and gives due credit to the sectarists for their Christian labors in the islands. "The reorganization of the colonial Church began with the appointment of two bishops in 1825, and was successfully carried through to such a degree that it withstood the shock of disestablishment, and became a living, vital force in Caribbean society.

CANDLER, WARREN A.

Life of Thomas Coke. Nashville, Tenn., 1923.

For the missionary labors of this great Wesleyan in the West Indies, see chapter 12.

CANTON, WILLIAM.

A history of the British and Foreign Bible Society. 2 vols. London, 1904.

The society was founded under the chairmanship of Granville Sharp on March 7, 1804, for the purpose of printing the Scriptures without note or comment, in all languages, and to distribute them throughout the world. For Sharp and Wilberforce, see Volume I, pp. 30 ff. and 384 ff.; for Joseph Gurney, I, pp. 75 ff.; for the society's work in the Caribbean, I, pp. 255 ff. and 386 ff. and II, pp. 318 ff.

CASTELFRANC, REV. GIDEON.

Sermon . . . at St. Andrew's, 2 Sep. 1763, the day appointed by his excellency the governor for a general thanksgiving on account of the peace. Kingston, 1763.

CHAMBERLIN, DAVID.

Smith of Demerara. London, 1923.

A centenary memorial by the editor of the publications of the London Missionary Society, the organization which sent Smith to Demerara. Based in part on Smith's journal and on reports in the archives of the society. (Copies of the journal are to be found in the Public Record Office, London, and in the archives of the West India Committee, also in London.) Unfortunately, poor use has been made of the material available. Reviewed in The West India Committee Circular, December 20, 1923.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR AFRICA AND THE EAST—PROCEEDINGS.

Vol. I (1801-05), London, 1801-05; II (1805-09), London, 1806-09; III (1810-12), London, 1810-12; IV (the thirteenth, the fourteenth, and the fifteenth years; i. e., 1812-13, 1813-14, 1814-15), London, 1813-15; V (the sixteenth and seventeenth years; i. e., 1815-16, 1816-17), London, 1816-17; [VI] Eighteenth Year, 1817-18 (London, 1818); [VII] Nineteenth Year, 1818-19 (London, 1819); [VIII] Twentieth Year, 1819-1820 (London, 1820); [IX] Twenty-first Year, 1820-21 (London, 1821); [X] Twenty-second Year, 1821-22 (London, 1822); [XI] Twenty-third Year, 1822-23 (London, 1823); [XII] Twenty-fourth Year, 1823-24 (London, 1824); [XIII] Twenty-fifth Year, 1824-25 (London, 1825); [XIV] Twenty-sixth Year, 1825-26 (London, 1826); [XV] Twenty-seventh Year, 1826-27 (London, 1827); [XVI] Twenty-eighth Year, 1827-28 (London, 1828); [XVII] Twenty-ninth Year, 1828-29 (London, 1829); [XVIII] Thirtieth Year, 1829-30 (London, 1830); [XIX] Thirty-first Year, 1830-31 (London, 1831); [XX] Thirty-second Year, 1831-32 (London, 1832); [XXI] Thirty-third Year, 1832-33 (London, 1833); [XXII] Thirty-fourth Year, 1833-34 (London, 1834).

This body was formed by members of the Established Church in 1800 to operate in Africa and Asia, which fields were not touched by the other two Anglican missionary organizations, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR AFRICA AND THE EAST—PROCEEDINGS—Continued.

Parts. Subsequently, it extended its work to the "O Chipewa Nation" of Indians in America (1809). In 1813, William Dawes, a member of the organization's committee leaving England to settle in Antigua, requested that he be accredited as a catechist and correspondent of the body, proposing to render all assistance he could in furthering its work in the West Indies gratuitously. His offer was accepted. In 1815, the society contributed to the support of negro schools conducted by him in Antigua. A year later, Dawes was authorized to employ a teacher at its expense and the organization's work in the Caribbean may therefore be said to date from that year. Further schools for the slaves were subsequently established in the other colonies. The annual reports before 1816 are valuable for the light they throw on the slave trade in West Africa, and have, consequently, been included in this bibliography.

CLARK, JOHN; DENDY, W[ALTER]; and PHILLIPPO, J[AMES] M[URCELL].

The voice of jubilee. A narrative of the Baptist mission, Jamaica, from its commencement; with biographical notices of its fathers and founders. London, 1865.

The mission was opened in 1814. Native Baptist congregations, established by blacks brought from America after the Revolution, were already in existence in the island. Part 1, a historical sketch by Clark, describes the growth of the mission and the persecutions of the Baptist agents; part 2, by Dendy, consists of biographical notices of its founders; part 3, by Phillippo, is an appeal for the support of this work.

CLARK-HUNT, Rev. C. G.

St. John's Parish. Barbados. Short historical sketch. [Bridgetown], 1907.

Includes a list of the rectors, 1653 to 1904.

CLARKE, JOHN.

Memoir of Richard Merrick, missionary in Jamaica. . . . London, 1850.

The subject of this sketch was a mulatto, the first native of Jamaica to work as an accredited agent of the Baptist Missionary Society. He became a member of the Baptist Church in 1830, supported the missionaries during their persecutions following the rebellion of 1831, and, in 1839, his son Joseph and he were accepted as full-fledged coworkers. The latter was subsequently sent to Africa to labor in the mission field there.

Memorials of Baptist missionaries in Jamaica. London, 1869.

Contains chapters on the local work of the Moravians and Methodists and biographical sketches of Baptist missionaries who served in the island.

COKE, Rev. [THOMAS].

Account, An, of the rise, progress, and present state of the Methodist missions. London, 1804.

Dr. Thomas Coke was one of the most celebrated missionaries in church history. Originally an Episcopalian clergyman, he met John Wesley in 1776 and soon after withdrew from the Anglican communion, joining the great founder of Methodism in London and becoming one of his chief assistants. In 1784, he drew up a plan for instituting missions among the heathen and was sent to America by Wesley in the same year. He made a second voyage to the new world in 1786, accompanied by three missionaries, their destination being Nova Scotia. The ship was, however, storm driven to the West Indies and touched land at Antigua at the close of the year. A Methodist church had already been established there by the speaker of

COKE, REV. [THOMAS]—Continued.

the Assembly and a shipwright from England. The four arrivals were consequently heartily welcomed, and one remained in the colony. Coke visited other islands, seeing the hand of God in the storm, and conceived the idea of undertaking large-scale mission work there.

The Wesleyan Missionary Society was founded in 1789 under his presidency. Coke was an indefatigable traveler and paid frequent visits to the Caribbean area in connection with that body's work. He also organized Wesleyan mission work in India. See his *A History of the West Indies* . . . , a source work for Methodist mission work in the sugar colonies.

Case, The, of the Caribbs in St. Vincent's. No imprint, n. d. [London, 1787.]

During his visit to St. Vincent in 1787, Doctor Coke secured a grant of 150 acres from the local Legislature as a site for a proposed school for Carib children. Two teachers were to be provided. This pamphlet was written to secure subscriptions to cover the cost of buildings and salaries. Contains a brief historical sketch of these interesting natives.

Extract, An, of . . . Doctor Coke's journal from Gravesend to Antigua, in a letter to the Rev. John Wesley. London, 1787.

Extracts of the journals of . . . five visits to America. London, 1793.

The second, third, and last visits were largely confined to the West Indies. Reprinted in Dublin as part of a work bearing the title *Extracts of the Journals of the Late Rev. Thomas Coke* . . . , listed below.

Extracts of the journals of the late Rev. Thomas Coke, comprising several visits to North America, and the West Indies; his tour through a part of Ireland, and his nearly finished voyage to Bombay in the East Indies. . . . Dublin, 1816.

Embodies in part *Extracts of the Journals of . . . Five Visits to America*, q. v.

Farther account of the late missionaries to the West Indies, in a letter . . . to J. Wesley. London, 1789.

Farther continuation of Doctor Coke's journal, in a letter to J. Wesley. London, 1787.

Journal, A, of Doctor Coke's visit to Jamaica and of his third tour on the continent of America. London, 1789.

Journal, A, of the Reverend Doctor Coke's third tour through the West Indies. In two letters to the Rev. John Wesley. London, 1791.

Some account of the late missionaries to the West Indies. In two letters . . . to the Rev. J. Wesley. London, 1789.

Statement of the receipts and disbursements for the support of the missions established by the Methodist society for the instruction and conversion of the negroes in the West Indies. London, 1794.

A report covering six years. Receipts from August, 1787, to August, 1788, had been £1,167 12s. 2d.; expenses, £1,027 12s. 8d. For 1788-89, receipts were £1,409 0s. 1d.; expenses £1,472 7s. 0d. For 1789-90, receipts reached £1,424 14s. 2d.; expenses, £1,971 15s. 3½d. For 1790-91, receipts totalled £344 15s. 0d.; expenses, £1,544 3s. 11d. For 1792-93, receipts were £620 15s. 6d.; expenses, £2,788 12s. 8½d. Coke helped meet the deficit of £2,167 17s. 2½d. by a personal subscription of £917 17s. 2½d.

COKE, REV. [THOMAS]—Continued.

To the benevolent subscribers for the support of the missions carried on by voluntary contributions in the British West Indies, for the benefit of the negroes and Caribbs. London, 1789.

Contains excerpts from 13 letters written by missionaries and others in the Caribbean colonies on the progress of mission work there.

COKE, REV. THOMAS, and MORE, HENRY.

The life of the Rev. John Wesley, A. M., including an account of the great revival of religion in Europe and America, of which he was the first and chief instrument. London, 1792.

Wesley had left his papers to Thomas Coke, Methodist bishop in America and founder and director of the Wesleyan missions in the West Indies, Henry More, and Dr. John Whitehead. Coke and More agreed to let the latter devote himself to the work of writing a biography, but were soon in dispute with Whitehead and stole a march on him by themselves producing such a work without, however, having access to the Wesley papers. Book III, chapter 3, section 3 (pp. 470 ff.) covers the origins and rise of Methodism in the West Indies. (For the Coke and More *vs.* Whitehead dispute, see Anon., A Letter to the Rev. Thomas Coke, LL. D., and Mr. Henry More, Occasioned by Their Proposal to Publish a Life of the Rev. John Wesley, A. M., in Opposition to That Advertised Under Sanction of the Executors to be Written by John Whitehead, M. D. . . . London, 1791. This letter is reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, February, 1792, pp. 152 ff.)

[COKE, REV. THOMAS] et al.

The triumph of Divine mercy; or a predictive poem, of the present revival of pure Christianity in these nations. By that popular divine and reformer, the Rev. John Wesley, and the late celebrated Mr. George Whitefield; also, of the instruction of the poor African slaves in the West Indies, by that indefatigable and pious missionary, the Reverend Doctor Coke. To which is added, a rhapsodical execration on the slave trade. London, 1791.

COLLINS, W. E.

"The Church in Jamaica, past and present," in *The East and the West*, January, 1903.

A survey of the work of the Church of England in the colony, published in the quarterly missionary journal of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

COX, REV. F. A.

History of the Baptist Missionary Society from 1792 to 1842. 2 vols. London, 1842.

The first general account of the work of that body. Volume I deals with activities in India; Volume II, with those in Jamaica. Appendixes contain lists of missionaries and stations and statistics regarding income and publications distributed.

CROWTHER, JONATHAN.

Methodist manual, The; or, a short history of the Wesleyan missions. Halifax, 1810.

Later published in England as *A True and Complete Portraiture of Methodism* . . . , q. v.

CROWTHER, JONATHAN—Continued.

True and complete portraiture of Methodism, A; or, the history of the Wesleyan Methodists, including their rise, progress, and present state. . . . London, 1811.

For the work of Dr. Thomas Coke, see chapter 1. The author was for more than a quarter of a century a traveling Methodist minister. The work was originally published in 1810 under the title *The Methodist Manual* . . . , q. v. on the preceding page.

CUNDALL, FRANK.

A brief history of the parish church of St. Andrew, Jamaica. Kingston, 1931.

A carefully written, superbly printed work, representing local history at its best, of particular value for its list of rectors, biographical notices and excerpts from island records hitherto unprinted.

DE RIDDER, Rev. F. J.

Au très Révérend Dr. Daniel Macdonnell, etc. Grenada, 1830.

The author had shortly before been suspended from his ecclesiastical functions in the Catholic Church as the result of his having written a letter questioning authority over him which had been published in an island newspaper. This, his reply to the suspension, is dated as at Port of Spain but was actually printed and distributed from Grenada where he had taken refuge.

Letter, A, addressed to the Right Reverend Doctor Macdonnell, Bishop of Olympus, etc., with explanatory notes. [Grenada], 1830.

The English version of the above.

DREW, SAMUEL.

The life of the Rev. Thomas Coke, LL. D., including in detail his various travels and extraordinary missionary exertions, in England, Ireland, America, and the West Indies. London, 1817.

DUNCAN, Rev. PETER.

A narrative of the Wesleyan mission to Jamaica. London, 1849.

Wesleyan work in the island began with the arrival of Doctor Coke in January, 1789. The Rev. William Hammett was sent from England as the first resident missionary soon after.

ELLIS, Rev. JOHN B.

Diocese of Jamaica, The. A short account of its history, growth, and organization. London, 1913.

The Diocese of Jamaica was created in 1824 and included Jamaica, the Bahamas and the settlements which later became British Honduras. Chapter 5 discusses the state of the island clergy preceding that event and gives due recognition to the services of the sectarists.

Short sketch, A, of the history of the Church of England in Jamaica. Kingston, 1891.

Later expanded into his *The Diocese of Jamaica*, q. v.

ETHERIDGE, J. W.

The life of the Rev. Thomas Coke, D. C. L. London, 1860.

For the establishment and progress of Methodist missionary work in the West Indies, see part 2.

FARRAR, THOMAS.

"The Church of England in Jamaica," in *The West Indian Quarterly*, July, 1885, pp. 97 ff.

FINDLAY, G. G., and HOLDSWORTH, W. W.

The history of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. 5 vols. London, n. d.

For the organization of the society, see Vol. I; for its work in the West Indies, Vol. II, which is wholly given over to that subject.

FOSTER, REV. HENRY B.

Rise and progress of Wesleyan-Methodism in Jamaica. London, 1881.

A historical sketch, commencing with the work of Coke. The author was a missionary stationed in the island for some 50 years from 1835. The personal narrative, therefore, commences during the apprenticeship period.

GEORGE, REV. T. P.

"The land of wood and water (a sketch of Jamaica church history)," in *The East and West*, July, 1912, pp. 308 ff.

Too general to be of any particular value.

HAMILTON, T. J.

History of the missions of the Moravian Church during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. London, 1900.

Contains an excellent account of the Brethren's work in the West Indies.

HENDRICK, REV. S. PURCELL.

A sketch of the history of the Cathedral Church of St. Jago de la Vega, Spanish Town, in the Parish of St. Catherine, Jamaica. Kingston, 1911.

The present structure was erected in 1714, following the destruction of the former one in the hurricane of two years before. It was damaged in the earthquake of 1907, but was restored immediately after. It has long been the center of the activities of the Church of England in the colony. Includes a historical sketch of the Diocese of Jamaica.

HINTON, JOHN H.

Memoir of William Knibb, missionary in Jamaica. London, 1847.

Knibb left England for Jamaica as a Baptist missionary in 1823, his lately deceased brother, Thomas, having been previously stationed in that island in a similar capacity.

Following the Jamaican insurrection of 1831-32, charges of having incited the negroes to revolt were brought against the missionaries, and particularly the Baptists among them, and all were vigorously persecuted. Knibb thereupon departed for Europe to present their cause to the public of Great Britain and lectured throughout the country. He also engaged in debate with supporters of slavery (see under "Peter Borthwick"), his efforts producing tremendous results for the cause of emancipation. He returned to Jamaica in 1834, making three more visits home before his death in 1845. This work was written largely from manuscripts in the Baptist Missionary Society archives and in the possession of the Knibb family.

HOBY, JAMES.

Memoir of William Knibb, son of the Rev. W. Knibb, missionary, who died at the refuge near Falmouth, Jamaica. With an address to the colored children. London, [ca. 1838].

The son of the celebrated Baptist missionary emancipationist died in 1837, aged 12. The book includes sketches of the father's work and of the persecutions of the island missionaries.

HODGSON, REV. ROBERT.

The life of the Right Rev. Beilby Porteus, D. D., late Bishop of London. London, 1811.

For his founding of the Incorporated Society for the Conversion and Religious Instruction and Education of the Negro Slaves in the British West Indies, see pp. 110 ff.

HOLE, CHARLES.

The early history of the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East. . . . London, 1896.

The author was lecturer in ecclesiastical history at King's College. He was selected to write a history of the society but, after having brought the narrative down to 1814, was unable to continue the work. His manuscript was, however, published under the above title. A new 4-volume history from earliest days down through the first period of the Great War was subsequently written by Eugene Stock under the title *The History of the Church Missionary Society . . .*, q. v. Hole's work contains many scattered references to the slave trade, Wilberforce, Sierra Leone (one of its mission fields), etc.

HORSFORD, REV. JOHN.

A voice from the West Indies: being a review of the character and results of missionary efforts in the British and other colonies in the Charibbean Sea. London, 1856.

The author was for some 20 years a Wesleyan minister in the Antigua district and in that of St. Vincent and Demerara. He does not deal with activities in Jamaica or the Bahamas. Devoted primarily to Wesleyan achievements in the other islands, but also considers the work done there by similar searist organizations. Written in large part from source material. An excellent work, but unfortunately printed in very small type.

HOWELL, JOHN, ed.

The life of Alexander Alexander. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1830.

This Scotch adventurer had an exciting career in Curaçao, Ceylon, British Guiana and the neighboring revolting Spanish colonies on the Main. He attended services at Missionary Smith's chapel in Demerara on different occasions and was struck by the latter's unaffected manner and his great efforts to convey correct impressions to the negroes (Vol. II, p. 17).

HUTTON, REV. J. E.

Fire and snow. Stories of early missionary enterprise. London, n. d. [1908].

For Moravian missionary work in the Caribbean, see parts 1 and 2.

History of Moravian missions, A. London, 1923.

The most comprehensive work on the subject. For a detailed account of the activities of the Brethren in the West Indies, see book 1.

History of the Moravian Church, A. London, 1909.

Makes bare mention of the Brethren's mission work in the West Indies.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR THE CONVERSION AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO SLAVES IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1794.

Some account of the . . . London, 1823.

A historical sketch of this body, founded by Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London, in 1794, and supported in part by returns from the Boyle bequest of 1691, which, before the Revolution, had been used to support William and Mary's College.

Report of the . . ., from July to December, 1823. London, 1824.

The Bishop of London was president and Robert Peel served as one of the vice presidents. Among the governors were William Huskisson and the following members of the West India group—Henry Martin, C. R. Ellis, George Hibbert, William Manning, and C. N. Pallmer. Meetings were held in the office, 14 Duke Street, Westminster. The Society of West India Planters and Merchants of London had contributed £1,000 and the West India bodies of Liverpool and Glasgow, £100 each. Urges the establishment of branch societies in the Caribbean colonies.

Address of the . . . [London], 1825.

An appeal for financial support. The organization had sent eight chaplains and three catechists out to the islands in 1824. Expenditures for the year had exceeded income by £1,125 and contributions were sorely needed to pay off this debt and to further the body's important work.

Report of the . . ., for the year 1825 [actually for 1824, being dated January 27, 1825]. London, 1825.

The West India body in London had continued its contribution of £1,000; the groups in Liverpool and Glasgow had again given £100 each. Receipts had amounted to £3,039; expenses to £4,164. Seventeen chaplains and catechists were being supported at that time. Includes the reports of branches which had been formed in St. Kitts and Nevis.

Report of the . . ., for the year 1825. London, 1826.

Not the same as the so-called report for 1825, published in that year but actually covering 1824. The three West India bodies had continued their customary contributions and the New England Co. had given £200. Receipts had totaled £3,067; expenditures £4,533. Eighteen chaplains and catechists were then being supported. Includes reports of the St. Kitts and Nevis branches, and the newly founded one in Barbados.

Report of the . . ., for the year 1826. London, 1827.

The three West India bodies had continued their usual subscriptions. The New England Co. had given another £200 and the Bishop of Durham, £1,000. Total receipts had been £2,909; expenditures, £3,427.

New branches had been formed in Jamaica, Antigua, Grenada, and St. Vincent.

Report of the . . ., for the year 1827, in which is included a general view of the state of religious instruction according to the principles of the United Church of England and Ireland throughout the Dioceses of Jamaica and Barbados and the Leeward Islands. London, 1828.

Report of the . . ., for the year 1828. London, n. d. [1829].

Report of the . . ., for the year 1829. London, n. d. [1830].

Among the contributors were the King and Queen, who had given £10 each. The three groups of West India merchants and the New England Co. had continued their annual contributions, and the Bishop of Durham had given another £1,000. Receipts had totaled £4,375; expenditures £4,037. Includes reports of the Jamaican, Antigua, St. Kitts, and Bermudan branches.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR THE CONVERSION AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO SLAVES IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1794—Continued.

Report of the . . . , for the year 1830. London, [1831].

The King and Queen, the West India bodies, the New England Co., and the Bishop of Durham had continued their usual contributions. Total receipts had been £3,521; total expenditures, £3,295. Includes reports of the Antiguan St. Kitts branches.

Report of the . . . , for the year 1831 [including the] reports of the branch associations of Antigua and St. Christopher's. London, 1832.

The parent society had received gifts amounting to £4,176 17s. 5d. during the course of 1831. The King and Queen, the groups of West India merchants, and the Bishop of Durham had continued their donations. About £3,805 had been expended.

Local contributions in Antigua had amounted to but £16. The central organization had established two schools in St. John for the education of poor colored or slave children, with homes for the master and mistress of those institutions. The latter were allowed salaries of £185 each. Two country school teachers, seven Sunday school ones, and a catechist were also supported from England.

In St. Kitts, local collections had amounted to £34 17s. 6d. The rent on three school rooms there was being paid by the home body, as were the salaries of one day and two Sunday school teachers.

Report of the . . . , for the year 1832. London, 1833.

The usual contributions had been received. Total receipts had been £3,595; expenses £4,101. Twenty-eight catechists were then being supported in the Diocese of Jamaica alone.

[INCORPORATED] SOCIETY FOR THE CONVERSION AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF THE NEGRO SLAVES IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

Report of the Saint Christopher branch association of the . . . [Basseterre, 1826.]

Sent to all absentee proprietors of the island with a circular letter urging them to contribute from £5 to £10 sterling each annually according to the size of their holdings. Negro schools could then be established on the several estates.

IVIMEY, JOSEPH.

A history of the English Baptists. 4 vols. London, 1811–1830.

Scattering references to mission work in the West Indies are to be found. Consult the index under "Baptist Missionary Society" and "Jamaica."

JACKSON, GEORGE.

A memoir of the Rev. John Jenkins, late a Wesleyan missionary in the island of Jamaica, including characteristic notices of West Indian slavery, etc. London, n. d. [1832].

The subject of this sketch went to Jamaica to commence his missionary labors in 1824 and died there eight years later. Of no value except for the light it throws upon the singular step taken by the Wesleyan missionaries of the island in passing a series of resolutions denying opposition to slavery on September 6, 1824 (pp. 143 ff.). These were given wide circulation by the colonists (see Young, *A View of Slavery*. . . . With an Appendix, Containing the Resolutions of the Missionaries. . . .) and led to great consternation among the emancipationists at the time.

JACKSON, THOMAS.

The centenary of Wesleyan Methodism. A brief sketch of the rise, progress, and present state of the Wesleyan-Methodist societies throughout the world. London, 1839.

For Wesleyan work in the West Indies, see pp. 154 ff.

JENKINS, CHARLES.

Tortola: a Quaker experiment of long ago in the tropics. London, 1923.

Covers the activities of the Friends in the Virgin Islands from 1735, at which time work was begun there, to 1780, when it closed. Based largely on source material, such as journals and correspondence, reproducing some of it. The Quaker congregation was long the sole religious and cultural body in this turbulent and isolated colony. Reviewed in *The West India Committee Circ.*, December 20, 1923.

JONES, Mrs.

Account, An, of the loss of the Wesleyan missionaries, Messrs. White, Hillier, Truscott, Oke, and Jones, with Mrs. White and Mrs. Truscott, and their children and servants in the *Maria* mail boat off the island of Antigua, in the West Indies, February 28, 1826. London, 1826.

The party was returning home from a district meeting, held in St. Kitts. A storm was encountered between Montserrat and Antigua, and the ship broke and sank in the night. A number of those on board clung to the wreckage for some days, but most of them ultimately became exhausted and were washed away one by one. The captain, the crew, and all of the passengers but Mrs. Jones perished.

Consists of extracts from the journal of Mr. Hyde, a missionary of Montserrat, who had also been at the meeting and with whom the party had spent some days before embarking for home, and Mrs. Jones's personal narrative.

Account, An, of the loss of the Wesleyan missionaries, Messrs. White, Hillier, Truscott, Oke, and Jones, with Mrs. White and Mrs. Truscott, and their children and servants, in the *Maria* mail boat, off the island of Antigua in the West Indies. New York, 1831.

The American edition of the preceding work. Identical with it save for a slightly different title.

JOSA, F. P. LUIGI.

English Church history of the West Indian Province. Georgetown, Demerara, 1910.

Covers the history of the Established Church in the several islands, chiefly from the creation of the original two bishoprics in 1825.

[KNIBB, Rev. WILLIAM.]

Facts and documents connected with the late insurrection in Jamaica, and the violations of civil and religious liberty arising out of it. London, 1832.

The Baptist missionaries in the island were charged with having incited the negroes to revolt, and were persecuted. Knibb, one of their number, proceeded to England to lay their cause before the English public and became a powerful factor in bringing about the passage of the emancipation act in 1833.

LOVETT, RICHARD.

The history of the London Missionary Society, 1795-1895. 2 vols. London, 1899.

"The standard work on the subject," but unhappily written without much use having been made of the society's records. For a study of such importance, undue reliance has been placed on secondary material. Chapters 12 to 18, inclusive, of Volume II are devoted to L. M. S. activities in the West Indies, including the martyrdom of missionary Smith. Unbelievable as it may seem, his journal, preserved in the organization's archives, was not even consulted.

LUSTY, F. C.

How William Knibb fought slavery and won freedom. London, n. d. [1904].

Knibb, a Baptist missionary in Jamaica, was delegated by his colleagues in the island to lay before the British public the persecutions to which they were subjected after the negro rebellion of 1831, allegedly incited by them. Although his action was at first opposed by the leaders of the Baptist Missionary Society in England, he began a lecture tour throughout that country and Scotland and, by his eloquence, aroused public opinion against the planters and hastened the passage of the emancipation act.

METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR THE LONDON DISTRICT.

A report of the formation of a . . . , at a public meeting held at the New Chapel, City Road, on December 1, 1814. London, 1815.

District societies were formed throughout England for the purpose of affording new means of support for the missionaries following the death of Coke who had secured the greater part of the necessary funds by public collections and personal appeals to people of means.

MOISTER, REV. WILLIAM.

Conversations on the rise, progress, and present state of Wesleyan missions. London, 1869.

The author was for 14 years a Methodist missionary in the West Indies during the apprenticeship and early emancipation periods. Work in the Caribbean is covered in chapter 2. A revised edition appeared under the title *A History of Wesleyan Missions* . . . in 1871.

Father of our missions, The: being the story of the life and labors of the Rev. Thomas Coke, D. C. L., with a brief sketch of the early history of Wesleyan missions. . . . London, 1871.

Coke inaugurated Wesleyan missionary work in the West Indies.

Heralds of salvation: being brief memorial sketches of Wesleyan missionaries who have died in the work since the commencement of the enterprise. London, 1878.

Included in this collection of short biographies are ones of Thomas Coke and the other celebrated Wesleyan missionaries in the Caribbean country.

History, A, of Wesleyan missions in all parts of the world, from the commencement to the present time. London, 1871.

This work is a later edition of *Conversations on the Rise, Progress, and Present State of Wesleyan Missions*, q. v. The work in the West Indies is covered in chapter 3.

MOISTER, Rev. WILLIAM—Continued.

Memorials of missionary labors in western Africa and in the West Indies. London, 1850.

A popular work.

Missionary anecdotes. London, 1875.

Includes incidents connected with the Wesleyan missions in the West Indies.

Missionary pioneers: being memorial sketches of eminent ministers who have led the way in different parts of the mission field. London, 1871.

Chapter 3 is devoted to sketches of the lives and work of one Moravian and nine early Wesleyan missionaries in the Caribbean.

Stories, sketches, facts, and incidents illustrative of the providence and grace of God in connexion with the missionary enterprise. London, 1868.

Contains accounts of the life of Thomas Coke, founder of Wesleyan missions in the West Indies, of Moister's own work in the Caribbean area, and of the last days of slavery there.

West Indies, The, enslaved and free. London, 1883.

Good for summaries of missionary work in the several islands.

OWEN, Rev. JOHN.

The history of the origin and first ten years of the British and Foreign Bible Society. 2 vols. London, 1816.

For brief mention of the reading of Bibles to the West Indian negroes, see II, pp. 72, 176.

PETERS, Rev. CHARLES.

Two sermons, preached at Dominica, on the 11th and 13th of April, 1800, and officially noticed by His Majesty's Privy Council in that island. To which is added an appendix containing minutes of three trials which occurred at Roseau in the spring of the preceding year, together with remarks and strictures on the issue of those trials, as well as on the slave trade, and the condition of slaves in general in our West Indian colonies. London, 1802.

The author had been rector of St. George's Church at Roseau, Dominica. These two sermons, based on Coloss. IV:1, were preached on Good Friday and Easter, 1800. In them, the Reverend Peters urged upon colonial proprietors the adoption of equitable and judicious regulations to provide for the welfare of their slaves. Those masters who overworked their blacks, gradually impairing their health and strength, committed one of the most heinous offenses that could be named. Owners were not justified by the laws of natural and revealed religion in requiring daily exertions on the part of their hands under circumstances known to be unfavorable to the duration of human life.

The sermons created a tremendous sensation. Peters became the object of public execration, was summoned before the island Council to explain his conduct, resigned his charge, and returned to England. He had previously given offense by delivering to Wilberforce notes on the trials of three free mulattos for murder and abuse of their slaves. The whole work was published as a matter of self-vindication and to gain public support against the Caribbean interest.

PHILLIPS, CATHARINE.

Reasons why the people called Quakers cannot so fully unite with the Methodists in their missions to the negroes in the West India islands and Africa, as freely to contribute thereto, with a few queries consonant therewith. London, 1792.

The Friends were actuated only by religious caution, not by religious bigotry, in refusing further to cooperate with the Wesleyans in the Caribbean islands. It appeared to them that some of the Methodist workers were endeavoring to fix the negroes in the observance of form and inefficacious ceremonies. Since the Quakers did not approve of such action, they were withdrawing the financial support they had previously accorded them.

PORTEUS, BELBY.

A sermon preached before the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, at their anniversary meeting in the parish church of St. Mary-Le-Bow, on Friday, February 21, 1783. London, 1783.

Porteus was then Bishop of Chester. He later became Bishop of London and, as such, interested himself greatly in the welfare of the blacks. The Society had been left two estates in Barbados by Gov. Christopher Codrington for the support of a college. The school's affairs were allowed to drag on in desultory fashion and the organization paid no particular attention to the state of its negroes on those properties. Porteus, in his sermon based on Luke XVII:20, suggested that their religious state be cared for. This was one of his earliest efforts in behalf of the Africans. To the shame of the Society, it must be stated that his recommendation was not acted on and that, only some half a century later, when its disregard for its slaves had become a matter of public reproach and scandal and had turned good Christians against the body as such, did it make half-hearted efforts in that direction. This sermon also appears in full in Anon., ed., *Twelve Anniversary Sermons . . .*, q. v. in the last section of this Guide.

RAIN, THOMAS.

"John Wray, pioneer missionary," in *The Evangelical Magazine*, October, November, and December, 1887, pp. 465 ff., 495 ff., and 544 ff.

Wray founded the mission station in Demerara subsequently served by John Smith, "the Demerara martyr." The two were friends. Mention of Smith's case is made in this article. Later expanded into *The Life and Labours of John Wray . . .*, q. v. The appearance of this article brought the author into touch with one of the subject's children and enabled him to secure family papers employed in writing the book.

Life and labours of John Wray, The, pioneer missionary in British Guiana. London, 1892.

Wray founded the mission in Demerara, later taken over by John Smith, "the Demerara martyr," and subsequently moved to Berbice. Much mention of Wray is made by Smith in his journal (q. v. under "Manuscripts"). This work devotes considerable space to the Demerara insurrection and its tragic consequences.

REECE, J. E., and CLARK-HUNT, C. G., eds.

Barbados diocesan history. London, 1928.

Issued in commemoration of the first centenary of the diocese, 1825-1925.

ROBSON, GEORGE.

The story of our Jamaica mission, with sketch of our Trinidad mission. Edinburgh, 1814.

A publication of the United Presbyterian Church.

ROBY, JOHN.

History, The, of the Parish of St. James, in Jamaica, with notes on the general history, genealogy, and monumental inscriptions of the island. Kingston, 1849.

An exceedingly rare work, of value for genealogical investigation.

Monuments of the Cathedral-Church and Parish of St. Catherine: being part 1 of church notes and monumental inscriptions of Jamaica, in the year 1824. Montego Bay, 1831.

For genealogical research.

SAMUEL, REV. PETER.

The Wesleyan-Methodist missions in Jamaica and Honduras delineated. London, 1850.

Contains a general sketch of Wesleyan work in Jamaica, with descriptions of the chief stations and a particular account of the accomplishments at each. The final chapter is devoted to activities in Honduras, which was included within this district. The author was himself for 12 years a missionary in Jamaica.

SARGENT, GEORGE E.

The Jamaica missionary: a memoir of William Knibb. London, n. d. [ca 1850].

See under "Knibb," "Lusty," "Hinton," and "Smith" for the subject of this good biography.

SCHULZE, ADOLPH.

Abrisz einer geschichte der Brüder-Mission. Herrhnut, 1901.

One of the best works on the subject. Contains a full account of Moravian missionary activities in the West Indies. The book has an elaborate bibliography.

SEABURY, WILLIAM JONES.

Memoir of Bishop Seabury. New York, 1908.

The subject, the first Bishop of Connecticut, was rector of Grace Church, Jamaica, and a missionary agent of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in that colony from 1757-1766. For his activities there, see chapters 4, 5, and 6.

SHREWSBURY, JOHN V.

Memorials of the Rev. William J. Shrewsbury. London, n. d. [1868].

The subject of this interesting memoir went to Barbados as a Methodist missionary in 1815. He soon won the hostility of the islanders, and, in 1823, an attempt was made on his life and his church was demolished. He escaped to St. Vincent, returning to England from there. This case, coupled with that of the missionary John Smith of Demerara at the same time, won great popular support against the West Indians. The matter was debated in Parliament on June 23, 1825. See Anonymous, An Authentic Report of the Debate in the House of Commons . . . on Mr. Buxton's Motion. . . . In an address to the Crown, the House of Commons held that it viewed "with the utmost indignation that scandalous and daring violation of the law," and declared that it would support the Government in any measure undertaken to secure religious toleration in the colonies. Shrewsbury subsequently continued his career in Africa.

SHREWSBURY, WILLIAM J.

Sermons preached on several occasions in the island of Barbados. London, 1825.

The Reverend Shrewsbury, a Methodist missionary in Barbados whose chapel had been destroyed by an island mob in 1823, became the center of great agitation against the colonials in England as a result of that outrage. (See John Shrewsbury, *Memorials*. . . .) This collection of sermons was published to silence reports that he had made incendiary Sunday morning addresses, which had been charged by those burning his church and threatening him with bodily harm.

SMITH, GEORGE.

History of Wesleyan Methodism. 3 vols. London, 1857-1861.

For early Methodism in Antigua and Doctor Coke's being storm driven there, see Vol. I, pp. 560 ff.; for Wesley's opposition to slavery, I, p. 716; for Wesleyan missions, slavery, and the persecution of Methodist agents in the West Indies, II, pp. 620 ff. and III, book VII, chapters 1-3 and book VIII, chapter 1.

Short history of Christian missions. . . . Edinburgh, 1884.

For a brief notice of Doctor Coke, see p. 138; for notices on the several missionary societies operating in the West Indies, see part 3, chapters 14 and 15.

SMITH, Mrs. J. J.

William Knibb, missionary in Jamaica. London, n. d. [ca. 1897].

A mediocre work.

SOUTHEY, ROBERT.

The life of Wesley and the rise and progress of Methodism. 2 vols. London, 1820.

A widely known work based on secondary material. For Doctor Coke, see II, chapters 26 and 27; for early Methodism in Antigua and the establishment of mission work there, II, chapter 28.

SPANGENBERG, Rev. A. G.

Account of the manner in which the Protestant Church of the Unitas Fratrum, or United Brethren, preach the gospel, and carry on other missions. London, 1789.

Includes an account of Moravian work in the West Indies. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, October, 1789, p. 932.

STEVENS, ABEL.

The history of the religious movement of the eighteenth century called Methodism. 3 vols. London, 1860-[1870].

For Nathaniel Gilbert and premissionary period Methodism in Antigua, see Vol. I, p. 267 and II, pp. 645 ff.; for Wesley's *Thoughts on Slavery*, II, pp. 658, 804; for Doctor Coke and his missionary work in the Caribbean, II, pp. 510 ff. and 646 ff.; for the formation of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, III, pp. 256 ff.; for the growth of missionary work in the sugar colonies and the persecution of the missionaries, II, pp. 239 ff.

STOCK, EUGENE.

The history of the Church Missionary Society—its environment, its men, and its work. 4 vols. 1899-1917.

A work undertaken after the failure of Charles Hole to bring his projected study on the society to conclusion. (See Hole, *The Early History*. . . .) A most detailed treatise, devoted, however, largely to the period after 1830. For the abolition movement, see I, chs. 5 and 9; for the evangelical awakening which resulted in the rise of the Baptist, Wesleyan, London and Church Missionary Societies, see I, chs. 6 and 7; for the emancipationist movement, see I, ch. 23; for general mission work in the West Indies, see references under that heading in the index, Vol. III.

TIMPSON, Rev. T.

British ecclesiastical history, including the religion of the Druids, the introduction of Christianity into Britain, and the rise, progress, and present state of every denomination of Christians in the British Empire. London, 1838.

For the establishment of the West Indian episcopates, see pp. 630 ff.

TROTTER, EDWARD.

An historical chart, showing the history and growth of the Anglican Church, especially as regards her missionary and colonial work. Derby, n. d. [1897].

Prepared by the Archdeacon of Trinidad. An epitome of the work of the Established Church in various parts of the world, including the West Indies.

TUCKER, LIONEL.

"Glorious Liberty"—the story of a hundred years' work of the Jamaica Baptist mission. London, 1914.

Based in part on unpublished manuscripts of Jamaican Baptist ministers. Five short chapters are devoted to the period preceding emancipation.

UNDERHILL, EDWARD B.

Life of James Mursell Phillippo, missionary in Jamaica. London, 1881.

Based on an autobiographical sketch. Phillippo was sent to Jamaica by the Baptist Missionary Society in 1823 as one of its agents and remained there for the next 20 years, during which time he established 25 stations and churches and 17 day schools. He was a leader in the movement to encourage the negroes to become small peasant proprietors after emancipation had been effected. See his *Jamaica: Its Past and Present State*.

"VINDEK," pseud.

The conduct of the British Government toward the Church of England in the West India colonies. London, 1831.

A violent tirade against the British ministry for guaranteeing the sectarians liberty of action and protection in the Caribbean area. West India Committee records show that this pamphlet was sponsored by the planter group of London, 1,500 copies having been ordered printed on February 26, 1831, and £50 being voted the unknown author for his services.

WADDELL, Rev. HOPE M.

Twenty-nine years in the West Indies and Central Africa: a review of missionary work and adventure, 1829-1858. London, 1867.

The author was sent to Jamaica by the Scottish Missionary Society to serve as its agent there at the close of 1829. Although under some suspicion, with other of the island missionaries following the outbreak of the insurrection of 1831-32, he was not subjected to persecution, and aided in spreading the governor's proclamation to the negroes to return to work or be treated as rebels. Presents vivid accounts of the disorder attendant upon the uprising. In 1846 he was transferred to Africa.

WADDINGTON, JOHN.

Congregational history, 1700-1800, in relation to contemporaneous events, education, the eclipse of faith, revivals, and Christian missions. London, 1876.

For the work of the Rev. John Newton, the celebrated slave trader turned minister, see chapters 14, 16, and 18; for the London Missionary Society, chapter 19.

Congregational history. Continuation to 1850. With special reference to the rise, growth, and influence of institutions, representative men, and the inner life of the churches. London, 1878.

For the London Missionary Society, see chapter 3; for John Smith "the Demerara martyr," chapter 10.

WALLBRIDGE, EDWIN A.

The Demerara martyr. Memoirs of the Rev. John Smith, missionary to Demerara. London, 1848.

The author served as a missionary in both Jamaica and British Guiana. A severe arraignment of the colonists and a sharp denunciation of their treatment of Smith. Based in large part on the latter's journal, never before used, and on letters written by him.

WARNECK, GUSTAV.

Outline of a history of Protestant missions from the Reformation to the present time. A contribution to modern church history. Edinburgh, 1901.

An outstanding work in the field. For the foundation of the several societies operating in the British West Indies, see part 1, chapter 5; for their work there, part 2, chapter 1.

WATSON, RICHARD.

A defense of the Wesleyan Methodist missions in the West Indies, including a refutation of the charges in Mr. Marryat's pamphlet entitled "Thoughts on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, etc." and in other publications, with facts and anecdotes illustrative of the moral state of the slaves, and of the operation of missions. London, 1817.

Very controversial in tone.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

to time; immediate consideration should, however, be given to bettering the negroes' legal and material position. Told in the first person, the "writer" being Captain Stedman, an army officer. Joanna was the daughter of a Dutch planter by a negro woman. The father had been unable to effect the manumission of their children, due to existing law, and all were classed as slaves. The "narrator" married Joanna who, in due course, became the mother of a son. The former, in turn, found himself unable to secure their freedom due to existing law and, on the expiration of his term of service, was obliged to return to Holland alone. Joanna subsequently died and the son was drowned at sea.

Koromantyn slaves, The; or, West Indian sketches. London, 1823.

A curious forerunner of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, this novel is an anti-slave work in tolerable narrative form by a woman who had never visited the islands. "In the following pages, truth, not novelty, has been the object of the writer. The incidents have occurred, the events have taken place, and the local scenes remain: in the combinations only, has fancy presumed to employ her pencil." Bryan Edwards's, Beilby Porteus's, and Wilberforce's printed accounts are heavily drawn on.

Tells of the voyage of a young Englishman, Charles Beresford, to the West Indies where he becomes involved in a Jamaican slave revolt. The hero is Yamousa, a Christianized Koromantyn negro who, on the home voyage to England, at length loses his life in attempting to save the captain's wife during a shipwreck. Stresses the importance of converting the blacks.

Marly; or, the life of a planter in Jamaica, comprehending characteristic sketches of the present state of society and manners in the British West Indies and an impartial review of the leading questions relative to colonial policy. Glasgow, 1828.

An attempt to present in novel form a true and impartial picture of Jamaican society. The author informs us that he had long been in the island and styles himself "a slave driver." He supports amelioration with compensation but urges justice to the planters. The book is on the average level of mediocrity characterizing such productions, but enjoyed a marked degree of popularity (numerous references to it are found in contemporary papers) and the author was doubtless successful in his aim—to secure more readers in this fashion than he would have had had he presented his views in essay form.

Marly, the central figure, is a young Scotchman who goes to Jamaica and finds employment as a bookkeeper before establishing his claim to his grandfather's estate, which has been withheld from him. While poor and unknown, he suffers greatly from the hardships of the life to which white estate employees were subject. A wealthy creole girl falls in love with him, and they are married after he comes into his own. Much of the material savors of the autobiographical.

"A Gentleman Resident in the West Indies." Montgomery; or, the West Indian adventurer. 3 vols. Kingston, Jamaica, 1812-13.

A novel of slight value, founded on Caribbean scenes and characters. The story opens in Scotland and continues in Barbados and Jamaica, where Montgomery serves as a bookkeeper in the period preceding and during the Maroon disorders of the 1790's. The scene then shifts to England and again to Jamaica, to which Montgomery returns as a clergyman named to an island living. Interesting chiefly as a Jamaican literary and press production, and for the vivid pictures of island society which it presents, especially in the second volume.

Negro slave, The. A tale. Addressed to the women of Great Britain. London, 1830.

A story written to arouse sympathy for the blacks. Manayma, a young negress, who sacrifices her life in waiting upon her rich master, suffering from a contagious fever, is the heroine. The scene is Jamaica.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"A Native of the West Indies." Poems, on subjects arising in England and the West Indies. London, 1783.

Includes among others "The Field Negro; or, The Effect of Civilization," "The Antigua Planter; or, War and Famine" (based on the great food shortage during the American Revolution), "Ode on Admiral Rodney's Victory on the 12th of April," and "Scene in the West Indies."

Prise de la Grenade, La, pièce en un acte, représentée pour la première fois sur Théâtre des Grands Danseurs du Roi, aux boulevards, le 19 Octobre 1779. Paris, 1779.

The chief characters are Mr. Blurder, a wealthy British merchant, his niece, Sally, Mons. Belleville, captain of a French trading ship, who had been made a prisoner, Jack-Pudding, an English privateer, and La Valeur, sergeant of the Grenadiers. The action takes place in July, 1779, the time of the capture of the colony by the French.

BREEN, HENRY H.

Warrawarra, the Carib chief. A tale of 1770. 2 vols. London, 1876.

The scene of the story is the island of "Sidonie", controlled by the French. Father Courcy, an Irish curé, seeks to protect the Caribs against the ill usage of the French. Following his death, disorders break out in the colony. The Abbé Moriarté, sometime Warrawarra, son of the Carib chief, is sent back to "Sidonie" to recruit the ranks of the clergy there following years of study and ordination in France made possible through the efforts of Father Courcy. His parent having died, he succeeds him as chieftain, while still serving as curé of Lacoste. His dual rôle is unknown to the French and, some time after having "effected" a peace with the Caribs in his capacity of curé, he is named Archbishop of "Port Nicholas," the island metropolis.

The author was the historian of St. Lucia (see his St. Lucia), and that island is obviously the real "Sidonie."

[BROOKE-KNIGHT, Captain.]

The captain's story; or Jamaica sixty years since. London, n. d. [1860].

This pleasing little narrative portrays island society under the slave régime. One of the principal characters, Mr. Jasper, was an actual person, Judge Jasper Cargill. The original of Matthew Rington was Mr. Codrington of Happy Grove, a tobacco plantation. The author appears as Lieutenant Brook. The Cargills are still prominent in Jamaican affairs. The Codringtons have died out.

CHAPMAN, M. J.

Barbadoes and other poems. London, 1833.

The author was a West Indian. A protest against emancipation. Surveys the history of the island, describes life there, paints the condition of the slaves in bright colors, and seeks to clear the planters of charges brought against them by reformers in the motherland.

COLLINGWOOD, HARRY [LANCASTER, WILLIAM J.]

A pirate of the Caribbees. London, n. d. [1898].

The time of the story is 1805, when Great Britain was at war with France, Spain, and Holland; the scene is West Indian waters. Written in the first person, the narrator being an English seaman. A tale of adventure, including captures of enemy ships and being taken prisoner in turn.

[CUMBERLAND, RICHARD.]

The West Indian: a comedy. As it is performed at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane. London, 1771.

The scene is laid in London and part of the action takes place in the London Tavern, long the meeting place of the West India body of that city. This play was written in 1770, was staged by Garrick the year after, and enjoyed the then long run of 28 nights. It is commonly considered Cumberland's masterpiece. He, however, received but £150 for his copyright. 12,000 copies of the work in printed form were sold in short order.

DIGNAN, JOHN.

The slave captain; a legend of Liverpool. London, 1847.

The time of this decidedly third rate novel is ca. 1800. The insurrection in St. Domingo, the Anglo-French wars in the West Indies and fights between a French privateer and two rival British slavers are employed to help shape the course of events.

EDWARDS, BRYAN.

Poems, written chiefly in the West Indies. Kingston, 1792.

A collection of vigorous verse from the pen of the celebrated historian of the West Indies. Various poems, such as "The Church's Lamentation," present interesting sidelights on planter society. The work is a collectors' item.

ELIZABETH, CHARLOTTE.

The system; a tale of the West Indies. London, 1827.

An attack on slavery in narrative form. George Belmont had inherited property in the Caribbean while his brother, William, had fallen heir to a baronetcy in Great Britain. The former had originally been shocked at the conditions under which slavery existed in the sugar colonies, but had become accustomed to it through the course of years. A visit made by his brother William, who was greatly opposed to human bondage, is the means employed by the authoress to set forth her arguments against "the system" in telling style.

GRAINGER, JAMES.

The sugar cane: a poem in four parts (with notes). London, 1764.

The author was a poet-doctor friend of Samuel Johnson. He went to St. Kitts, where he became a practicing physician, in 1759. This work was largely written while on rides about the country to visit his patients. Boswell tells us that it was first read in the drawing room of Sir Joshua Reynolds' home while Grainger was in England for a short stay about 1764. Johnson at the time rather ridiculed it. (Boswell, *Life*, Vol. I, pp. 621, 622, in the Everyman's edition.)

The poem recommends humane treatment of the negroes. It is one of the works in the Jamaican printed *Three Essays on West India Agriculture* of 1802. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, July, 1764 (pp. 105 ff.).

[JENKIN, Mrs., née JACKSON.]

Cousin Stella; or, conflict. 3 vols. London, 1859.

A long drawn-out melodramatic novel. The scene of the story shifts from continental Europe, where Stella had been left in the care of her English grandmother by her widowed father, to England and then to Jamaica. The time is the 1820's and the early 1830's, when emancipation was in the air, when incomes from estates were dwindling, and when the Jamaican slaves broke out in revolt. Our heroine's life is a sad one. She had known little happiness on the mainland and, after her arrival in England, her father and his children by a second marriage meet violent deaths. After many chapters of blindly struggling against fate, she at last finds happiness in the love of her cousin Louis, crippled in the Jamaican insurrection, and tenderly leads him off to the health resorts of Germany and Italy, to there begin life anew.

JOHNSTONE, DAVID L.

Richard Tregellas. A memoir of his adventure in the West Indies in the year of grace 1781. Edinburgh, 1891.

Originally published in *The Young Folks' Paper*. A tale of adventure, in which the events of the early eighties are cleverly employed as a background. Told in the first person. The story opens with the narrator's accompanying his uncle on a privateering expedition which ends with the latter being killed and our hero falling into the hands of the French. After various vicissitudes attendant upon war, the latter triumphantly leads his English sweetheart, Dorothy, to the altar in the presence of their Barbadian friends.

LYNCH, MRS. HENRY.

Rose and her mission. A tale of the West Indies. London, n. d. [ca. 1860].

A "nice" story for young persons of the Victorian era. The time is the early nineteenth century. The authoress was herself a native of the island, and her work is partly autobiographical. Rose, the daughter of the Reverend Annerley, a sectarist, is given permission to instruct the children on the narrator's estate Sunday afternoons and, by her simple sincerity, works great changes in all those, white as well as black, with whom she comes into contact. Presents good pictures of Caribbean society and illustrates the evils of absenteeism and the working out of the mortgage system in excellent fashion.

Years ago. A tale of West Indian domestic life of the eighteenth century. London, 1865.

This piece of "literature" is presented in diary form, with entries running from 1790 to 1795. The writer is represented as being a Jamaican girl.

MATHEWS, MRS. C.

The West Indian. Gainsborough, 1806.

ORDERSON, J. W.

Creoleana; or, social and domestic scenes and incidents in Barbadoes in days of yore. London, 1842.

The author was a native of Barbados. Fiction, based on fact. Insignificant as literature but contains some good descriptions of planter life at the close of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth centuries.

REID, Capt. MAYNE.

The Maroon. 3 vols. London, 1862.

The scene of the story is Jamaica; the time, about the close of the eighteenth century. A melodramatic novel not without interest, with the West Indian background well painted.

[SCOTT, MICHAEL.]

"The Author of Tom Cringle's Log." Cruise, The, of the *Midge*. Paris, 1836.

The author was a Scotchman who went to Jamaica in 1806 at the age of 17. He was employed on various estates for four years and then entered business in Kingston, making frequent trips to the other islands. He returned home in 1817, married while there, and came again to Jamaica, but left it in 1822, taking up his permanent residence in his native land.

Episodes which later were expanded into *Tom Cringle's Log* and *The Cruise of the Midge* appeared in *Blackwood's* from 1829. The two works are classics and, while written in the form of fiction, they are based on personal knowledge of island life and present immortal pictures of the old plantation days.

The *Cruise of the Midge* first appeared in book form in 1834. The incident of the shark papers is a historic one. (See "The Shark Papers," in *The West India Comm. Circ.*, November 20, 1906, pp. 556 ff.)

[SCOTT, MICHAEL.]—Continued.

Tom Cringle's log. Paris, 1836.

See the preceding entry. This work was first published in 1833 and instantly became one of the most popular tales of adventure ever written. It was followed the year after by *The Cruise of the Midge*. Tom Cringle's trees near Kingston, Jamaica, on the Spanish Town road, are still standing.

SENIOR, Lieut. Col. HENRY.

Charles Vernon: a trans-Atlantic tale. 2 vols. London, 1849.

The scene is Jamaica and the Spanish Main; the time, about 1815. Vernon, a veteran of the Peninsular Campaign, inherits estates in the island. While bound for Canada some time later to recover his health, he is captured and becomes involved in adventures attendant upon the revolt of the Spanish colonies. Presents a good picture of island life of that period, as observed by the author while stationed in the West Indies on military service.

PART XII

MEDICAL WORKS

ANDERSON, IZETT.

Yellow fever in the West Indies. London, 1898.

The author was for many years a Caribbean physician. The first chapter presents mortality statistics covering the soldiery and the civilian population in the early nineteenth century, attributing the great number of deaths to badly situated barracks and homes, lack of sanitation, vice, and intemperance.

ANONYMOUS.

["How to preserve one's health in Jamaica"], in *The Mo. Rev.*, December, 1768, pp. 431 ff.

Excerpted from Lind, *An Essay on Diseases Incidental to Europeans in Hot Climates*, q. v.

Memoir of the late William Wright, M. D. . . . with extracts from his correspondence and a selection of his papers on medical and botanical subjects. Edinburgh, 1828.

Wright went to Jamaica in 1764 and became a practicing physician there, returning to his home in Scotland two decades later, a wealthy man. In 1795, during the wars of the French Revolution, he again crossed the Atlantic as a medical officer attached to the expedition operating against France's colonies and was in command of the army hospitals in Barbados for more than two years. He was the author of various botanical articles. This work includes some of them as well as medical observations relative to the Caribbean area (articles 13, 14, 16, 17, 20).

"Mortality in the regiments sent to the West Indies", in *The Scots Mag.*, September, 1788, p. 448.

This was excessively high.

Practical remarks on West India diseases. London, 1776.

A pamphlet, giving the outline of a larger work on the subject which the author proposed publishing if given sufficient encouragement in the way of subscriptions. Describes the course and cure of some of the more violent tropical ailments. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, June 1777, p. 480.

"Questions stated by the Privy Council to the agent for Jamaica; the answers, subjoined to each, were given by Dr. William Wright, lately of that island," in *The Scots Mag.*, September, 1788, pp. 447 ff.

Dealing chiefly with negro diseases.

"Some account of the life and writings of Dr. Grainger," in *The Scots Mag.*, November, 1798, p. 723 ff.

Notes on the author of *An Essay on the More Common West India Diseases*, and *The Sugar Cane*, both of q. v.

Suggestions relative to the preservation of the health of the troops in the West Indies consistently with the defence of the islands. London, 1807.

Occasioned by the excessive mortality among the white troops stationed in the Caribbean area.

BALFOUR, ANDREW, and SCOTT, HENRY H.

Health problems of the Empire. London, 1924.

For the West Indies, see a few pages in chapter 4.

BELL, J.

An inquiry into the causes which produce, and the means of preventing, diseases among British officers, soldiers, and others in the West Indies. London, 1791.

The appalling death rate could be cut down by using more care in selecting men for colonial service, providing them with cool quarters away from swamps, issuing them uniforms suited for tropical wear, serving them less salt meat and more fresh vegetables and fruits, keeping raw rum away from them, and giving them considerable exercise.

BOYCE, SIR RUBERT W.

Health progress and administration in the West Indies. London, 1910.

The standard work on the subject. Chapters 1 and 2 contain data on mortality rates up to the middle of the nineteenth century; subsequent chapters discuss the measures which are now employed to combat yellow fever.

CHISHOLM, C.

An essay on the malignant pestilential fever introduced into the West India islands from Boullam, on the coast of Guinea, in 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796. 2 vols. London, 1801.

The author was a physician attached to the British forces stationed in Grenada. The first edition, a work of much narrower scope, appeared in London in 1795.

The introduction gives an account of the topography, products, climate, and more common diseases of the island. The epidemic had resulted in a mortality rate of about 12 per cent among the white residents and soldiery taken ill and of but about 1.2 per cent among the blacks and persons of color. Contains accounts of typical cases and describes means of treatment which had been found efficacious. Chisholm states that the fever was introduced from the West Indies into Philadelphia and New York, causing the memorable epidemic of 1795 there. Reviewed in *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, May, 1801, p. 355.

CLARK, J.

A treatise on the yellow fever, as it appeared in the island of Dominica, in the years 1793-1796: to which are added observations on . . . some other West India diseases; also the chemical analysis . . . of the hot mineral waters in the same island. London, 1797.

An excellent account of the great plague years.

DANCER, THOMAS.

Brief history, A, of the late expedition against Fort San Juan, so far as it relates to the diseases of the troops; together with some observations on climate, infection, and contagion, and several of the endemial complaints of the West Indies. Kingston, 1781.

An expedition from Jamaica captured San Juan, Central America, from the Spaniards in 1780. but ranks were soon after so decimated by the ravages of yellow fever that the survivors were forced to withdraw, save for a small garrison. The author was physician to the troops during the campaign. His medical notes were later expanded into *The Medical Assistant*, q. v.

DANCER, THOMAS—Continued.

Medical assistant, The; or Jamaica practice of physic: designed chiefly for the use of families and plantations. Kingston, 1801.

The best known of Dancer's works. Copies are, to this day, in regular use on numerous Jamaican estates. Describes diseases incident to life in the tropics, with remedies for the same. The appendix contains formulas for recommended medicines and a list of healing herbs found in the island. See his A Rowland for an Oliver, a reply to an alleged review of this work in The Edinburgh Review.

Replier, The, replied to; or strictures on Dr. Grant's answer to the strictures of Dr. Dancer. Kingston, 1805.

Grant had sold his practice in Kingston to Dancer and had gone to England but had subsequently returned to the island and had resumed his profession. Bad blood developed between the two and when Grant's Essay on the Yellow Fever, q. v., appeared, Dancer greeted it with scathing terms. Grant answered in a pamphlet, no copy of which is known to exist, and this evoked the above reply.

Rowland, A, for an Oliver; or, a Jamaica review of The Edinburgh Review. St. Jago de la Vega, 1809.

A defense of his famous work, The Medical Assistant, q. v., against an alleged review of it, said to have appeared in The Edinburgh Review, but which was in reality the work of one Fitzgerald, an obscure former country chemist's assistant.

Short dissertation, A, on the Jamaica bath waters. Kingston, 1784.

DE JOANNÈS, ALEXANDRE MOREAU [sic—should be de Jonnès].

Recherches sur les poissons toxicophores des Indes occidentales. Paris, 1819.

DE JONNÈS, ALEXANDRE MOREAU.

Observations pour servir à l'histoire de la fièvre jaune des Antilles. [Paris, 1817.]

By the author of the well-known Aventures des Guerres, q. v. He here presents data on deaths among the West Indian troops from yellow fever.

DESCOURTILZ, E.

Flore pittoresque et médicale des Antilles. 8 vols. Paris, 1821–1829.

Includes descriptions and accounts of plants with medicinal properties found in the sugar islands.

GRAINGER, JAMES.

An essay on the more common West India diseases; and the remedies which that country itself produces: to which are added some hints on the management, etc., of negroes. Jamaica, 1802.

The author was a poet-physician friend of Johnson. He went to St. Kitts in 1759, became a practicing physician there, and died of the fever some years later. He also wrote the well-known poem, The Sugar Cane, q. v.

This booklet was originally published anonymously in London in 1764 as the work of "A Physician in the West Indies." The edition here listed is an island reprint of the second Edinburgh one of 1802. It should more properly have been titled "On the Management and Diseases of Negroes." It deals with the choosing of healthy specimens from newly arrived cargoes, the breaking in of blacks to plantation life and the diseases and distempers to which they were peculiarly subject. Also reprinted in the island in the same year as one section of Anon., Three Essays on West India Agriculture.

GRANT, Dr.

Essay on the yellow fever of Jamaica. Kingston, n. d. [ca. 1804].

HENDY, Dr. J.

Treatise on the glandular disease of Barbados, proving it to be seated in the lymphatic system. No imprint, 1794.

HILLARY, WILLIAM.

Observations on the changes of the air and the concomitant epidemical diseases in the island of Barbados. To which is added a treatise on the putrid bilious fever, commonly called the yellow fever, and such other diseases as are indigenous or endemial in the West India islands or in the torrid zone. London, 1766.

One of the best known of the early treatises on Caribbean diseases.

HUNTER, JOHN.

Bemerkungen über die krankheiten der truppen in Jamaica, und die besten mittel die gesundheit der Europäer in dem dasigen klima zu erhalten. . . . Leipzig, 1792.

A translation of the following.

Observations on the diseases of the army in Jamaica and on the best means of preserving the health of Europeans in that climate. London, 1788.

The author was an army physician who served as superintendent of military hospitals in the colony from 1781 to 1783 and who later became a practitioner in London. This work gives an account of the "dry belly-ache," yellow fever and other tropical ailments and negro maladies. The first is said to have been a distinct contribution to medical science. The author must not be confused with the famous Scotch surgeon bearing the same name and living at the same time.

JACKSON, ROBERT.

Outline, An, of the history & cure of fever, endemic and contagious; more expressly . . . the yellow fever of the West Indies. Edinburgh, 1808.

Considerable space is given to the several epidemics of 1792-1798, including that which appeared in the British army in St. Domingo from 1796-1798.

Ricerche sull' indole e sulla cura della febbre gialla, coll'aggiunta di un saggio sulla febbre gialla della Giamaica. Padova, 1805.

The Italian translation of the following.

Treatise, A, on the fevers of Jamaica, with some observations on the intermitting fever of America and an appendix containing some hints on the means of preserving the health of soldiers in hot climates. London, 1791.

A rare work.

LIND, JAMES.

An essay on diseases incidental to Europeans in hot climates. London, 1768.

Includes an account of how to preserve one's health in Jamaica (part 2, section 4). Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, November and December, 1768, pp 345 ff., 428 ff.

MAUNSELL, S. E.

Contributions to the medico-military history of Jamaica—a retrospect. Jamaica, 1891.

The author was a military physician in Caribbean service. The annual mortality rate among European troops stationed in Jamaica from 1817 to 1836 was 121.3 per 1,000; from 1838 to 1847, it was 63.07. By the years 1880 to 1889, the rate had fallen to 11.36. In the first of the above periods, fever claimed 101.9 deaths per 1,000; in the latter, only 4.3. The appalling rate in the early part of the century was largely due to the barracks being located near to swamps and to their being poorly ventilated and overcrowded. The issuing of salt food and new rum and the existence of open latrines were also large contributing factors.

M'LEAN, HECTOR.

An enquiry into the nature and causes of the great mortality among the troops at St. Domingo: with practical remarks on the fever of that island; and directions for the conduct of Europeans on their first arrival in warm climates. London, 1797.

The author was an assistant inspector of hospitals and was for three years stationed in the island with the British army of occupation.

MOSELEY, BENJAMIN.

Observations on the dysentery of the West Indies, with a new and successful manner of treating it. Kingston, 1780.

Treatise, A, on tropical diseases, on military operations, and on the climate of the West Indies. London, 1787.

Contains numerous references to important events in Jamaican history such as the introduction of the cinnamon and mango in 1782, the expedition against San Juan, etc. Other editions appeared in 1789, 1792, and 1803.

Various editions are reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, supplement for 1787, p. 117; May, July, and September, 1790, pp. 432 ff., 630 ff., and 837 ff.; November and December, 1791, pp. 1041 ff. and 1131 ff.; January, March and April, 1792, pp. 60 ff., 250 ff., and 356 ff., and also September, 1793, p. 841.

The work is lauded in a communication in *The Gent. Mag.*, October, 1803, p. 897. Biographical sketches of the author appear in the same journal, issues of January and April, 1790, pp. 9 ff. and 304.

NEMBARD, J. F.

Treatise on the nature and cure of the yaws. Kingston, 1793.

A standard work, found on almost every plantation.

OGILVIE, J. A.

"A peep into West Indian medical history," in *The American Journal of Public Health*, November, 1930, pp. 1207 ff.

Sketches the transformation of the West Indies from an area of pestilence, fever and death to one comparing favorably with other lands within the past century by a more accurate knowledge of the causes of disease. Contains an account of the decimation of the Jamaican expeditionary force to St. Domingo in 1795-98 and mortality rates for Jamaica in the early 1800's.

[QUIER, J.; HUME, J.; et al.]

Letters and essays on the small-pox and inoculation, the measles, the dry belly-ache, the yellow and remitting, and intermitting fevers of the West Indies. . . . London, 1778.

The preface includes a short account of the natural history of Jamaica and directions for the preservation of the health of Europeans in warm climates.

ROLLO, JOHN.

Observations on the diseases which appeared in the army in St. Lucia in 1778 and 1779. London, 1781.

With an address to military officers on the importance of selecting healthy camp sites and looking out for the proper housing and provisioning of soldiers on colonial service.

Observations on the means of preserving and restoring health in the West Indies. London, 1783.

Addressed to army officers stationed in the islands.

SPRENGEL, KURT.

Robert Jackson über die fieber in Jamaika; aus dem Englischen übersetzt mit anmerkungen und zusätzen. Leipzig, 1796.

Based on Jackson's *A Treatise on the Fevers of Jamaica*, q. v.

STONE, A. D.

A practical treatise on the diseases of the stomach and of digestion, including the history and treatment of those affections of the liver and digestive organs which occur in persons who return from the East and West Indies. . . . London, 1806.

THOMSON, JAMES.

A treatise on the diseases of the negroes as they occur in the island of Jamaica, with observations on the country remedies. Jamaica, 1820.

WILLIAMSON, JOHN.

Medical and miscellaneous observations relative to the West India islands. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1817.

The author was a resident of Jamaica from 1798 to 1812. He is a sturdy advocate of slavery and doubts the value of abolition. Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, August, 1817, pp. 340 ff.

PART XIII

LEGAL TREATISES

ANONYMOUS.

Review, A, of the laws of the United States of North America, the British provinces, and West India islands; with select precedents and observations upon divers acts of Parliament and acts of Assembly, and a comparison of the courts of law and practice there with that of Westminster Hall. London, 1790.

A legal manual in handy form, designed for the use of Englishmen who had connections with the United States or the British American or West India possessions.

Substance of the proceedings in the House of Commons, Thursday, July 25, 1822, on the occasion of two addresses to His Majesty, one moved by Mr. Wilberforce, for preventing the extension of slavery at the Cape of Good Hope, and the other by Mr. Wilmot, for sending commissioners of inquiry to certain British colonies. London, 1822.

Mr. Wilmot proposed the sending out of legal commissioners to the Leeward Islands to inquire into the state of the administration of justice there, which was alleged to be filled with abuses. He was supported by Earl Nugent. A proposed amendment sponsored by Mr. Hume and supported by Mr. Marryat to include Trinidad, which was under Spanish law, in the inquiry was defeated and Wilmot's original motion was carried. For the findings of the commission, see Dwarries, Substance of the Three Reports. . . .

CHALMERS, GEORGE, ed.

Opinions of eminent lawyers on various points of English jurisprudence, chiefly concerning the colonies, fisheries, and commerce of Great Britain. 2 vols. London, 1814.

A celebrated work in colonial law presenting the opinions of 73 lawyers on divers questions bearing on the relations existing between the mother country and the colonies, collected and digested from the original papers in the Board of Trade archives and other repositories. Most of the cases occasioning the opinions fall in the period before 1763, but those arising from the independence of the United States are of value for our purpose.

CLARK, CHARLES.

A summary of colonial law, the practice of the court of appeals from the plantations, and of the laws and their administration in all the colonies; with charters of justice, Orders in Council, etc. London, 1834.

An invaluable legal work. Considers the laws applying to the British colonies in general, peculiarities of the system then prevailing in each, such acts of Parliament as imposed regulations on the outlying possessions, and miscellaneous points of English law upon matters relating to the latter. For Antigua, see pp. 124 ff.; for Barbuda, p. 133; for Dominica, pp. 134 ff.; for Montserrat, pp. 143 ff.; for Nevis, pp. 150 ff.; for St. Kitts and Anguilla, pp. 159 ff.; for the Virgin Islands, pp. 169 ff.; for Barbados, pp. 175 ff.; for Grenada, pp. 197 ff.; for St. Vincent, pp. 214 ff.; for Tobago, pp. 225 ff.; for St. Lucia, pp. 299 ff.; for Trinidad, pp. 305 ff.; for Jamaica, pp. 338 ff.

ROLLO, JOHN.

Observations on the diseases which appeared in the army in St. Lucia in 1778 and 1779. London, 1781.

With an address to military officers on the importance of selecting healthy camp sites and looking out for the proper housing and provisioning of soldiers on colonial service.

Observations on the means of preserving and restoring health in the West Indies. London, 1783.

Addressed to army officers stationed in the islands.

SPRENGEL, KURT.

Robert Jackson über die fieber in Jamaika; aus dem Englischen übersetzt mit anmerkungen und zusätzen. Leipzig, 1796.

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DAVIS, WILLIAM D.

Practical summary, A, of the constitution of the colony of Grenada applicable to all the British colonies in the West Indies possessing Legislative Assemblies. Grenada, n. d. [1837].

A valuable treatise on colonial government. Consists of a constitutional history of Grenada from the Peace of Paris and a consideration of colonial ecclesiastical establishments and the executive, legislative, and judicial powers in possessions under the representative system.

Remarks on the constitution of the judicatures, with comments on the administration of justice in the West Indies. [London, 1833.]

The author was attorney general of Grenada. Calls attention to defects and anomalies in the court system of the Caribbean charter colonies and suggests changes to be effected. Most of the difficulties arose from the fact that the then judges were not, as a rule, bred in the law.

The administration of justice in the islands had already been made a subject of parliamentary inquiry some years before. (The reports of the commissioners of legal inquiry will be found listed in the Ragatz, House of Commons Sessional Papers and House of Lords Sessional Papers checklists, q. v. See also Dwaris, Substance of the Three Reports of the Commissioners of Inquiry. . . .) Fundamental reforms were not, however, instituted for years.

GRANT, JOHN.

Notes of cases adjudged in Jamaica, from May 1774 to December 1787. Edinburgh, 1794.

The author was chief justice of the colony from 1784 to 1791. This work is a rarity of the first water, but two copies, one in the Institute of Jamaica Library and the other in the Middle Temple Library of London, being known to exist.

HOWARD, JOHN H., ed.

The laws of the British colonies in the West Indies and other parts of America concerning real and personal property, and manumission of slaves, with a view of the constitution of each country. 2 vols. London, 1827.

But one complete collection of colonial laws existed in Great Britain—that in the office of the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. Their examination there was inconvenient as well as difficult because most of them had not been indexed and many existed only in manuscript. In the colonies themselves, most of the laws were unpublished and could not be consulted without the payment of fees.

Howard, a solicitor, obtained permission to compile this work from the Colonial Office collection in the interests of those having relations with the American overseas possessions. Each of the latter is treated as a unit under the following headings (1) Constitution and Courts, (2) Acts of Assembly, (3) Index to the Laws.

KNAPP, JEROME W.

Reports of cases . . . before the committees of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, 1829 to 1836. 3 vols. London, 1831-1836.

Includes several dealing with West Indian affairs.

SHEPARD, CHARLES.

The colonial practice of St. Vincent: containing an abstract of the court acts and the rules of the several courts in the island. . . . London, 1822.

A collection of the rules of practice in the different courts of St. Vincent, with emphasis on such as varied from those in England. The author is better known for his *Historical Account of the Island of St. Vincent*, q. v.

STEPHENS, J. E. R.

Supreme Court decisions of Jamaica and Privy Council decisions, from 1774-1923. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1824.

A masterly work of great value.

"When I arrived in Jamaica, and was appointed to the Parish of Portland in November, 1921, I found in the court office only about five or six old editions of books on the criminal law, with not a single copy of any book on the common law, equity, or probate law, and whenever any point of law came to be argued, I was compelled to borrow from the lawyers practising before me the books from which they had quoted. Even they were not in a position to tell me whether the particular point had already been covered by a decision of the Supreme Court, as the judgments of the Supreme Court, with the exception of a few in recent years, had not been printed.

"After remaining there for a few months, I was appointed to act as judge of the Kingston court, and on taking up my duties in the capital, I immediately set to work to prepare a selection of the decisions of the Supreme Court, going back as far as I could trace the records.

"The earliest records I could find were a collection of decisions of Chief Justice Grant, and published in 1794 after his death. [Listed in this section.] . . . I have taken a few cases from this work. Then a few decisions were collected in a pamphlet in the early part of the last century by McDougall, and a few more by Morris in the middle of the last century. The bulk of the judgments which I have collected are taken from the Judgment Books, Special Cases Books, and Equity Judgment Book in the registry of the court into which the judgments delivered have been copied, and certified as being accurately copied by the registrar of the court.

"The Privy Council decisions relating to Jamaica are chiefly taken from the printed reports of those cases in Knapp's Reports [covering 1829 to 1836 and listed in this section of the Guide] and Moore's Reports [14 vols., London, 1838-1873. Since they cover the years 1836-1872, they are not included in this Guide.] " (Preface, pp. iii, iv).

STOKES, ANTHONY.

A view of the constitution of the British colonies, in North America and the West Indies, at the time the Civil War broke out on the continent of America . . . with a variety of colony precedents, which are chiefly adapted to the British West India islands, and may be useful to those, who have any intercourse with the colonies. London, 1783.

The author was a Loyalist refugee from the mainland American possessions who had, at one time, been engaged in the practice of law in the Caribbean colonies. Chapter 16 outlines the mode of conveying negroes and manumitting them; chapters 17 and 18, the means of conveying real and personal property there.

WOODCOCK, HENRY I.

The laws and constitutions of the British colonies in the West Indies, having Legislative Assemblies. London, 1838.

The author was a barrister who later became chief justice of Tobago.

"In my early professional life, as well during study as practice, I found

WOODCOCK, HENRY I.—Continued.

no trifling difficulty in obtaining information on the rules by which subjects in the colonies were governed. This induced me to take notes of every point I met with in colonial law, and I have from time to time, and in the leisure which professional associations permitted, put together the . . . knowledge which I thus acquired. I have chosen the island of St. Christopher to offer as an instance, by which the laws and constitutions of the colonies in general may be illustrated, rather than consider all the colonies together. . . . Very few of the . . . pages will be found exclusively confined to St. Christopher." (Preface.)

A valuable treatise on colonial Government. Considers the authority of governors sent out by the home country; the powers, rights and privileges of the two houses of the Legislature; colonial laws concerning aliens, bankruptcy, coins, the recovery of debt, interest, conveyances, and marriage; and the application of the statutes of fraud, limitation, libel, monopolies, and mortmain in the overseas possessions.

PART XIV

PERIODICALS CONTAINING ARTICLES RELATIVE TO THE BRITISH WEST INDIES, PRODUCE QUOTATIONS, ETC.

ANNALS OF AGRICULTURE AND OTHER USEFUL ARTS.

Published in London by Arthur Young from 1784 to 1815. Two volumes a year through 1804; irregular after that (1 vol., 1805; 1 vol., 1806; 2 vols., 1808; 1 vol. as Young, *An Inquiry Into the Progressive Value of Money in England*, 1812; 1 vol. as Young, *An Inquiry Into the Rise of Prices in Europe*, 1815).

Deprecated the value of colonies, supported the abolition movement, urged the rigid application of the navigation laws to American-West Indian trade as advocated by Lord Sheffield, and opposed the admission of sugar into the distilleries.

ANNUAL REGISTER, THE.

Published each year in London, starting in 1758. A review of historical events and state papers; notices of deaths, births, and marriages; with miscellaneous essays, lists of new books, etc. Several editions of certain of the volumes appeared. Indexes were published as follows: 1758 to 1780 (second, enlarged edition, London, 1784), 1781 to 1792 (London, 1799) and 1758 to 1819 (London, 1826).

An immense amount of material on the West India islands is listed under "Indies, West," "West Indies," and the names of individual colonies. Also see "Sugar."

ANTIDOTE TO "WEST INDIAN SKETCHES," DRAWN FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

A series of pamphlets published by the slavery group, issued in the same format as *West Indian Sketches*, and consisting largely of replies to the latter and low abuse of the African Institution and its officers.

Each pamphlet bears the above heading, a series number, and a separate title. The various numbers are included in the last section of this Guide under their respective titles.

ANTI-SLAVERY MAGAZINE AND RECORDER OF THE PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY IN THE COUNTRIES CONNECTED WITH SLAVERY, THE.

A monthly, published in Derby, England. Vol. I, No. 1, is dated January, 1824. At least 12 numbers were published.

ANTI-SLAVERY MONTHLY REPORTER, THE.

Issued by the London Society for the Mitigation and Abolition of Slavery in the British Dominions on the last day of each month and sold at $\frac{1}{2}d.$ a copy in quantity for general distribution. Vol. I, No. 1, is dated June 30, 1825. Continued as The Anti-slavery Reporter. In progress.

Of source value for the emancipation struggle. It was met by the issuing of The West India Reporter.

ANTI-SLAVERY RECORD, THE.

Published monthly in London from May, 1832 (Vol. I, No. 1) to at least December of the same year (Vol. I, No. 9).

Contains articles on the progress of emancipation.

ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER, THE.

See under The Anti-slavery Monthly Reporter.

ARMINIAN MAGAZINE, THE.

A Methodist organ, published monthly in London, 1778 to 1797. Continued as The Methodist Magazine, 1798 to 1821. Continued as The Wesleyan Methodist Magazine to at least 1876.

Contains frequent reports on the progress of the Wesleyan missions in the West Indies, and is of source value for a study of that subject. Also contains innumerable articles opposing the slave trade and slavery.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

See under The Edinburgh Monthly Magazine.

CALCUTTA EXCHANGE PRICE CURRENT.

Published weekly (Thursdays) in India from September, 1818, at least through 1825.

For quotations on East India sugar.

CALCUTTA NEW PRICE CURRENT.

Published weekly (Wednesdays) from 1814 to at least February, 1818.

For quotations on East India sugar.

CALCUTTA WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, THE.

Published weekly (Saturdays) from 1823 to at least July, 1828.

For quotations on East India sugar.

CARIBBEANA. BEING MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS RELATING TO THE HISTORY, GENEALOGY, TOPOGRAPHY, AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Issued irregularly, eight numbers to a volume, London, 1909-1919. Vol. I (Numbers 1-8) is dated 1909-1910. Vol. VI (Numbers 1-4), the last issued, is dated 1919.

A private publication, edited by Vere Langford Oliver, compiler of The History of the Island of Antigua and The Monumental Inscriptions . . . of the Island of Barbados, etc., q. v. Contains a wealth of material of inestimable value, transcribed with extreme care and great diligence from original sources of various kinds, chiefly in the colonies.

CHRISTIAN OBSERVER, THE.

Published monthly in London as an organ of the "Clapham Sect." Founded in 1802. Continued from 1874 as *The Christian Observer and Advocate*.

One of the editors was Zachary Macaulay, the celebrated emancipationist. The public affairs column was employed to give steady publicity to the progress of that movement.

COMMON SENSE BOOK, THE.

A periodical published in London. Vol. I, No. 1 is undated, but appears to have been issued about April 1, 1824. No. 2 is dated May; No. 3, August. No further numbers seem to have appeared.

Pro-colonial. From West India Committee records we learn that one Wasborough was the editor and that he received £60 from the organized Caribbean interests for his services in their behalf.

ECLECTIC REVIEW, THE.

Published in London. First series, 1805-1813, 10 vols.; second series, 1814-1828, 30 vols.; third series, 1829-1836, 16 vols.

The proprietor of this journal from 1814-1837 was Josiah Conder, who opened its pages to arguments for emancipation accompanied by compensation.

EDINBURGH MAGAZINE AND LITERARY MISCELLANY, THE.

See *The Scots Magazine*.

EDINBURGH MONTHLY MAGAZINE, THE.

Six numbers issued. Vol. I, No. 1, is dated April, 1817. Continued from October, 1817, as *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*.

Originally a miscellany, it early adopted a more serious tone. Supported neither the already abolished slave trade nor slavery, but vigorously championed the cause of the colonials against the African Institution and its "misguided philanthropists." Denounced Missionary Smith. Supported preferential sugar duty rates for West India planters. Very abusive and personal in its attacks. Contains many articles by James M'Queen. Good for genealogical research.

EDINBURGH REVIEW, OR CRITICAL JOURNAL, THE.

Published quarterly from October, 1802 (Vol. I, No. 1) to 1929.

A famous liberal publication, taking the lead in the discussion of colonial questions, and one of the most influential anti-slavery journals in the British Isles. Unequivocally favored abolition, registration, the work of the African Institution, the opening of the East India trade by the removal of discriminatory duties, the lowering of the sugar schedule as a whole, and the exertion by Parliament of its right to legislate for the colonies. At the outset, it opposed Methodism and the mission work carried on by the Wesleyan church, but later it vigorously supported sectarian agents against attacks made on them by the islanders. An uncompromising advocate of emancipation. The "reviews" were mere vehicles for presenting the "reviewers'" opinions, and are therefore listed in this bibliography as separate articles. Many of the contributions on Caribbean affairs were from Brougham's pen. An index published in 1813 covers the period 1802 to 1812; another of 1832. the years 1813 to 1830.

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE AND LONDON REVIEW, THE.

A monthly miscellany published by the Philological Society of London, 1782 to 1825. A new series, under different auspices, was begun in 1825 (2 vols. were published, 1825, 1826); it was combined with *The Monthly Magazine* in 1826.

More literary in tone than its celebrated rival, *The Gentleman's Magazine*. Supported abolition from the beginning of the agitation favoring it and also advocated a relaxation of the navigation laws to enable the West Indians to secure supplies from the United States at moderate cost. The average prices of sugar, as reported in *The London Gazette*, appeared in later years.

EVANGELICAL MAGAZINE, THE.

Founded in 1793 and published under that title until 1812, after which date it was continued as *The Evangelical Magazine and Missionary Chronicle*. Published in London. In progress.

The organ of the new evangelical dissent. It contains many articles against slavery. For such up to 1816, see the entries under "Slavery" in *An Index to the First Twenty-Four Volumes of the Evangelical Magazine*. . . . (London, 1817.)

EVANGELICAL MAGAZINE AND MISSIONARY CHRONICLE, THE.

See the entry above this.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Published monthly in London, from February, 1830 (Vol. I, No. 1).

Supported the planters to the last detail. Attacked the emancipationists by violent abuse, scoffing, ridicule, and bluster. John Galt, the novelist, was a prominent contributor on West Indian affairs.

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE AND HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, THE.

Published monthly in London from 1731, with annual and later semiannual supplements.

A repository of contemporary opinion on important questions in the form of communications from readers. Hundreds of notices regarding Caribbean affairs are to be found in the historical section. Scores of books and pamphlets bearing on slavery are reviewed. The personal notice columns are invaluable for genealogical purposes. Very complete annual and later semiannual indexes. A cumulative index of 1789 covers the period 1731 to 1786; another of 1821, from 1787 to 1818.

In the early years of the abolition movement (up to ca. 1790), the reviews of publications showed a favorable attitude toward that reform on the part of the editors. From then on to about 1800 there was considerable evidence of a feeling of hostility, which, however, gave way to one of open support at about the later date. During the period of agitation for emancipation, immediate action in the matter was opposed, while it was admitted that slavery should ultimately be ended. "A happy mixture of indolence and study, of order and disorder." (*The Ed. Rev.*, May, 1823, p. 369.)

GLASGOW COURIER, THE.

Long one of the foremost papers of the United Kingdom.

In 1821, James McQueen, prominent champion of the colonial interest, became part owner and editor. He at once made it a leading organ in defense of the West Indians.

HUMMING BIRD, THE; OR, MORSELS OF INVITATION ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY, WITH VARIOUS MAGAZINE ARTICLES.

A monthly anti-slave magazine published at Leicester, England. Vol. I, No. 1 is dated December, 1824. At least one other number (January, 1825) appeared.

JOHN BULL.

Vol. I, No. 1 is dated December, 1820. Founded for the specific purpose of assisting Queen Caroline in her marital difficulties, this magazine attained an enormous circulation and was continued after that unhappy lady's death because of its commercial possibilities, eventually becoming the organ of the High Church and Tory group. One of the most bitter opponents of the emancipationists.

JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

Published irregularly from November, 1891 (Vol. I, No. 1) to March, 1899 (Vol. II, No. 6), when it was discontinued as the result of a curtailment in the Institute's grant from the island Legislature. Fourteen issues in all.

Contains numerous sketches of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century colonial notables and several good historical articles.

LLOYD'S LIST.

Published semiweekly in London from ca. 1768.

For shipping movements to and from the West Indies.

LONDON GAZETTE, THE.

The official journal of the British Government, published by authority from 1665 on.

The average prices of muscovado sugar, exclusive of the duty paid or payable thereon (excepting from the latter part of 1799 to the spring of 1801, when prices given included the duty) on importation into the United Kingdom, appeared each week from June, 1792, to beyond 1833, excepting during the 20 months following December, 1826.

With the institution of a sliding duty, varying with the value of sugar, by 46 Geo. III, c. 42, sec. 10, average prices for the quarters ending January 5, May 5, and September 5, were also published, these being made the basis for the next four months' rate in each case. The weekly and quarterly averages were published regularly in the week-end (first Saturday, later Friday) issues. They were computed by the clerk of the Grocers Co. from returns of transactions filed with him, and were made public by order of Parliament. The men serving as clerks during the period 1792 to 1833 were Richard W. Bridgman, Henry Nettleship, and Thomas Nettleship. Rees, in his *The Grocery Trade*, q. v., II, p. 83, informs us that the annual stipend for these services was £200. The average prices of sugar found here were frequently reprinted in *The European Magazine* and *London Review*.

LONDON MERCANTILE PRICE-CURRENT, THE

Published from ca. 1813 to at least 1828.

Contains quotations on East and West Indian produce.

LONDON NEW PRICE-CURRENT.

Published weekly from July, 1812, to at least August, 1814.

Contains quotations on East and West Indian produce.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, THE.

Published weekly (Fridays) by William Prince from ca. 1776. Continued from some time between October, 1789, and January, 1796, as Prince's London Price Current to at least December 27, 1799 (whole number 1238). Presumably the forerunner of the daily, Prince's Price Current, q. v.

Quotes prices on general merchandise, including West Indian produce, with duties and drawbacks and lists stock and money quotations, current insurance rates, coming produce auctions and quantities of goods imported into the metropolis weekly.

METHODIST MAGAZINE, THE (LONDON).

See under The Arminian Magazine.

METHODIST MAGAZINE, THE (NEW YORK).

Published monthly from 1818 to 1828 in New York, and continued after that date as The Methodist Magazine and Quarterly Review to 1840.

Contains articles on the persecutions of the Wesleyan agents in the West Indies and reports on the progress of mission work there. The latter are excerpts from letters originally published in The Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, The Arminian Magazine, or the annual reports of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. The various articles have not been listed in this Guide. See the indexes.

METHODIST MAGAZINE AND QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE.

See above under The Methodist Magazine (New York).

MISSIONARY HERALD, THE.

Published in London. Founded about 1819 and continued under that title until 1911, when it became The Herald.

An organ of the Baptist Missionary Society. Contains the proceedings and accounts of the operations of that body and records the principal transactions of other similar institutions. Excellent source material on missionary activities and persecutions in the Caribbean.

MISSIONARY NOTICES.

The monthly organ of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, published in London from 1816 to 1838, and continued after that date as Wesleyan Missionary Notices.

Contains excerpts from missionaries' letters, financial statements and general mission news. The work in the West Indies is regularly given a considerable amount of space. Invaluable as a source of information on that subject.

MONTHLY MAGAZINE, THE.

See under The European Magazine and London Review.

MONTHLY REVIEW, THE.

Published in London from 1749 to 1789 (81 vols.); continued as The Monthly Review or Literary Journal from 1790 to 1825 (108 vols.); continued as The Monthly Review from 1826 to 1830 (15 vols.); new series, 1831 to 1845 (45 vols.). A two-volume index to the first 70 volumes was published in London in 1786; one for Vols. LXXI to LXXXI in London in 1796; another in two volumes for the first 81 volumes of the new series commencing in 1790, in London, in 1818.

Vigorously opposed the slave trade and slavery, largely in its book reviews.

MONTHLY REVIEW OR LITERARY JOURNAL, THE.

See under The Monthly Review, above.

NEGRO SLAVERY.

A series of anti-slavery pamphlets bearing the above general title was published in London from about 1823. The works bore no date, but each was numbered. At least sixteen were issued.

Generally based on new works on the question or devoted to answering the charges of the slave interests, as that the emancipationists were responsible for the insurrections of 1823-24 which broke out in the Caribbean.

NEW ANNUAL REGISTER, OR GENERAL REPOSITORY OF HISTORY, POLITICS, AND LITERATURE, THE.

Published in London; 46 vols., 1780 to 1825.

Contains many items relative to the West Indies, slavery, etc. See tables of contents.

NOUVELLES EXTRAORDINAIRES DE DIVERS ENDROITS.

Published twice a week in Leyden, Holland from at least as early as 1765 to 1782.

Contains various items relative to affairs in the West Indies. Of no particular value, however, and almost useless for lack of indexes.

POLITICAL REGISTER AND IMPARTIAL REVIEW, THE.

8 vols. London, 1767 to 1771.

Published annually. For West Indian affairs, see the indexes.

PRICE CURRENT EAST INDIA PRODUCE.

Issued about monthly in London, with quotations filled in in manuscript. The known copies are all dated 1820.

Of great value in studying the competition developing between East and West India sugars.

PRINCE'S LONDON PRICE CURRENT.

See under The London Price Current, on page 386.

PRINCE'S PRICE CURRENT.

Published daily in London from about 1823 to at least February, 1832.

For quotations on sugar and other tropical produce.

QUARTERLY CIRCULAR.

Issued by Smiths, Nash, and Kemble; succeeded by Smiths, Nash, Kemble, and Travers; succeeded by Smith, Kemble, and Travers; succeeded by Smith, Kemble, Travers, and Kemble; succeeded by Smith, Travers and Kemble; succeeded by Smith and Travers; succeeded by Smith, Travers, Son, and Kemble; succeeded by Smith, Travers and Kemble; succeeded by Smith, Travers, Kemble and Co.; succeeded by Smith, Kemble and Co.; succeeded by Kembles, Masterman and Johnston from at least as early as October 25, 1777 to as late as March 14, 1829. That of Joseph Travers and Sons, who had withdrawn from the above firm, appeared from 1813 on.

QUARTERLY CIRCULAR—Continued.

To be found in the archives of Joseph Travers and Sons, Ltd., 119 Cannon St., London, to-day the largest wholesale grocery house in the British Empire. Through the former connection of the Travers family with the other firms listed above, the corporation is also the oldest grocery establishment in existence to-day, their predecessors being traced back to ca. 1660. These circulars give wholesale quotations on East and West India produce about January, April, July, and October (irregular) of each year, with the state of the market each time and causes for fluctuations, if any.

QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE.

Published in London from 1809. Vol. I, No. 1 is dated February of that year. Indexes appearing in 1820 (Vol. XX) and 1831 (Vol. XL) cover Volumes I—XIX and XXI—XXXIX respectively.

Conservative. An organ of the Canning group. As in the case of *The Edinburgh Review*, its great rival, the *Quarterly's* reviews became vehicles for the presentation of the critics' own ideas. Very anti-American. Pro-colonial on the whole. Favored freeing the West India trade of restrictions but opposed making it free. The negroes were held to be in a very comfortable material position and really well used. Supported gradual emancipation but declared that this must not come by act of Parliament. In 1823 it held the planters to have been justified in opposing registration. Missionary Smith was denounced as having been guilty of concealing a traitorous conspiracy.

SCOTS MAGAZINE, THE.

Published monthly in Edinburgh from 1739; continued as *The Scots Magazine and Edinburgh Literary Miscellany*, 1804 to July, 1817; continued as *The Edinburgh Magazine and Literary Miscellany* to June, 1826.

An odd collection of anecdotes, sketches of places and persons, news of the world, reviews of new books, original poetry and accounts of affairs in Parliament. Events in the West Indies were recorded in the news column. The poetry included anti-slave verse. Excerpts from both slave and anti-slave works appeared, but the tenor of the publication was anti-slave as a whole.

SCOTS MAGAZINE AND EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY, THE.

See above.

SUGAR CANE, THE.

A monthly magazine devoted to the interests of the sugarcane industry. Published in Manchester, 1869 to 1898 (in 30 vols.) Incorporated in *The International Sugar Journal* in 1899, and then published monthly in Manchester, later in Altrincham, and finally in London, to date. An index covering the volumes 1869 to 1883 was published in Manchester in 1887. A bibliography of sugar was published in Vols. XVI (1884) and XVII (1885).

Contains scattering historical articles.

TAIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

Founded in 1832. Four volumes published by 1834. New series of twenty-eight volumes published between that year and 1868.

Violently anti-slave and anti-colonial. Held the Jamaican insurrection of 1831-32 to have been justified. Urged immediate emancipation without compensation.

TIMEHRI.

The journal of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana. Published in Demerara. The first series comprised five volumes, 1882 to 1886. Continued in a new series of 11 volumes, 1887 to 1897, and in a third, beginning with 1911.

Contains frequent historical, literary, and scientific as well as commercial and agricultural articles. "Timehri" is a Carib word signifying the ideographic inscriptions found on rocks in the Caribbean region.

UNIVERSAL LONDON PRICE-CURRENT, THE.

Published weekly (Tuesdays) from 1784 by Thomas Morris and Co., and continued at least to August 25, 1789 (whole No. 287).

Quotes prices on general merchandise, including West India produce, with duties and drawbacks and lists stock and money quotations, current insurance rates, and tables of weekly imports and coming produce auction sales.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MAGAZINE, THE.

See under The Arminian Magazine.

WEST INDIA COMMITTEE CIRCULAR, THE.

The organ of the West India Committee, London. Founded in 1886 to replace the semiannual reports of that body.

Originally merely an onion-skin leaflet, often of a confidential nature, appearing monthly and concerned chiefly with the produce market, it has developed into a 50-page semimonthly magazine devoted to general West Indian interests under the secretaryship of Sir Algernon Aspinall.

WEST INDIA REPORTER, THE.

An organ of the colonial interests, designed "to afford an antidote to the mischief disseminated through the country by the proceedings of those who, professing to aim at the abolition of slavery, are carrying on a systematized plan of hostility against the very existence of the West Indian colonies of Great Britain." No. 1 is dated January, 1827. West India Committee records show us that the Caribbean bodies of London agreed to bear the expense of bringing it out from March, 1827, on, as it was "a very useful publication." It thus, in effect, became their official mouthpiece. (Minutes for November 11, 1829.) In April, 1831, the magazine was changed to a quarterly and editions of 1,500 copies were authorized. Articles were approved by the "literary committee" before being sent to press. (Minutes of June 29, 1831.) It was discontinued in February, 1832, when the West India body began sending out lecturers, but the editor received his salary until July of that year.

Presents glowing accounts of the ameliorative measures adopted in the islands, traces the progress of religious instruction there, denounces the Sierra Leone fiasco, and indulges in vitriolic replies to The Anti-slavery Reporter, which it was primarily designed to refute.

WEST INDIAN SKETCHES. DRAWN FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

A series of pamphlets containing excerpts from current works illustrative of the evils of slavery in the West Indies. Issued by

WEST INDIAN SKETCHES—Continued.

the African Institution commencing in 1816. Each pamphlet bears a separate title and series number under the above heading. They are included in this Guide under their several titles. Met by Antidote to "West Indian Sketches," Drawn From Authentic Sources, issued in a format identical with that of Sketches.

PART XV

THE BRITISH WEST INDIAN PRESS¹

AMI DE LA LIBERTÉ, L', ET L'ENNEMI DE LA LICENCE.

Founded in 1790 by a royalist refugee from Martinique. Published weekly in Roseau, Dominica at least through December 25 of that year (Vol. I, No. 12). Most of its space is devoted to events in the neighboring French islands, the governors there being supported against the extreme revolutionists. Moved to St. Pierre, Martinique early in 1791.

See under same title in next section.

ANTIGUA CHRONICLE, THE.

Known to have been published in St. Johns in 1788, but no copy has been located.

ANTIGUA FREE PRESS, THE.

Founded in 1824. Published weekly in St. Johns to at least March 30, 1827 (Vol. III, No. 137).

ANTIGUA GAZETTE, THE.

Founded ca. 1753. Published weekly in St. Johns at least as late as June 15, 1815.

ANTIGUA HERALD AND GAZETTE, THE.

Founded in 1832. Published weekly in St. Johns at least to January 26, 1853.

ANTIGUA JOURNAL, THE.

Known to have been in existence as early as 1788. Published weekly in St. Johns at least as late as November 12, 1799.

ANTIGUA MERCURY OR ST. JOHNS WEEKLY ADVERTISER, THE.

Founded ca. 1767. Published weekly to at least May 3, 1777 (No. 518).

BARBADIAN, THE.

Founded in 1822. Published twice a week in Bridgetown at least as late as November 24, 1858 (No. 3541).

BARBADOES GAZETTE, THE.

Founded ca. 1735. Published irregularly in Bridgetown, apparently to some time in 1788.

¹ No complete files, nor any nearly so, of any of the following are in existence. Occasional single copies are to be found in the correspondence of the governors with the Secretary of State in the Public Record Office, London, and in various libraries throughout Great Britain and the United States.

The best collection of Caribbean newspapers has been formed by the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass. The Institute of Jamaica, Kingston, and the Public Library in Port of Spain, Trinidad, possess the most comprehensive lots of local papers known.

BARBADOS GAZETTE, OR GENERAL INTELLIGENCER, THE.

Founded in 1788. Published twice a week (Wednesdays and Saturdays) in Bridgetown at least as late as February 18, 1792 (Vol. IX, No. 15).

BARBADOS GLOBE, OFFICIAL GAZETTE AND COLONIAL ADVOCATE, THE.

Founded in 1817. Published twice a week in Bridgetown; now (1931), three times a week.

BARBADOS MERCURY, THE.

Founded in 1762. Published weekly in Bridgetown to at least September 2, 1775 (No. 694). Later became *The Barbados Mercury* and *Bridge-town Gazette*, q. v.

BARBADOS MERCURY AND BRIDGE-TOWN GAZETTE, THE.

Formerly *The Barbados Mercury*. New name adopted after September 2, 1775. Then published twice a week without volume or whole number, at least through April, 1832.

BON ESPRIT MAGAZINE, THE, OR ABSTRACT OF THE TIMES.

Founded in 1793. Published quarterly in Kingston, Jamaica at least through November, 1794 (Vol. II, No. 2). The first magazine to be published in the British Caribbean.

BUCCATORO JOURNAL, THE.

Formerly *The Trifler* of Kingston, Jamaica (not of Montego Bay). Published weekly in Kingston from 1823, when the above name was adopted, to 1832, when it merged with *The Iconoclast*, q. v.

CHARIBBEAN REGISTER, THE; OR, ANCIENT AND ORIGINAL DOMINICA GAZETTE.

Founded ca. 1770. Published weekly in Roseau at least through August 27, 1787 (No. 911).

CHARIBBEAN AND GENERAL GAZETTE, THE, OR THE ST. CHRISTOPHER CHRONICLE.

Founded in 1769. Published twice a week in Basseterre to 1781. Continued as *Howe's Royal Charribbean Gazette*; or, the *St. Christopher Universal Chronicle*, q. v.

CHARIBBEAN COURIER OR ST. CHRISTOPHER CHRONICLE, THE.

Formerly *Howe's Royal Charribbean Gazette*; or, *The St. Christopher Universal Chronicle*. Name changed in 1800. Published weekly in Basseterre at least through the November 8, 1800 issue, which is Vol. I, No. 42.

COLONIAL OBSERVER, AND TRINIDAD GAZETTE, THE.

Founded in 1831. Published weekly in Port of Spain at least through August 24, 1833 (Vol. III, No. 75).

COLONIAL REFORMER, THE.

Founded ca. 1832. Published weekly in St. Jago de la Vega, Jamaica, to ca. 1843.

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE, THE.

Founded in 1796. Published monthly in Kingston, Jamaica, to about 1800.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, THE.

Founded in 1833. Published daily in Kingston, Jamaica.

CORNWALL ADVERTISER, THE.

Founded in 1831. Published to 1834.

CORNWALL CHRONICLE AND COUNTY GAZETTE, THE.

Formerly The Cornwall Chronicle and Jamaica General Advertiser. Published weekly in Montego Bay, Jamaica, under the above new name from 1826.

CORNWALL CHRONICLE AND GENERAL ADVERTISER, THE.

Formerly The Cornwall Chronicle, or County Gazette. Published weekly in Montego Bay, Jamaica, under the above new name from 1776 to 1781. Name then changed to The Cornwall Chronicle and Jamaica General Advertiser, q. v.

CORNWALL CHRONICLE AND JAMAICA GENERAL ADVERTISER, THE.

Formerly The Cornwall Chronicle and General Advertiser. Published weekly in Montego Bay under the above new name from 1781 to 1826, when it became The Cornwall Chronicle and County Gazette, q. v.

CORNWALL CHRONICLE, OR COUNTY GAZETTE, THE.

Founded in 1773. Published weekly in Montego Bay, Jamaica, to 1776. Name then changed to The Cornwall Chronicle and General Advertiser, q. v.

CORNWALL COURIER, THE.

Founded ca. 1822. Published in Falmouth, Jamaica. At some time after 1825, it became The Cornwall Courier and Jamaica General Intelligencer, q. v.

CORNWALL COURIER AND JAMAICA GENERAL INTELLIGENCER, THE.

Formerly The Cornwall Courier. Published in Falmouth. Name changed some time after 1825. Continued under the new one at least to 1839, which is Vol. XVII.

CORNWALL GAZETTE AND NORTHSIDE GENERAL ADVERTISER, THE.

Founded in 1818. Published irregularly in Falmouth, Jamaica. The 1823 volume is numbered "Volume I, new series."

CORNWALL MERCURY AND SAVANNA-LA-MAR WEEKLY ADVERTISER, THE.

Probably founded in 1782. No copy of this Jamaican paper is known to exist.

COURRIER DES PETITES ANTILLES.

Founded 1790 (Vol. I, No. 1 is dated July 24 of that year). Published weekly in Roseau, Dominica.

DAILY ADVERTISER, THE.

Founded in 1790 (Vol. I, No. 1 is dated January 1, 1790). Published weekly in Kingston, Jamaica, at least through 1791.

DIARY AND KINGSTON DAILY ADVERTISER, THE.

Founded in 1795. Published daily in this Jamaican city at least to 1806.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, AND PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC BODIES, &c. &c. IN THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA.

Founded in 1825. Published twice a year in St. Jago de le Vega at least through No. 3 (the July 31 to December 31, 1826 issue).

DOMINICA CHRONICLE AND ROSEAU GAZETTE, THE.

Founded in 1813. Published weekly in Roseau at least through March 3, 1819 (Vol. VII, No. 314).

DOMINICA COLONIST, THE.

Founded in 1826. Published weekly in Roseau at least as late as 1859.

DOMINICA GAZETTE, THE, OR, GENERAL INTELLIGENCER.

Founded in 1783. Published weekly in Roseau at least through September 23, 1786.

FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, THE, OR THE DOMINICA GAZETTE.

Founded in [?]. Published twice a week in Roseau. The only copy known is in the Bibliothèque Nationale. It is Vol. I, No. 37 and is dated Saturday, November 8. The year has unfortunately been torn off.

FREEPORT GAZETTE, THE, OR THE DOMINICA ADVERTISER.

Founded in 1765. Published weekly in Roseau.

FREE-PORT GAZETTE, THE, OR THE DOMINICA CHRONICLE.

Founded in 1770. Published weekly in Roseau at least through September 27, 1777 (Vol. VIII, No. 327).

FURET COLONIAL ET REVISEUR UNIVERSEL.

Founded in 1791 (Vol. I, No. 1 is dated April 10 of that year). Published twice a week in Charlotteville, Dominica.

GALLAGHER'S WEEKLY JOURNAL AND CHARIBBEAN ADVERTISER.

Founded in 1790. Published weekly in Roseau, Dominica.

GAZETTE DES PETITES ANTILLES.

Founded in 1784 (Vol. I, No. 1 is dated November 25, 1784). Published weekly in Roseau, Dominica.

GLEANER, THE, AND DE CORDOVA'S ADVERTISING SHEET.

Founded in 1833. Published daily in Kingston, Jamaica at least to 1901.

GOSSIP, THE.

Nothing is known of this Jamaican publication other than that The Trifler of Montego Bay, Jamaica, q. v. (not the Kingston one) was merged with it in 1826.

GRENADA FREE PRESS AND PUBLIC GAZETTE, THE.

Formerly The Grenada Free Press; and Weekly Gazette. Name changed to above early in 1828. Published twice a week in St. George's to July 2, 1828 and then weekly at least as late as December 27, 1843.

GRENADA FREE PRESS AND ST. GEORGE'S GAZETTE, THE.

See under The Grenada Free Press; and Weekly Gazette.

GRENADA FREE PRESS, THE; AND WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Founded in 1826. Published in St. George's to October of that year. Name then changed to The Grenada Free Press and St. George's Gazette. Old name readopted early in 1827. Changed early in 1828 to The Grenada Free Press and Public Gazette, q. v.

GRENADA MAGAZINE, THE, OR MONTHLY MISCELLANY OF RELIGIOUS AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

Vol. I, No. 1 is dated January, 1833. Published in St. George's for at least three months.

HOWE'S ROYAL CHARRIBBEAN GAZETTE; OR, THE ST. CHRISTOPHER UNIVERSAL CHRONICLE.

Formerly The Charribbean and General Gazette or the St. Christopher Chronicle. Name changed with the February 20, 1781 issue (Vol. I, No. 1). Published in Basseterre to 1800 when it became The Charribbean Courier or St. Christopher Chronicle, q. v.

ICONOCLAST, THE.

Nothing is known of this Jamaican weekly other than that The Buccatoro Journal was merged with it in 1832 and that it continued publication to 1839.

IMPARTIAL, L', JOURNAL POLITIQUE, COMMERCIAL ET LITTÉRAIRE DE SAINTE-LUCIE.

Founded in 1825. Published Saturdays in Castries at least as late as June 19, 1830 (Vol. VI, No. 24).

JAMAICA COURANT, THE.

Founded in 1805. Published daily in Kingston to 1813 when it became The Jamaica Courant and Public Advertiser, q. v.

JAMAICA COURANT AND DAILY ADVERTISER, THE.

Formerly The Jamaica Courant and Public Advertiser. Published daily in Kingston from 1828 when the above new name was adopted.

JAMAICA COURANT AND PUBLIC ADVERTISER, THE.

Formerly The Jamaica Courant. Published daily in Kingston from 1813, when the above new name was adopted, to 1828, when it became The Jamaica Courant and Daily Advertiser, q. v.

JAMAICA DESPATCH AND NEW COURANT, THE.

Formerly *The Jamaica Despatch* and *Shannon's Daily Messenger*. Published daily in Kingston from 1834 when the above new name was adopted.

JAMAICA DESPATCH AND SHANNON'S DAILY MESSENGER, THE.

Founded in 1832. Published daily in Kingston to 1834, when it became *The Jamaica Despatch and New Courant*, q. v.

JAMAICA GAZETTE, THE.

Founded ca. 1745. Published weekly in Kingston, at least through 1775.

JAMAICA HERALD AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, THE.

Founded in 1833. Published daily in Kingston at least through 1835.

JAMAICA JOURNAL, THE.

Founded in 1818. (The first number was published in November of that year.) Published weekly in Kingston at least through 1824.

JAMAICA MAGAZINE, THE.

Founded in 1812. Published monthly in Kingston at least through 1813 (Vols. III and IV).

JAMAICA MERCURY AND KINGSTON WEEKLY ADVERTISER, THE.

Founded in 1779. Published weekly in Kingston. Name changed in 1780 to *The Royal Gazette*, q. v.

JAMAICA MERCURY AND TRELAWNY ADVERTISER, THE.

Founded in 1791. Published weekly in Falmouth at least through 1798.

JAMAICA QUARTERLY JOURNAL AND LITERARY GAZETTE, THE.

Founded ca. 1818. Published in Kingston at least through 1819.

JAMAICA WATCHMAN, THE.

Formerly *The Watchman*, and *Jamaica Free Press*. Published twice a week in Kingston from 1832, when the above new name was adopted, to 1865, when it suspended publication.

KINSTON CHRONICLE, THE.

Formerly *The Kingston Chronicle and City Advertiser*. Published daily in this Jamaican city from 1814, when the above name was adopted, to 1827, when it became *The Kingston Chronicle and Jamaica Journal*, q. v.

KINGSTON CHRONICLE AND CITY ADVERTISER, THE.

Founded in 1805. Published daily in Kingston, Jamaica to 1814, when it became *The Kingston Chronicle*, q. v. Again published under its original name from 1833 to 1839, when it became *The Jamaica Despatch Chronicle and Gazette*.

KINGSTON CHRONICLE AND JAMAICA JOURNAL, THE.

Formerly *The Kingston Chronicle*. Published daily from 1827 to 1833, when it resumed its original name, used from 1805–1814, *The Kingston Chronicle and City Advertiser*. In 1839, it became *The Jamaica Despatch Chronicle and Gazette*.

KINGSTON JOURNAL, THE.

Founded in 1756. Published weekly in this Jamaican city at least to 1788.

KINGSTON JOURNAL AND JAMAICA UNIVERSAL MUSEUM, THE.

Founded in 1776. Published for an indeterminate time.

KINGSTON MERCANTILE ADVERTISER, THE.

Founded in 1801. Published in this Jamaican city for an indeterminate time.

KINGSTON MORNING POST, THE.

Known to have been published as a daily in this Jamaican city in 1787, but no copy has been located.

MRS. BROWNE'S ROSEAU GAZETTE, & DOMINICA CHRONICLE.

Founded in 1791. Published weekly at least through August 2, 1798 (Vol. VII, No. 365).

NEW JAMAICA MAGAZINE, THE.

Founded ca. 1798. Published monthly in Kingston at least through 1799 (Vol. II).

PATRIOT, THE.

Founded in 1832. Published in Kingston, Jamaica.

PORT OF SPAIN GAZETTE, THE.

Founded in 1825. Published twice a week (Wednesdays and Saturdays) in Trinidad for an indeterminate period. A daily by 1931.

ROYAL DOMINICA GAZETTE, THE.

Founded in 1787. Published weekly in Roseau at least through April 6, 1788 (Vol. II, No. 70).

ROYAL GAZETTE, THE.

Formerly *The Jamaica Mercury* and *Kingston Weekly Advertiser*. Published weekly in Kingston under the new name from 1780 to 1838, when it became *The Royal Gazette and Jamaica Times*.

ROYAL GRENADA GAZETTE, THE.

Founded in 1765. Published Saturdays in St. George's at least through September 16, 1775 (Vol. XI, No. 554).

ROYAL ST. VINCENT GAZETTE, THE.

Founded in 1826. Published weekly in Kingstown at least as late as 1839 (Vol. XIV).

ST. ANDREW'S JOURNAL AND COLONIAL MISCELLANY, THE.

Formerly *The St. Andrew's Journal and La-Baye Miscellany*. Name changed in 1829. Apparently published irregularly in Grenada for some time thereafter.

ST. ANDREW'S JOURNAL AND LA-BAYE MISCELLANY, THE.

Founded in 1828. Published irregularly in Grenada for about a year. Name then changed to *The St. Andrew's Journal and Colonial Miscellany*, q. v.

ST. CHRISTOPHER ADVERTISER AND WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, THE.

Founded in 1808. Published in Basseterre to 1909.

ST. CHRISTOPHER GAZETTE, THE.

Founded in 1747. Published weekly in Basseterre to 1779; from then, twice a week to 1815. Continued as *The St. Christopher Gazette*, and *Charribbean Courier*, q. v.

ST. CHRISTOPHER GAZETTE, AND CHARRIBBEAN COURIER, THE.

Formerly *The St. Christopher Gazette*. Name changed in 1815. Published weekly in Basseterre at least through 1907.

ST. CHRISTOPHER JOURNAL, THE.

Founded in 1777. Published weekly in Basseterre at least as late as May 13, 1780 (No. 160).

ST. GEORGE'S CHRONICLE AND GRENADA GAZETTE, THE.

Formerly *The St. George's Chronicle*, and *New Grenada Gazette*. The change in name occurred some time before January 5, 1798, the date of the earliest known copy bearing the new one. Published at least to November 21, 1840. It became *The Chronicle and Gazette* some time thereafter and was published as such at least to 1913.

ST. GEORGE'S CHRONICLE, AND NEW GRENADA GAZETTE, THE.

Founded in 1788. Published Fridays at least as late as May 4, 1792 (Vol. V, No. 211). Later *The St. George's Chronicle and Grenada Gazette*, q. v.

ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA GAZETTE, THE.

Founded in 1755. Published weekly in this Jamaican city to 1809 and thereafter irregularly to 1840.

ST. JAGO INTELLIGENCER, THE.

Founded in 1756. Published weekly in St. Jago de la Vega, Jamaica, at least through April 16, 1768 (No. 605).

ST. LUCIA GAZETTE, THE.

Founded in 1832. Published weekly in Castries at least as late as December 30, 1835.

SAVANNA-LA-MAR GAZETTE, THE.

Founded in 1788. Published weekly in this Jamaican city at least through September 30, 1788.

SHERIDAN'S JAMAICA MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Founded in 1832 (the December issue of that year is Vol. I, No. 1). Published in Kingston.

STAR, OR OCCIDENTAL COMET, THE.

Founded in 1829. Published in St. George's, Grenada, irregularly, apparently for but a few issues.

STRUGGLER, THE.

Founded in 1829. Published weekly in Montego Bay, Jamaica, at least through May 29, 1830 (Vol. II, No. 64).

TOBAGO GAZETTE, THE.

Founded in September, 1807. Published weekly in Scarborough.

TRIFLER, THE.

Founded in 1822. Published weekly in Montego Bay, Jamaica, to 1826, when it was merged with *The Gossip*, q. v. (Not to be confused with *The Trifler* of Kingston, q. v.)

TRIFLER, THE.

Founded in 1823. Published weekly in Kingston, Jamaica, to the close of the same year, when it became *The Buccatoro Journal*, q. v.

TRINIDAD COURANT AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, THE.

Formerly *The Trinidad Weekly Courant and Commercial Gazette*. New name adopted by 1813. Published twice a week in Port of Spain.

TRINIDAD ROYAL GAZETTE, THE.

Founded in 1831. Published weekly in Port of Spain. Still appearing in 1931.

TRINIDAD WEEKLY COURANT, THE.

Founded in 1800. Published Mondays in Port of Spain. Continued as *The Trinidad Weekly Courant and Commercial Gazette*, q. v.

TRINIDAD WEEKLY COURANT AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, THE.

Originally known as *The Trinidad Weekly Courant*. New name adopted by 1808. Published in Port of Spain. Continued as *The Trinidad Courant and Commercial Gazette*, q. v.

WATCHMAN, AND JAMAICA FREE PRESS, THE.

Founded in 1829. Published on Wednesdays and Saturdays in Kingston to May 30, 1832 (Vol. IV, No. 43), when it became *The Jamaica Watchman*, q. v.

WEEKLY REGISTER, THE.

Founded in 1814. Published weekly in St. Johns, Antigua, to 1844. Then continued as The Antigua Weekly Register.

WEST INDIAN, THE.

Founded ca. 1833. Published twice a week in Bridgetown, Barbados. The June 2, 1876, issue is in new series Vol. XXIX (no number).

PART XVI

FOREIGN WEST INDIAN NEWSPAPERS¹

AFFICHES AMÉRICAINES.

Published irregularly in Port au Prince, St. Domingo, from some time in 1774 at least through May 24, 1775 (No. 21).

AFFICHES AMÉRICAINES.

Formerly *Avis Divers et Petites Affiches Américaines*. Published weekly in Cap-Français, St. Domingo, under the new name from January 1, 1766 (Vol. I, No. 1) to December 30, 1790, with numerous supplements bearing the title *Avis du Cap*. Continued as *Affiches Américaines*, *Feuille du Cap-Français*, q. v.

AFFICHES AMÉRICAINES, FEUILLE DU CAP-FRANÇAIS.

Formerly *Affiches Américaines*. Published weekly in the St. Domingan metropolis under the new name from January, 1791 at least through the year.

AFFICHES, ANNONCES ET AVIS DIVERS DE L'ÎLE GUADELOUPE.

Published weekly (Thursdays) in Basse-Terre from at least September 3, 1789 (No. 1 [of Vol. I?]) to at least August 5, 1790 (No. 48). Four pages.

Contains about two pages of price quotations per issue.

AMI DE LA LIBERTÉ, L', ET L'ENNEMI DE LA LICENCE.

Originally published in Roseau, Dominica, by a royalist refugee. (See in preceding section.) Moved to St. Pierre, Martinique, early in 1791, and continued at least through February 22 (No. 16).

AVIS DIVERS ET PETITES AFFICHES AMÉRICAINES.

Formerly *Gazette de S. Domingue*. Published weekly in Cap-Français under the new name from August 29, 1764 (Vol. I, No. 1) to December 25, 1765. Then continued as *Affiches Américaines*, q. v.

BULLETIN OFFICIEL DE SAINT DOMINGUE.

Published every five days in Cap-Français from January, 1797 (the July 7 issue of that year is No. 38) at least through August 26, 1799.

BULLETIN OFFICIEL. GAZETTE DU PORT AU PRINCE.

Published weekly from 1804 at least through December 9, 1809.

¹ The publications listed contain frequent items on events in the neighboring British islands, but they are especially valuable for their quotations on American and European goods, which make possible a study of comparative prices. But very incomplete files exist in almost every case, usually in the Bibliothèque Nationale. Single copies are now and then found scattered through the correspondence of the British governors with the Secretary of State, preserved in the Public Record Office.

COURRIER POLITIQUE ET LITTÉRAIRE DU CAP-FRANÇAIS.

Published in Cap-Français, St. Domingo, every Thursday from January 6, 1791 (Vol. I, No. 1), to February 24, 1791 (Vol. I, No. 81), inclusive, in 16-page form, and from March 3, 1791 (Vol. II, No. 1), every Sunday and Thursday in 8-page form. Continued at least to July 14, 1791 (Vol. II, No. 39).

CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT, DE.

Founded in 1813. Published every Saturday in Willemstad. Still appearing in 1931.

DANSK VESTINDISK REGIERINGS AVIS.

Published twice a week in Christiansted, St. Croix, from January 1823 at least through June 26 of that year.

FEUILLES DU COMMERCE.

Published weekly in Port au Prince, Hayti, from January, 1834 at least through May 18 of that year (No. 20).

GAZETTE DE LA GUADELOUPE.

Published Thursdays in Basse-Terre, running from four to six pages, folio. Founded before January 1, 1788, and continued to at least January 1, 1789.

GAZETTE DE LA MARTINIQUE.

Published weekly (Thursdays) in St. Pierre, from as early as January, 1785, to at least as late as October 11, 1792. Normally four pages, with occasional two-page supplements. No volume numbers.

GAZETTE DE S. DOMINGUE.

Published weekly (Wednesdays), "Au Cap" (i. e., at Cap-Français) from February 1, 1764 (Vol. I, No. 1) to August 8, 1764 (Vol. I, No. 28). Continued as Avis Divers et Petites Affiches Américaines, q. v.

GAZETTE DE SAINT-DOMINGUE, POLITIQUE, CIVILE, ECONOMIQUE ET LITTÉRAIRE, ET AFFICHES AMÉRICAINES.

Published twice a week in Port au Prince, with very numerous supplements. Vol. I, No. 1 is dated January 1, 1791. Eight pages. Continued at least to November 19, 1791 (Vol. I, No. 93).

GAZETTE DE SAINTE LUCIE.

Published weekly (Tuesdays) in Castries. Founded 1788. Continued as Gazette de Sainte Lucie, Nationale et Politique, q. v., after ca. August, 1789.

GAZETTE DE SAINTE LUCIE, NATIONALE ET POLITIQUE.

Formerly Gazette de Sainte Lucie. Published weekly in Castries under the new name from ca. August, 1789, at least to May 25, 1790, and later moved to St. Pierre, Martinique, due to revolutionary disorders, it appearing there at least as late as January 18, 1791 (Vol. IV, No. 3).

GAZETTE DU JOUR.

Published daily in Cap-Français, St. Domingo, from November 1, 1790 (Vol. I, No. 1). Initial unnumbered prospectus issue, October 24, 1790. Continued as *Moniteur Colonial* from November 28, 1790.

The most valuable of the French colonial journals.

GAZETTE NATIONALE ET POLITIQUE.

Published weekly in St. Pierre, Martinique, from January, 1788, at least through October 9, 1792 (Vol. V, No. 41).

GAZETTE OFFICIELLE DE LA GUADELOUPE.

Published weekly in Basse-Terre at least from January through June, 1816, with occasional supplements.

GAZETTE OFFICIELLE DE SAINT-DOMINGUE.

Published twice a week in Cap-Français. Founded 1802 (Vol. I, No. 1 is dated June 23). Continued at least to May 28, 1803.

GAZETTE ROYALE D'HAYTI.

Published irregularly in Cap Henri. Earliest known number, July 22, 1813; the latest, November 6, 1818.

JOURNAL COMMERCIAL DE LA POINTE-À-PÎTRE-GUADELOUPE.

Formerly *Journal Commercial, Economique et Maritime de la Pointe-à-Pître-Guadeloupe*. Published weekly under the new name from January, 1828, at least as late as December 29, 1831 (No. 52, no volume number).

JOURNAL COMMERCIAL, ECONOMIQUE ET MARITIME DE LA POINTE-À-PÎTRE-GUADELOUPE.

Formerly *Journal Politique et Commercial de la Pointe-à-Pître*. Published weekly under the new name from January, 1823, to January, 1828, when it became *Journal Commercial de la Pointe-à-Pître-Guadeloupe*, q. v.

JOURNAL GÉNÉRAL DE SAINT-DOMINGUE.

Published Wednesdays and Saturdays in Cap-Français from October 16, 1790 (Vol. I, No. 1) to December 25, 1790 (Vol. I, No. 24), and from then, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Size varies from 2 to 8 pages. Irregular numbering. Continued at least to July 2, 1791 (Vol. I, No. 105).

JOURNAL OFFICIEL DE LA GUADELOUPE ET DÉPENDANCES.

Published in Basse-Terre. The only known copy is dated August 22, 1804 (3rd trimestre, No. 64).

JOURNAL POLITIQUE ET COMMERCIAL DE LA POINTE-À-PÎTRE.

Published weekly (Thursdays) in Pointe-à-Pître, Guadeloupe, from at least as early as January 7, 1819 (No. 1, no volume number). Four pages; supplements occasionally. Title changed in January, 1823, to *Journal Commercial, Economique et Maritime de la Pointe-à-Pître-Guadeloupe*, q. v.

MONITEUR COLONIAL.

Formerly *Gazette du Jour*. Published daily at Cap-Français, St. Domingo, under the new name from November 28, 1790 (Vol. I, No. 26), at least to August 20, 1791 (Vol. I, No. 292).

MONITEUR GÉNÉRAL DE LA PARTIE FRANÇAISE DE SAINT-DOMINGUE.

Published daily in Cap-Français from November 15, 1791 (Vol. I, No. 1), to June 20, 1793 (Vol. IV, No. 37).

A complete file is to be found at the Bibliothèque Nationale. Bound with the last library volume (including the issues of Vols. III and IV of the journal) is the editor's manuscript *Récit Historique du Malheureux Evénement qui a Réduit en Cendres la Ville du Cap-Français, Capitale de la Province du Nord, Colonie de St. Domingue*. (Photostat copy of the latter in the compiler's possession.)

ROYAL DANISH AMERICAN GAZETTE, THE.

Published twice a week in Christiansted, St. Croix, from ca. 1770 at least through June 1, 1796.

ST. CROIX GAZETTE, THE.

Published tri-weekly in Christiansted. The only issues known are those for October 26 (No. 86), and November 2, 1810.

ST. THOMAS GAZETTE, THE.

Founded in 1809. Published weekly in Charlotte Amalie at least as late as October 25, 1810.

ST. THOMAS MONDAY'S ADVERTISER, THE.

Founded in 1810. Published weekly in Charlotte Amalie at least as late as October 22, 1810.

SANCT THOMAS TIDENDE.

Founded in 1817. Published twice a week in Charlotte Amalie at least as late as 1913.

PART XVII

ABOLITION AND EMANCIPATION LITERATURE

ADAIR, JAMES.

Unanswerable arguments against the abolition of the slave trade. With a defence of the proprietors of the British sugar colonies, against certain malignant charges contained in letters published by a sailor, and by Luffman, Newton, etc. . . . London, n. d. [ca. 1790].

The author was one of the judges of the courts of king's bench and common pleas in Antigua and physician to the commander in chief and the colonial troops of the island. Proceeds from the sale of the work went to the relief of starving tin miners in Cornwall. Adair was in prison at the time of its publication as the result of a duelling affair.

Corrects alleged misstatements regarding Antigua in one Thompson's Sailor's Letters, which has not been identified, and in [Luffman's] Brief Account of the Island of Antigua, q. v., at the same time supporting the traffic in blacks against the arguments of the Rev. John Newton, the ex-slaver become rector, in his Thoughts Upon the African Slave Trade, and those of other abolitionists.

Also includes Adair's testimony before the Privy Council committee on the slave trade. Holds that this branch of commerce was essential to Great Britain's national well-being. The blacks were well cared for en route and were not overworked in the colonies.

ADAMS, THOMAS M.

A cool address to the people of England, on the slave trade. London, 1788.

Opposes abolition. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, July, 1788, p. 71.

ADY, JOHN (signed by).

The case of our fellow creatures, the oppressed Africans, respectfully recommended to the serious consideration of the Legislature of Great Britain, by the people called Quakers. London, 1783.

A classic in the field of anti-slavery literature. Adopted at a meeting held in London on November 28, 1783. Holds abolition to be required by the calls of justice and humanity as well as by sound national policy. While the Quakers had long opposed slavery, this was the first of their declarations to gain wide circulation and, with the writings of Ramsay and Clarkson at this period, q. v., it served powerfully to stir up public feeling on the subject, culminating in the laying of several anti-slave trade bills before Parliament in the late 1780's. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, May, 1785, p. 377 and *The Mo. Rev.*, LXXII (1785), p. 470.

AFRICAN INSTITUTION.

Report of the committee of the . . . , read at the general meeting on the 15th July, 1807. Together with the rules and regulations

AFRICAN INSTITUTION—Continued.

which were then adopted for the government of the society. London, 1807.

Contains as well a declaration of the objects and aims of the organization and a list of initial contributors. Later republished in different form as African Institution. First Report of the Directors of the . . ., July 15, 1807.

First report of the directors of the . . ., July 15, 1807. London, 1811.

Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, January, 1810, pp. 485 ff. (apparently from the original manuscript).

Second report. (1808.) London, 1812.

Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, January, 1810, pp. 485 ff. (from original manuscript?)

Third report. (1809.) London, 1814.

Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, August, 1810, pp. 485 ff. (from original manuscript?)

Fourth report. (1810.) London, 1814.

Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, August, 1810, pp. 430 ff. (from original manuscript?)

Fifth report. (1811.) London, 1811.

Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, August, 1811, pp. 305 ff.

Sixth report. (1812.) London, 1812.

Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, July, 1812, pp. 58 ff.

Seventh report. (1813.) London, 1813.

Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, February, 1813, pp. 462 ff.

Eighth report. London, 1814.

Ninth report. London, 1815.

Tenth report. London, 1816.

Eleventh report. London, 1817.

Twelfth report. London, 1818.

Thirteenth report. London, 1819.

Fourteenth report. London, 1820.

Fifteenth report. London, 1821.

Sixteenth report. London, 1822.

Seventeenth report. London, 1823.

Eighteenth report. London, 1824.

Special report . . . respecting the allegations contained in a pamphlet entitled "A Letter to William Wilberforce, Esq., etc., by R. Thorpe, Esq., etc." London, 1815.

Denies that there was any connection between the Sierra Leone Company and the African Institution. Holds the unsatisfactory results attained in the African colony thus far to have been due to a want of sufficient governmental power there during the first eight years of its existence, to the unfavorable settlement sites chosen, to the slight protection available against hostile chieftains, to the long continuance of the Napoleonic wars, and to the fact that Sierra Leone was an experiment in colonization. Marked progress had been made and matters would work themselves out in due time.

AFRICAN INSTITUTION—Continued.

A review of the colonial slave registration acts, in a report of a committee of the board of directors of the . . . , made on the 22d of February, 1820, and published by order of that board. London, 1820.

Holds that nothing effectual had been done to meet Parliament's known wishes on the subject—that while the local Legislatures had admitted the principle of registration, they had in no case made proper provision for it. The question as it then stood was, should the measure be carried into execution by authority of Parliament or should it be openly abandoned?

Postscript to "A Review . . . [the above]." [London, 1820.]

Contains a letter from Joseph Marryat, agent for Grenada, relative to statements made in the Institution's report on the registration act passed in that island, charging that bad faith had been unjustly imputed to the Grenadan Assembly. A reply by the organization's secretary denies this and justifies the original stand taken on the matter.

"AFRICANUS," pseud.

Remarks on the slave traffic and the negro bondage of our colonies. London, 1789.

Supports abolition and attacks slavery. The trade was both impolitic and unjust. It destroyed the civilization of Africa and blunted the finer sensibilities of the Englishmen involved. The holding of negroes in bondage was repugnant to the teachings of Christianity and debased colonial society.

AGUTTER, WILLIAM.

Abolition of the slave trade from a religious point of view. London, 1788.

Anti-slave trade. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, February, 1788, p. 141.

"ALBIONICUS," pseud.

"Hint to the abolitionists," in *The Gent. Mag.*, April, 1799, pp. 300 ff.

Holds the emancipationists to be fighting against the word of God which declares that the posterity of Canaan, the son of Ham, shall never be free.

ALCOCK, D.; BLAIKE, W. G.; HOOD, E. P.; and PUGH, S. S.

Six heroic men. London, n. d. [1906].

One of the six characters whose careers are sketched is Sir Thomas Buxton, pp. 35 ff.

ALEXANDER, A.

Fate of the colonies. A letter to the proprietors and planters of the West Indies, resident in the colonies. London, 1830.

Urges the Caribbean proprietors to rely on their own efforts, rather than on the ministry, to maintain their labor system against the assaults of the emancipationists. Reviewed in *Fraser's Mag.*, September, 1830, pp. 226 ff.

[ALEXANDER, W.]

Address to the public, on the present state of the question relative to negro slavery in the British colonies. York, 1828.

The colonists had not met the recommendations of the Bathurst circular of 1823. Urges the circulation of petitions, to be presented to Parliament, calling on that body to ameliorate the lot of the slaves.

"AMICUS," pseud.

A friendly address to the inhabitants of this happy land . . . to which is added an essay on the slave trade and on libels. London, 1792.

ANDERSON, JAMES.

Observations on slavery; particularly with a view to its effects on the British colonies in the West Indies. Manchester, 1789.

The author was a Scotch economist. Opposes the slave trade, holding it to be both impolitic and iniquitous.

ANONYMOUS.

"Abolition of slavery," in *The Edinburgh Mag. and Lit. Miscellany* (*The Scots Mag.*), January, 1826, pp. 63 ff.

Based on Anon., *The Slave Colonies of Great Britain* . . ., q. v. Supports amelioration and eventual emancipation.

"No West India Planter." "Abolition of the slave trade," in *The Gent. Mag.*, August, 1795, pp. 635 ff.

Charges that the organized abolitionists had contributed more to obstruct that reform than to bring it about by their immoderate zeal.

"Abolition of the slave trade, The," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, June 20, 1906, pp. 299 ff.

Excerpted from West India Committee records, 1804.

"Abolition of the slave trade and of slavery," in *The Ed. Rev.*, October 1824, pp. 194 ff.

Written around Eighteenth Report of the African Institution; Report of the Committee of the Society for the Mitigation and Gradual Abolition of Slavery Throughout the British Dominions; Anon., *Substance of the Debate in the House of Commons . . . Respecting the Trial . . . of the Rev. John Smith* . . .; and Anon., *East India Sugar* . . ., all of q. v.

Foreign powers, especially France and Holland, were carrying on an enormous trade in blacks. The British slaves must be prepared for emancipation, which was inevitable. The colonial Legislatures should progressively improve their status to that end but, should they fail to do so, Parliament should enact proper measures and force them upon the colonies. These must be carried out by persons wholly unconnected with the overseas possessions—otherwise enforcement would prove impossible.

Abridgment, An, of the evidence delivered before a select committee of the House of Commons, in the years 1790 and 1791, on the part of the petitioners for the abolition of the slave trade. London, 1792.

An abolitionist propaganda work. Contains only excerpts from evidence condemnatory of the trade.

Abridgment of the minutes of the evidence, taken before a committee of the whole house, to whom it was referred to consider of the slave trade, 1789. [London, 1789.]

A work published for general information and not for propaganda purposes by either party to the abolition controversy. Digests of the evidence presented by the several witnesses are presented without comment. This volume bears the imprint "Number 1." Continued in next item.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Abridgment of the minutes of the evidence, taken before a committee of the whole house, to whom it was referred to consider of the slave trade, 1790. 2 vols. [London, 1790.]

A continuation of the previous work. The two volumes bear the imprints "Number 2" and "Number 3," respectively. Continued as below.

Abridgment of the minutes of the evidence, taken before a committee of the whole house, to whom it was referred to consider of the slave trade, 1791. [London, 1791.]

A continuation of the above. This work bears the imprint "Number 4."

Abstract, An, of the British West Indian statutes for the protection and government of slaves. London, 1830.

Issued by the organized West Indians of London to set before the public what had actually been done towards the amelioration of slavery. It considers compulsory manumission inconsistent with the parliamentary resolution of 1823.

Abstract, An, of the evidence before a select committee of the House of Commons, in the years 1790 and 1791, on the part of the petitioners for the abolition of the slave trade. Edinburgh, 1791.

An abolition publication, printed at the joint expense of the Glasgow and Edinburgh Societies Instituted for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. Contains more than 125 pages based on evidence unfavorable to the traffic in blacks.

Abstract of the information recently laid on the table of the House of Commons on the subject of the slave trade. London, 1821.

Account of a shooting excursion on the mountains near Dromilly Estate, in the parish of Trelawny, and island of Jamaica, in the month of October, 1824. London, 1825.

Relates the attack made by a party of islanders upon a long-established camp of runaway slaves who had lived peaceably for years in a forest settlement.

"Account of some funeral rites performed by the African slaves." in *The Scots Mag.*, April, 1797, pp. 236 ff.

An excerpt from *Letters on the Manners and Customs of Foreign Nations*. It was, however, "lifted" in typical *Scots Magazine* fashion from a somewhat larger extract from that work which had appeared in *The Eur. Mag.* and *Lond. Rev.*, February, 1797, pp. 91 ff.

"Account of the Christmas racket among the negroes in Jamaica," in *The Scots Mag.*, March, 1818, pp. 213 ff.

An excerpt from a letter giving an account of the holiday festivities. "As proving that the negroes have at least a few days' uncontrolled pastime during the year to lighten the weary claim of slavery, it will afford pleasure to the philanthropist."

"Account of the final abolition of slavery in England," in *The Scots Mag.*, September, 1808, pp. 664 ff.

A brief of the Strong and Somerset cases, with a sketch of Sharp's exertions in behalf of the two blacks, excerpted from Clarkson's *History of the . . . Abolition of the African Slave Trade . . .*, q. v.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"Account of the new colony at Sierra Leone," in *The Scots Mag.*, December, 1791, pp. 579 ff. and appendix for 1791, pp. 643 ff.

"Account of the number of negroes imported into Barbados," in *The Scots Mag.*, February, 1790, p. 73.

Based on data gathered by a committee of the island Assembly.

"Account of the number of slaves in North America and the West Indies . . .," in *The Scots Mag.*, February, 1788, p. 61.

From Cooper, Supplement to . . . Letters on the Slave Trade, q. v.

Actual condition, The, of the negroes in the British West India colonies; and a further exposure of the calumnies of the African Institution. London, 1816.

No. 3 of the Antidote to "West Indian Sketches," Drawn from Authentic Sources series. Continues from No. 1 the charge that the Institution used excerpts from Pinckard's Notes on the West Indies in distorted form to serve its own ends.

Actual state of the question between our colonial slave proprietors and the Parliament and abolitionists of this country. Glasgow, 1830.

Reprinted from a series of articles in *The Glasgow Free Press*. A feeling of abstract humanity had swept over the country and had thrown the nation into a sentimental fever. Those suffering from it overlooked every object at home claiming their proper regard and labored only for the establishment of social and political perfection among communities of distant savages much better situated than were the laborers in Great Britain itself. The West India proprietors had a right to continued property in their slaves, or full compensation. The real interests of the blacks demanded gradual, not immediate emancipation.

[Address from the Anti-slavery Society.] London, 1833.

A printed circular letter urging the recipient to bring the friends of freedom for the blacks in his neighborhood together so that they might choose a delegate to meet with others in Exeter Hall, London, on April 18, 1833, for the purpose of calling on the Secretary of State and laying arguments for immediate, unqualified emancipation before him.

Address, An, to every Briton on the slave trade. Being an effectual plan to abolish this disgrace to our country. London, 1791.

A savage attack on the trade, in miserable verse. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, October, 1791, p. 944 and in *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, November, 1791, p. 370.

Address to George Thompson, Esq., in recognition of his consistent and persevering labors, through more than 30 years, in the cause of negro emancipation in the British colonies and the United States. . . . London, n. d. [1863].

For Thompson, see under his name in this section.

Address, An, to Her Royal Highness, the Dutchess [sic] of York, against the use of sugar. London, 1792.

The slave trade rested upon cane cultivation. Urges her to cease using sugar and thus help discourage the traffic in negroes. The example she set would be followed by all persons of importance and by humbler individuals as well, in great number. She could therefore be very instrumental in abolishing a crying evil. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, February, 1792, p. 158.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Address to manufacturers, merchants, traders, and others, on the importance of preserving the colonies. [London, 1832.]

A publication of the West India group. The placards to be seen everywhere, advocating the drawing up and sending of emancipationist petitions to Parliament, were aiming at destroying the constitutional rights of Englishmen and confiscating property guaranteed them by law and would lead to inciting the negroes to rebellion. It was to the direct personal interest of British business men to see that the planters received justice, for if the latter were ruined, they themselves must suffer severely.

Address to the clergy of the Established Church, and to Christian ministers of every denomination. London, 1826.

Urges churchmen to use their pulpits for diffusing knowledge with respect to the evils of colonial slavery, for giving stimulus to the immediate emancipation movement, and for encouraging the drawing up of petitions to Parliament to that end. Replied to by Anon., *Negro Slavery*. Observations in Answer to an "Address . . .," q. v.

Address to the electors and people of the United Kingdom [by the Society for the Abolition of Slavery Throughout the British Dominions]. London, 1830.

Urges electors to return only persons who were not members of the Caribbean party to the next Parliament. "Let your first question to every candidate be, 'Are you a proprietor of slaves, or a West India merchant?' If the answer is in the affirmative, we would recommend to you a positive refusal. Whoever the candidate may be, demand of him, as the condition of your support, that he will solemnly pledge himself to attend in his place whenever any measure is brought forward for the termination of slavery by parliamentary enactments; and that he will give his vote for every measure of that kind. Unless such a pledge is given, or equivalent terms, and more especially so as to exclude the subterfuge of still committing the work to the Assemblies, the engagement will be of little value, or rather of none at all."

"An Englishwoman." Address, An, to the females of Great Britain on the propriety of their petitioning Parliament for the abolition of negro slavery. London, 1833.

Originally published in the high Tory organ, *John Bull*. Man was not born to walk unseen, but woman was destined to keep the noiseless tenor of her way. Her voice was never intended to be heard in the public assemblies of the nation. She should never outstep propriety to serve the best cause, nor sacrifice a positive duty at the shrine of a problematic obligation. Feminine interference in matters of government and attempts on the part of women to influence legislation were perfectly uncalled for, and irrelevant of that sex. Such action constituted nothing short of a vote of censure against their superiors—their fathers, husbands, and brothers. Women in the past were honored because they did not depart from their larger sphere and did not seek to take upon themselves an authority acknowledgedly the delegated privilege of the other sex. They would lose their enviable position were they to enter into active public life. In their own best interests, the women of that day should remain in their proper subordinate rank.

Address, An, to the inhabitants, in general, of Great Britain and Ireland, relating to a few of the consequences which must naturally result from the abolition of the slave trade. Liverpool, 1788.

Abolition would be ruinous. The trade was a perfectly legal one, intimately connected with the prosperity of Great Britain. The lot of the slaves was actually greatly improved by their being removed to the West Indies. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, August, 1788, p. 170.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Address to the inhabitants of Glasgow, Paisley, and the neighborhood, concerning the African slave trade. By a society in Glasgow. Glasgow, 1791.

A pamphlet written to arouse public sympathy for the blacks and to gain popular support for abolition. Relates the desolation caused in Africa by the slave traders and the horrors of the middle passage. If further importations were prohibited, the negroes already in the islands would be better cared for.

"Address to the inhabitants of the British Empire on the subject of the slave trade," in *The Scots Mag.*, July, 1814, pp. 510 ff.

Protesting against the limited continuance of the trade allowed France under the recently concluded peace between Great Britain and that country.

Address, An, to the members of the new Parliament, on the proceedings of the Colonial Department, in furtherance of the resolutions of the House of Commons of May 15, 1823, "For ameliorating the condition of the slave population in His Majesty's colonies," and on the only course that ought now to be pursued by His Majesty's Government. London, 1826.

Advocates a parliamentary resolution to the effect that there was no intention of denying the rights and privileges of the colonists, that conditions in the islands were known to have been improved and that the fullest investigations possible would be made before any measures affecting the planters' interests might be adopted. Holds that the slaves would not work if freed and that properties would consequently fall into decay for lack of hands. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, February, 1827, pp. 151 ff. Replied to by Anon.. Remarks on an Address to the Members of the New Parliament, q. v.

Address to the people of Great Britain and Ireland, unanimously adopted at a general meeting of the London Anti-slavery Society, held April 23, 1831. London, 1831.

Calling on electors to return to Parliament only members pledged to emancipation.

Address, An, to the public of Great Britain and Ireland on the occasion of the approaching termination of colonial slavery, on the first day of August next. London, 1834.

An Anti-slavery Society publication. Such a momentous day in British history should not be allowed to pass without proper observance. It should be made one of service and praise to God.

"A Free Mulatto of the Island." Address, An, to the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to the claims which the colored population of Trinidad have to the same civil and political privileges with their white fellow subjects. London, 1824.

The articles of capitulation, 1797, stated that all persons of color whose intellectual attainments were at all conspicuous were entitled to the same rank and consideration as the most honorable of their white fellow subjects. This work answers the claim that only colored proprietary capitulants were entitled to these privileges and that free blacks arriving subsequent to that time must occupy an inferior position.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Address, An, to the right reverend the prelates of England and Wales, on the subject of the slave trade. London, 1792.

An abolitionist work. Men of every denomination were expecting clergymen to take the lead in the movement for ending the trade.

Address, An, to William Wilberforce, Esq., M. P. With remarks on the result of his attempt to ameliorate the condition of Africans, by the abolition of the slave trade, slavery, the servitude or actual condition of negroes, or those called slaves, in Jamaica; and on the injuries inflicted on and threatened the planters and others, in consequence of this attempt. Inverness, 1815.

The author had formerly been a resident of Jamaica. Abolition on the part of England had brought no good to Africa as the slave trade was then in the hands of rapacious foreigners who operated on a greater scale than ever. This was unjust to the British producers who could now no longer meet French, Spanish, and Portuguese colonists on equal footing and was proving ruinous to them. The British West Indian estates, upon which homeland commerce rested to such a large degree, could not be operated without a steady supply of hands and these must be procured from Africa. The local black population could never be kept up and Europeans could not endure the climate. The West Indian blacks were happy. Their lot was better than that of any peasantry in Europe with the possible exception of the British. God willed that there should be slavery. Free negroes would not work, as witness the Sierra Leone experiment. Philanthropists should exert their energies at home.

"A Liverpool Merchant." Addressed to the serious consideration of the peers. No slaves, no sugar! Containing irresistible arguments in favour of the African trade. London, 1805.

The kidnapping of blacks in Africa was no worse than was the impressing of seamen in England to which no exception was taken. The trade was now carried on under greatly ameliorated conditions and could not be ended without bringing ruin to English business. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, May, 1805, pp. 449 ff.

"African Institution, Three reports of the directors of the," in *The Ed. Rev.*, January, 1810, pp. 485 ff.

A sketch of the founding of the society in April, 1807, and of its work during the next three years, taken from the first three annual reports. The reviewer is heartily in accord with the body's aims.

"African Institution, Fourth report of the directors of the," in *The Ed. Rev.*, August, 1810, pp. 430 ff.

"African Institution, Fifth report of the directors of the," in *The Ed. Rev.*, August, 1811, pp. 305 ff.

"African Institution, Sixth report of the directors of the," in *The Ed. Rev.*, July, 1812, pp. 58 ff.

"African Institution, Reflections on the sixth report of the directors of the," in *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, October, 1812, pp. 273 ff.

Supporting the work of that organization.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

African slave trade, The; or, a short view of the evidence, relative to that subject, produced before the House of Commons, interspersed with such remarks as naturally flowed from it. All meant to evince the sound policy and moral obligation of its immediate and entire abolition, as also, of adopting such measures as may ascertain liberty to the present slaves in due time. Edinburgh, 1792.

Let the West Indians not insist on a continuance of the trade. The convulsions of nature which God had recently visited on the islands were His punishments laid upon the inhabitants. The appendix contains a report of the debate in the House of Commons in April, 1792, at which time that body voted for gradual rather than immediate abolition. Petitions advocating the latter should be addressed to the Crown and to Parliament. Friends of humanity should abstain from the use of Caribbean produce until the trade had been ended (p. 187).

"Allegorical speech relative to the slave trade," in *The Scots Mag.*, June, 1793, p. 266.

Excerpted from the writings of Benjamin Franklin.

"Am I not a man, and your brother?" in *Fraser's Magazine*, June, 1830, pp. 621 ff.

An attack on the Anti-slavery Society.

Analysis of the report of a committee of the House of Commons on the extinction of slavery. London, 1833.

In May, 1832, a select committee of the House of Commons was named to consider and report on such measures as might be deemed expedient for effecting the extinction of slavery throughout the British dominions at the earliest possible period compatible with the safety of all classes in the colonies.

Twelve witnesses were heard on the expediency of early emancipation and 21 against it. The committee's voluminous report was issued in August, 1832. It is here condensed, analysed, and published under the auspices of the Society for the Abolition of Slavery Throughout the British Dominions.

"Anecdote of a negro woman," in *The Scots Mag.*, January, 1786, p. 46.

A negro woman in Grenada thought that an earthquake had been caused by the earth making a curtsy to the Great God passing by.

"Anecdotes of Anthony Benezet," in *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, September, 1790, pp. 167 ff.

Benezet's works had become generally known as a result of the great abolition controversy, then at the height of its first phase.

Anecdotes tending to elucidate the nature of colonial bondage as it respects: I, the driving system; II, the general treatment of slaves; III, the effects produced by slavery on the character of white women; IV, the moral and religious habits of the colonists. London, 1916.

No. 5 of the *West Indian Sketches* series.

"A Sugar Planter of the Island of Jamaica." Answer to observations occasioned by the attempts made in England to effect the abolition of the slave trade. Kingston, 1788.

Replying to G. Francklyn's pamphlet, q. v.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"Some Gentleman of St. Christopher." Answer, An, to the Reverend James Ramsay's essay on the treatment and conversion of slaves in the British sugar colonies. Basseterre, 1785.

A personal attack on Ramsay for the account he had given of the state of slavery in St. Kitts in his *An Essay . . .*, q. v. Charges him with having neglected his parochial duties in the island and with having paid more attention to medical practice than to religion while drawing the pay of a clergyman there. Declares, furthermore, that he had been very harsh to the slaves he had treated. Met by Ramsay in his *A Reply to the Personal Invectives . . .*, q. v.

Anti-negro emancipation. An appeal to Mr. Wilberforce. London, 1824.

The lower classes in England were positively wretched. The slaves, on the other hand, were provided for and were therefore carefree and happy. Liberty would only bring the latter the privilege of changing employers and the choice between working or starving. "Slave" and "freeman" were, after all, merely appellatives.

"Anti-saccharists, The, a curious sect of 1792-1820," in *The West India Committee Circular*, April 27, 1922, p. 191.

An account of the popular movement to bring about abolition and emancipation through economic pressure on the planters.

"Anti-slavery Society, The," in *Fraser's Magazine*, June, 1830, pp. 610 ff.

An account of a public meeting at which Wilberforce, Buxton, and Macaulay were among the speakers. Attacks Wilberforce and the rest of the "saintly squad."

"A Member of the Dominica Legislature." Appeal, An, and caution to the British nation, with proposals for the immediate or gradual emancipation of the slaves. London, 1824.

The islanders were the victims of a quarter of a century long persecution on the part of philanthropists in England and persons they had deluded. Attacks the Reverend Mr. Cooper and Wilberforce. It was not impossible that the ultimate result of the work of such men would be the abandoning of the colonies by England and America's taking possession of them. The situation of the slaves was in reality much superior to that of the poor in Great Britain or of the British soldier. Before property owners in the motherland consented to the ruin of their fellows in the colonies they should remember that the latter's fall might involve themselves as well. Indemnity in full must precede emancipation if that were to come. The necessary funds could be raised by laying an additional annual tax of £3,000,000 on property in the United Kingdom for 15 years and setting this aside to draw compound interest.

"A Friend to True Humanity." Appeal, An, to common sense in behalf of justice, humanity, and religion, in a letter addressed to Henry Bright, Esq., M. P. Bristol, 1823.

The writer had been in the West Indies. Pro-colonial. The cause of humanity and justice would be betrayed instead of being promoted by premature emancipation. There was no portion of the Empire in which cruelty was more abhorrent to the nature of the people than in the Caribbean islands. Both the proposed emancipation of the blacks and the equalization of East and West Indian sugar duties would ruin the planters. Those matters should be held in abeyance for the time being but if, at the end of 10 years, the moral condition of the slaves had not been materially improved, the West Indians should then forfeit the protection they were enjoying in the home market.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"Argument, An, against property in slaves," in *The Gent. Mag.*, July, 1772, pp. 309 ff.

Written apropos of the Somerset case.

"Argument, An, used by some writers in defence of the legality of the slave trade, viz, the mixture of an owran-outang with a female African, by which they think a race of animals may be produced, partaking of the nature of each, refuted," in *The Eur. Mag.* and *Lond. Rev.*, February, 1788, pp. 75 ff.

"Arguments for the abolition of the slave trade," in *The Gent. Mag.*, October, 1788, pp. 758 ff.

Arguments from Scripture for and against the slave trade, as stated in a series of letters, lately published in *The Glasgow Courier*. Glasgow, 1792.

The Presbytery of Glasgow had denounced the slave trade as one resting on cruelty and injustice and the members had expressed their abhorrence of a traffic so destructive of every moral and religious obligation. "Senex," in a communication to *The Glasgow Courier*, had thereupon quoted passages from the Bible which he declared supported the trade. He had been answered by "A Friend to Mankind" who favored abolition and drew arguments from the same source. Several letters were then exchanged between them in the columns of that journal, and they are here reprinted. An excerpt from Gisborne's *Remarks on the Late Decision of the House of Commons Respecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade*, q. v., denying that Scripture sanctioned dealing in human beings, is also included.

Arguments in support of the proposed bill for the registration of slaves in the West Indian colonies, being a reply to the work of Mr. Chalmers, entitled "Proofs and Demonstrations How Much the Projected Registry of Colonial Negroes is Unfounded and Uncalled For." London, 1817.

Excerpted from *The Philanthropist* for January, 1817. Holds that the abolition act was not sufficiently strong to prevent illicit importations. As for registration being "forced" on the colonial party should the step be adopted, "the gentlemen of the West Indies are far better represented in the British Parliament than nine-tenths of the British people."

Attempt, An, to prove to the conviction of every rational British subject that the abolition of the British trade with Africa for negroes would be a measure as unjust as impolitic, fatal to the interest of this nation, ruinous to its sugar colonies. London, 1789.

Great Britain's prosperity and her naval superiority rested on the African trade and the Caribbean sugar industry. Any measure checking the former would result in the decay of the latter and would lead to distress among thousands of shippers, merchants, and workers in the homeland. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, July, 1789, p. 633, and in *The Mo. Rev.*, June, 1789, pp. 559 ff.

"A Merchant." Attempt, An, to strip negro emancipation of its difficulties as well as its terrors: by shewing that the country has the means of accomplishing it with ease and doing justice to all parties, and by demonstrating that it may be made both the duty

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

and interest of the planter to cooperate in the undertaking. . .
London, 1824.

As a first step toward emancipation, the slaves should be made public property. Only by securing ownership over them would the country have a positive right to legislate for and, in time, to free them. Otherwise emancipation would be an infringement on the rights of Englishmen. The negroes should be purchased out of public funds at £100 each. Colonial annuities should be issued to cover the expense and the blacks should be hired out to their former masters at a rate sufficient to meet interest charges and progressively extinguish the debt within 37 years. Thus emancipation could be brought about by 1860 without injury to anyone.

"Barbadoes, a poem," in *Blackwood's*, October, 1833, pp. 503 ff.

Written around a review of Chapman, *Barbadoes and Other Poems* (London, 1833) as a general defense of the colonials. The reviewer reviles Smith, the late Demerara missionary. The estate proprietors had been improving the lot of their blacks steadily for the past several decades.

Bow in the cloud, The; or, the negro's memorial. A collection of original contributions, in prose and verse, illustrative of the evils of slavery and commemorative of its abolition in the British colonies. London, 1834.

Some 85 separate items appear in this work. Among the contributors are J. J. Gurney, Rev. W. Knibb, Josiah Conder, and T. F. Buxton.

"A British Planter." Brief remarks, on Scriptural notices, respecting bondmen, and a plan for the gradual manumission of slaves, without violation of public faith or infringement of vested right. London, 1923.

Based on *Leviticus XXV: 45*. "Slavery, in the mysterious dispensations of Providence, is a lot authorized by the Supreme law-giver, the great Architect of the Universe" (p. 3). "Slavery is therefore neither sinful nor unlawful and least of all are our planters liable to reproach, seeing that it was England who, for her own aggrandizement, advanced and encouraged them, to become invested with such property. If England chuses to change her policy, let it be at England's cost" (p. 5).

Proposes that the genuine abolitionists—not over 1,000 out of the 47,425 heads of families, including all the nobility and gentry, in the United Kingdom—contribute £16,700,000 out of their property. Of this sum, £1,700,000 should be used to purchase the freedom of all the slaves offered for sale and the balance should be placed out at interest until doubled and then employed in emancipating the remaining slaves.

This plan would free the slaves gradually, would not ruin the planters, and would give the philanthropists "the infinite inward gratification of feeling the whole merit devolves on them." If they were not willing to adopt such a plan, it must be because they knew that the lot of the slaves was actually not as bad as they alleged.

Brief remarks on the slave registry bill, and upon a special report of the African Institution recommending that measure. London, 1816.

Denies the central Government's right to regulate the colonies' internal affairs. Denies that illegal importations of slaves had been taking place. Holds that the island slave laws were salutary and were faithfully carried out.

Brief sketch, A, of the life of the late Zachary Macaulay, Esq., F. R. S., as connected with the subjects of the abolition of the slave trade and slavery. London, 1839.

Of slight value.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Brief statement, A, of the rise and progress of the testimony of the religious Society of Friends against slavery and the slave trade, 1671-1787. Philadelphia, 1843.

The Quakers were leaders in the anti-slave movement. This work sketches the various steps by which, from expressed disapproval of slavery, the society came to exclude from membership all persons holding human beings in bondage.

Brief view, A, of the nature and effects of negro slavery as it exists in the colonies of Great Britain. London, 1823.

A short, pithy presentation of the case for emancipation, issued by the Society for the Mitigation and Gradual Abolition of Slavery Throughout the British Dominions. Emancipation would be of unspeakable benefit to the slave owners who would not, therefore, have just claims for indemnity. Reprinted in the preface of Substance of the Debate in the House of Commons, on the 15th May, 1823 . . . , q. v. Later editions also appeared.

British colonial slavery. London, n. d. [1833].

Laid before the public by the acting committee of the Society of West India Planters and Merchants. Great Britain herself was responsible for the establishment and actual existence of colonial slavery, hence any legislative interference tending to impair or endanger the value of property in the Caribbean would have to be coupled with compensation. To keep the estates in cultivation, emancipation must likewise be accompanied by measures which would insure the slaves becoming an industrious body of peasants. A sketch of the origin and progress of colonial slavery, based on documentary evidence, is included.

British colonial slavery, compared with that of pagan antiquity. London, 1830.

Holds Caribbean slavery to be of a very mild, mitigated character as compared with that in the Roman Empire at the time of Christ which was not assailed by either Him or the apostles.

"Brougham on the slave question," in Fraser's Mag., August, 1830, pp. 67 ff.

Charges that Brougham had not had any improvement of the negroes' lot in mind in making his parliamentary speeches against slavery but that he had merely attempted to inflame public opinion and thus influence the results of the next election.

Calumnies, The, of the African Institution further illustrated by parliamentary papers and other documents. London, 1816.

No. 4 of the Antidote to "West Indian Sketches," Drawn from Authentic Sources series. Charges the society with not reporting the procedure in the sensational Hodge of Tortola case fairly.

Case in Nevis, 1817. London, 1818.

An echo of the notorious Huggins, senior, case of 1810, with several of the principals in the latter involved. In 1817, Huggins was acting as attorney for his son-in-law, President Cottle of Nevis, during the latter's absence in England. As such, he ordered the punishment of three of Cottle's negroes who had been guilty of theft and of two more who raised a disturbance during the first whippings. Mr. Weekes, who had prosecuted Huggins in the original case and who had more recently unsuccessfully approached him for a £5,000 loan on mortgage, heard of the punishment and preferred a bill of indictment against Huggins. An investigation was made and Huggins was acquitted, though it was proven that the punished negroes had received more than the 39 legal lashes each.

This work, setting forth the facts of the case, was published by the colonial interest lest the affair be used as an argument for interference on the part of the central Government in island affairs.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Case of the *Vigilante*, a ship employed in the slave trade, with some reflections on that traffic. London, 1823.

Published by the Religious Society of Friends of London. The vessel was a French slaver, captured off the coast of the dark continent by the British African squadron maintained to put an end to the then illegal trade in blacks. It was one of several taken near the mouth of the Bonny River. All had been crowded with blacks under the worst of conditions. These unfortunate wretches had been taken to Sierra Leone and freed; the ships, on the other hand, had been taken to Europe for condemnation proceedings.

Cheap charity: a dialogue on the present condition of the negroes: being an endeavour to show their real state in the West India colonies; the exertions made by their owners for their improvement, and the mistaken opinions which prevail generally on the subject. London, 1824.

The dialogue is between "Planter" and "Farmer." The former holds that mistaken charity for the slaves on the part of well meaning people in the homeland was leading to the injury of the masters without risk or expense to the Englishmen themselves.

Claim, The, for fresh evidence on the subject of the slave trade considered. London, 1807.

An abolitionist work. The supporters of the trade alleged that their opponents were employing data 20 to 30 years old and called for a hearing on the actual situation at that time. The author of this pamphlet holds that such a charge and demand were mere subterfuges to delay the consideration of the question by Parliament. There was ample official evidence of recent date in the several sets of parliamentary papers which had been issued.

"Clarkson's history of the abolition of the slave trade," in The Ed. Rev., July 1808, pp. 355 ff.

Written around a review of that classic.

"Colonial crisis, The," in Fraser's Mag., June, 1831, pp. 625 ff.
An anti-emancipationist tirade.

Colonial Office, The, versus the Assembly of Jamaica and the amelioration of the negroes. [London, n. d.]

The Crown had disallowed the Jamaican slave act of 1826 merely because it imposed restraints on sectarian preachers. Later measures had likewise been rejected without real reason. The Colonial Office, by its interference in internal legislation, had prevented the Jamaican Assembly from acting as a deliberative body and had so destroyed its power.

Colonial slavery. [London, 1832.]

Published by the agency committee of the Anti-slavery Society. Lists persons who had announced their candidatures for seats in Parliament in the next election in two groups, those who were supporters of slavery and those who opposed it. The latter were recommended to electors.

"Colonial slavery," in The Ed. Rev., February, 1826, pp. 406 ff.

Written around a review of Stephen, England Enslaved by Her Own Slave Colonies, q. v.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Colonial slavery. Defence of the Baptist missionaries from the charge of inciting the late rebellion in Jamaica; in a discussion between the Rev. William Knibb and Mr. P. Borthwick, at the Assembly Rooms, Bath, on Saturday, December 15, 1832. London, n. d.

The Reverend Knibb was a Baptist missionary in Jamaica from 1825 to 1832. He returned to England in the latter year to direct the defense of the missionaries against the charge of having incited rebellion, brought against them by members of the West India group. This work is the report of a debate between Borthwick, representing the latter, and Knibb, on the subject.

Colonial slavery. Mr. Borthwick's lecture, delivered at the Assembly Rooms, Edinburgh, Saturday, March 23, 1833. Bath, n. d.

Peter Borthwick was a native of Edinburgh and later became editor of *The Morning Post*. The Caribbean interest engaged his services as a pro-slave speaker in 1832 and he at first met with great success, delivering a series of speeches about the country, of which this was one. Soon, however, he was followed from town to town by Samuel Bowley, q. v., who made addresses in reply and finally worsted him on statements of fact.

Among other gifts, Borthwick received a loving cup from the University of Edinburgh in recognition of his pro-slave activities.

"A Late Resident." "Colonists, The, versus the Anti-slavery Society," in *Fraser's Mag.*, October, 1830, pp. 334 ff. and February, 1831, pp. 114 ff.

Supports the islanders against "fanatical crusades." Since the establishment of the island bishoprics, the negroes had been well cared for religiously. Their lot was, in reality, not a sorry one. They often acquired property and were punished much less severely than were British soldiers and sailors.

"Condition of the negroes in our colonies," in *The Quar. Rev.*, July, 1823, pp. 475 ff.

Holds that the planters had been justified in opposing registration. The negroes were in a very comfortable material position. Urges the general introduction of task work as a means of having the blacks acquire habits of industry which would fit them for ultimate emancipation as well as their being given religious instruction. The abolitionists were guilty of spreading abroad grossly erroneous ideas regarding the state of Caribbean slavery.

Condition of the slaves in the British colonies, from Pinckard's *Notes on the West Indies*. London, 1816.

No. 1 of the *Antidote to "West Indian Sketches,"* Drawn from Authentic Sources series. Charges that statements in the book named had been distorted by the emancipationists in an attempt to arouse public sympathy.

Condition, The, of the West India slave contrasted with that of the infant slave in our English factories. London, n. d. [ca. 1833].

The Caribbean slaves enjoyed an enviable state compared with that of the child factory hands in England. Illustrated with 15 "contrast" pictures drawn by Robert Cruikshank, the celebrated cartoonist. The latter's family then had and still (1931) has extensive interests in British tropical America.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Considerations addressed to professors of Christianity of every denomination on the impropriety of consuming West India sugar and rum, as produced by the oppressive labour of slaves. Dublin, 1792.

Urges a general boycott of planter products as a speedy means of bringing about an end to the slave trade.

"West Indian." "Considerations on a late determination in the court of king's bench on the negro cause," in *The Gent. Mag.*, July, 1772, pp. 308 ff.

The author assails the decision in the Somerset case, maintaining that slaves were property, protected by acts of Parliament.

"Considerations on the abolition of the slave trade," in *The Ed. Rev.*, July, 1804, pp. 476 ff.

Urges abolition. "In the present situation of the European world, it seems evident that the abolition of the British trade would be equivalent to its total cessation, and that a stop might be put at once to that fruitful source of misery to all the natives of Africa."

"A West Indian Planter." Considerations on the emancipation of negroes and on the abolition of the slave trade. London, 1788.

Recognizes slavery as an evil, but holds emancipation to be financially and politically impracticable. It is interesting to note that the author at this early date estimated that the indemnity would amount to a total of £20,000,000 for the slaves. This was the amount actually allowed almost half a century later. He holds, however, that further compensation would have to be paid for the ruin of other plantation property.

No good could come from the abolition of the slave trade by Great Britain alone—it would be a salutary measure only if the other European powers as well ended it. Replied to by Randolph, *A Letter to the Right Hon. William Pitt . . .*, q. v. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, LXXVIII (1788), p. 161.

Considerations on the expediency of an improved mode of treatment of slaves in the West Indian colonies, relatively to an increase of population, with a plan of a religious establishment, suited to their capacities; with other objects of colonial policy. London, 1820.

The proprietors deserved commendation rather than censure in their exercise of the unqualified power with which they were armed. It was desirable, however, that the right of inflicting corporal punishment at the discretion of the owners be abolished and that there be no whippings except those ordered by magistrates.

A reward should be held out to the slaves for doing their work well, rather than punishing them for not having done it. Thus, one-fifth of each one's daily allowance should be withheld and commuted into 3d. money. If a given black worked well, he should be given that sum; if he shirked, he should go without it. To secure to the slaves the full benefit of the ameliorative measures on the statute books, persons having charge of them should be obliged to take monthly oaths before magistrates that the regulations had been fully complied with.

In instructing negroes in the principles of Christianity, great care should be taken to state things so that they would comprehend them. Churches should be established at points easy of access from several villages.

Inter-island commercial arrangements should be made so that prices would be on the same level in the several colonies. There was no need for commercial relations between the West Indies and the United States. Europe, and more especially Venezuela, could supply the sugar islands' every need.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Considerations on the present crisis of affairs as it respects the West Indian colonies, and the probable effects of the French decree for emancipating the negroes, pointing out a remedy for preventing the calamitous consequences in the British islands. London, 1795.

Disaster could be avoided in England's sugar colonies only by abolishing the slave trade and materially improving the lot of the blacks already there.

Considerations upon the fatal consequences of abolishing the slave trade in the present situation of Great Britain. London, 1789.

Abolition on the part of England would not mitigate the lot of the blacks in Africa—the French would merely be provided with so many more hands at lower prices, and their islands would prosper as the British ones declined. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, July, 1789, p. 91.

Contrast, The; or, the African slave and the English labourer. Woodbridge, n. d. [ca. 1805].

A reply to the oft-repeated statement that the slaves were better off than were the English workers, in poster form. "The English laborer usually works but 12 hours in the day, and enjoys the Sabbath, or day of rest. The African slave is driven to his work by the whip, and is often unmercifully punished for the slightest offense; sometimes an iron collar is rivited on his neck; or he works chained to a clog," etc.

"Converted negro, The: to which are added the history of Babay and the conversion of certain Indians," in *The Cottage Library of Christian Knowledge—A New Series of Religious Tracts* (4 vols., London, n. d.), Vol. II, part 6.

Only the second of these deals with British colonial slavery. It purports to tell the story of the orphan son of a British officer in St. Kitts who was abandoned and brought up by Babay, a poor negro woman. In return, he later purchased her freedom, cared for her, and gave her a costly funeral. Typical of the literature of the period seeking to arouse sympathy for the blacks.

Corrected report of the speech of Viscount Howick in the House of Commons on colonial slavery, with appendix, containing a plan for the abolition of slavery. London, 1833.

Country gentleman's reasons, A, for voting again Mr. Wilberforce's motion for a bill to prohibit the importation of African negroes into the colonies. London, 1792.

It was in the power of Englishmen to make the African negroes happier and materially more comfortable than they were or than they could possibly be made in their homeland by purchasing them and transporting them to the West Indies. Does not oppose regulation of the trade in slaves but holds that abolishing it would bring to an end a rare opportunity of improving the blacks' temporal and spiritual lot, and that it should not, therefore, be carried through.

Cruelties of West India slavery at this moment. [London, 1830.]

An exposé of the false allegations contained in a letter published under the above title in *The London Morning Chronicle* of October 8, 1829, signed "An Eyewitness," with a signed confession of the discovered author, George Hamilton Smith, that his charges were false and largely plagiarisms from Stephen's *The Slavery of the British West India Colonies Delineated*, q. v.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"A West Indian." "Cruelty attending the slave trade as at present practiced, with a project for abolishing it," in *The Gent. Mag.*, Oct. 1780, pp. 458 ff.

Attacks the slave trade and the harsh labor régime of the West Indies. Urges the cultivation of the sugarcane in Africa by means of paid black workers. That would quickly extinguish Caribbean slavery.

Cuffy the negroe's doggrel description of the process of sugar. London, n. d. [ca. 1820?].

The "poetic" introduction represents Cuffy as being a West Indian black stranded in England after having been persuaded to cross the sea to the "land of liberty" by a crafty sea captain who had set him at hard work. The verses are accompanied by curious, gaudy illustrations. These have been reproduced in the original colors and published, accompanied by corresponding portions of the text, in a series of 15 postal cards issued by the West India Committee of London.

"Cushoo: a dialogue between a negro and an English gentleman, on the horrors of slavery and the slave trade," in *The Cottage Library of Christian Knowledge—A New Series of Religious Tracts* (4 vols., London, n. d.), Vol. II, part 7.

A revised edition of Anon., *No Rum, No Sugar! Or, the Voice of Blood . . .*, q. v. Omits the section of that work urging a boycott on West Indian produce as a means of forcing the planters' hands.

"Dean Prideaux on the slave trade," in *The Gent. Mag.*, January, 1791, p. 17.

A correspondent presents an excerpt from Prideaux's *Commentary on the Old and New Testaments* designed to show that the Scriptures authorized servitude.

Death warrant, The, of negro slavery throughout the British dominions. London, 1829.

Consists of a reprint of most of a review of Stephen's *The Slavery of the British West India Colonies Delineated*, q. v., in *The Edinburgh Review*, October, 1824, pp. 464 ff., and of an article in *The Westminster Review* for October, 1829, both of which are favorable to emancipation.

"Debate in the General Assembly respecting the clause on the abolition of the slave trade," in *The Scots Mag.*, August, 1807, pp. 577 ff.

Debate in the House of Commons, on the 16th day of March, 1824, on the measures adopted by His Majesty's Government for the amelioration of the condition of the slave population in His Majesty's dominions in the West Indies. London, 1824.

The debate centered around the Order in Council for improving the condition of the slaves in Trinidad which had been signed by the King six days earlier. Canning, Buxton, Ellis, Wilberforce, and Keith Douglas were among the speakers.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Debate in the House of Lords on Tuesday, June 25, 1833, on colonial slavery. London, 1833.

Excerpted from *The Mirror of Parliament*, Part CCXXVI. The Earl of Ripon had placed before the upper chamber the resolutions of the House of Commons, "that immediate and effectual measures be taken for the entire abolition of slavery throughout the colonies, under such provisions for regulating the condition of the negroes as may combine their welfare with the interests of the proprietors," and "that it is expedient that all children, born after the passing of any act of Parliament for this purpose, be declared free; subject, nevertheless, to such temporary restrictions as may be deemed necessary for their support and maintenance." Both were adopted.

Debate on a motion for the abolition of the slave trade, etc., on Monday, the 2d of April, 1792. [London, 1792.]

A total of 508 petitions calling for abolition were presented to the House at this session. On a motion of Wilberforce, that body resolved itself into a committee of the whole to consider the circumstances of the African trade. The debate which followed was one of the most important in the long struggle against the commerce in blacks and resulted in a victory for its supporters who secured a favorable vote on the proposition to abolish the trade gradually, rather than immediately, as urged by Wilberforce.

Debate on a motion for the abolition of the slave trade, in the House of Commons on Monday and Tuesday, April 18 and 19, 1791. London, 1791.

Debate on a motion for the abolition of the slave trade in the House of Commons on Monday the 2nd of April, 1792, reported in detail. London, 1792.

Another edition of the entry two above this, q. v.

Debate upon colonial slavery, in the House of Commons on Tuesday, July 13, 1830, containing the speeches of Mr. Brougham, Mr. Protheroe, Mr. Keith Douglas, Mr. William Smith, Mr. Wilmot Horton, Sir George Murray, Mr. Otway Cave, Mr. Manning, Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Secretary Peel. London, 1830.

Excerpted from *The Mirror of Parliament*, Part LXIV. The debate was on Mr. Brougham's motion "that this House will, at the earliest practicable period in the next session, proceed to take into its most serious consideration the state of slavery in the colonies of this country, with the view of mitigating and finally abolishing the same, and more especially with the view of amending the administration of justice in the said colonies." When the question was put, there were 27 favoring votes and 56 opposing.

Debates in Parliament—session 1833—on the resolutions and bill for the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, with a copy of the act of Parliament. London, 1834.

Declaration of the objects of the Liverpool Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, March 25, 1823. Liverpool, n. d. [1823].

Urges the replacement of slave labor by that of freemen, a change which would combine the interests of the planters with those of opponents of bondage. Emancipation must, however, be gradual, and with it must come the general removal of discriminations of all kinds against the blacks. Reviewed in *The Quar. Rev.*, July, 1823, pp. 475 ff.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Declaration of the objects of the Newcastle-Upon-Tyne Society for Promoting the Gradual Abolition of Slavery Throughout the British Possessions. Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, 1823.

Substantially the same as the previous item.

"Defence of the slave trade, A," in *The Ed. Rev.*, October, 1804, pp. 209 ff.

Written around Anon., *A Defence of the Slave Trade, on the Grounds of Humanity, Policy, and Justice*, q. v. The reviewer is an exponent of abolition and replies to the author of this work.

Deplorable state of Hayti, or St. Domingo. [London, ca. 1826.]

Consists of excerpts from the rural code of Hayti, with the object of showing that slavery existed in so-called free St. Domingo and that the state of the blacks there was not as happy as was claimed by the emancipationists.

Bondage prevailed in all parts of the island, many negroes holding their brothers in servitude there. Large numbers of inhabitants were losing their freedom through the operation of debt laws, and their position was pitiable in the extreme, as their sable masters were far harsher than the whites had ever been. It would, indeed, be an act of Christian kindness to re-establish European control over Hayti.

Description of a slave ship. London, 1789.

A broadside with several cuts illustrating how slaves were packed into ships. Accompanied by explanatory matter.

Discours prononcé dans la Chambre des Communes d'Angleterre, à l'appui de la motion pour l'adoucissement, et l'extinction graduelle de l'esclavage dans les colonies anglaises, par J. Buxton . . . précédé d'une introduction sur l'état des esclaves dans ces colonies, par Charles Coquerel. Paris, 1824.

A report of the celebrated debate of May 15, 1823, following which the House of Communes pledged itself to the principle of emancipation.

"Dispassionate remarks on the slave trade," in *The Gent. Mag.*, March, 1792, p. 228.

Holds that abolition of the traffic in blacks by Great Britain alone would not improve the Africans' lot but that it would only result in other European powers purchasing the natives the British would be prohibited from handling.

Doubts concerning the legality of slavery in any part of the British dominions. London, 1789.

Slavery was illegal anywhere within the British Empire. No act of Parliament was necessary to formally end it—a mere judicial decision could do that. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, July, 1789, p. 91.

"Dr. Winterbottom's account of Sierra Leone," in *The Ed. Rev.*, January, 1804, pp. 355 ff.

Written around a review of that work, q. v.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Dreadful account of a negro who, for killing the overseer of a plantation in Jamaica, was placed in an iron cage, where he was left to expire, shewing how he was attacked by birds of prey, who picked out his eyes, ate the flesh off his cheeks, and covered his body with a multitude of wounds. London, n. d.

One of the more lurid "atrocities" pamphlets circulated by opponents of slavery.

Duty, The, of abstaining from the use of West India produce. A speech delivered at Coach-Makers' Hall, January 12, 1792. London, n. d. [1792].

The total abolition of the traffic in blacks was the only goal to aim at and any avoidable delay was highly criminal. Parliament had refused to act but the people of Great Britain had a ready means of redress in their own hands. There was no law requiring them to use the Caribbean colonies' products. They had only to refrain from purchasing them for a time and the desired end would be gained. Decreased consumption would lower the revenue; the ministry's hands would thus be forced. Persons refusing to boycott the produce, on the production of which the slave trade rested, were personally guilty of promoting the same. It was the moral duty of Englishmen to take such action until the trade was ended and adequate measures for the extinction of slavery itself had been taken.

"Early life, The, and conversion of the Rev. John Newton, late rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, etc., taken from his own narrative," in *The Cottage Library of Christian Knowledge—A New Series of Religious Tracts* (4 vols., London, n. d.), Vol. IV, part 13.

A sketch of the youth of this former slave trader who became one of the most celebrated pastors in England.

"A Colonist." *Edinburgh Review*, The, and the West Indies, with observations on the pamphlets of Messrs. Stephen, Macaulay, etc., and remarks on the slave registry bill. Glasgow, 1816.

Attacks *The Edinburgh Review* for its hostility toward slavery and the colonial interest, denounces Stephens' and Macaulay's anti-slave works, and assails the registration scheme.

"Effects of manumission," *Negro Slavery*, No. 3.

Denies that manumission would result in the blacks idling away their time and resorting to plunder and violence to gain their livings.

Elegy, An, occasioned by the rejection of Mr. Wilberforce's motion for the abolition of the African slave trade. London, 1791.

Favors abolition. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, April, 1791, pp. 358 ff.

"The Author of 'A Statement of the Claims of the West India Colonies to a Protecting Duty Against East India Sugar.'" Emancipation of the negro slaves in the West India colonies considered, with reference to its impolicy and injustice, in answer to Mr. Wilberforce's Appeal. London, 1824.

Bears the outer title *The Impolicy and Injustice of Emancipating the Negro Slaves in the West Indies*. Replies to Wilberforce's *An Appeal to the Religion, Justice, and Humanity of the Inhabitants of the Empire*, q. v. Wilberforce and his followers in Parliament were not the type of men fitted to discuss the delicate and intricate subject of emancipation. They were unenlightened and passionate philanthropists and had, for the most part, withdrawn from the Established Church. Parliament could not legislate for the colonies in internal matters. The latter relied on Mr. Canning to protect their interests.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"England and her colonies in the West," in *Fraser's Mag.*, November, 1831, pp. 436 ff.

Opposes immediate emancipation. Scripture did not condemn slavery.

English country gentleman's address, An, to the Irish members of the Imperial Parliament on the slave trade, with extracts from evidence before Mr. Wilberforce's committee. London, 1802.

"Enormities at St. Domingo and the abolition of the slave trade," in *The Gent. Mag.*, supplement for 1794, p. 1167.

The events in St. Domingo had shown what the horrors of a servile war were. They should be an object lesson to the British abolitionists.

Enquiry, An, into the origin, progress, and present state of slavery, with a plan for the gradual, reasonable, and secure emancipation of slaves. London, 1789.

The author had formerly been a resident of the West Indies. Proposes that the slaves should be freed after a period of service which was to begin at the age of 10 and was to continue for seven years. If the slave had "behaved properly in every respect," he was then to be entitled to freedom. If not, he was to serve for an additional seven years, etc. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, July, 1789, pp. 90 ff.

Essay, An, concerning slavery, and the danger Jamaica is expos'd to from the too great number of slaves, and the too little care that is taken to manage them. And a proposal to prevent the further importation of negroes into that island. London, n. d.

Declares slavery to be contrary to the laws of God and of Nature, but holds that immediate emancipation would bring ruin. Slavery must be put onto a better footing. The best results could be obtained by prohibiting further importations and by putting existing slaves under humane regulations. The preponderant number of blacks threatened the security of the whites. Parliamentary action must be resorted to in cutting off further entries since the islanders were apathetic to their danger. Jamaica was of the greatest economic importance to Great Britain and must be preserved in a secure state at any price.

Essay, An, on task-work: its practicability and the modes to be adopted for its application to different kinds of agricultural labor. *St. Jago de la Vega*, 1809.

Essay, An, on the abolition, not only of the African slave trade, but of slavery in the British West Indies. London, 1793.

The breeding of creole blacks should be encouraged. They should be educated and should be given land of their own to cultivate. Also urges the introduction of free East Indians as field hands. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, August, 1793, pp. 747 ff.

Essay, An, on the abolition of slavery throughout the British dominions, without injury to the master or his property, with the least possible injury to the slave, without revolution, and without loss to the revenue. *Frome*, 1833.

Considers six proposals for emancipation which had already been made. Temporising and indecisive measures would but harm the real interests of all parties. Emancipation should be accompanied by compensation. A sufficient sum should also be set aside to train the blacks for their own future support. The work belies its title, presenting no plan as such and containing only banal generalities.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Essay, An, on the African slave trade. London, 1790.

Opposes the trade. Also published under the title *Remarks on the African Slave Trade* (London, 1790).

Essay, An, on the slave trade. London, 1788.

Abolition was neither advisable with a view to Christian duty and benevolence nor practicable in the light of political interest. The trade should be regulated so as to obviate abuses. Slaves should be sold for a certain number of years only, at the end of which time they should be set free. They should be instructed in the Christian religion. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, May, 1788, p. 430.

"Evidence collected at Bristol on the subject of the slave trade," in *The Scots Mag.*, November, 1808, pp. 828 ff.

An account of the Clarkson investigations in that famous home port of slave traders, excerpted from his *History of the . . . Abolition of the African Slave Trade . . .*, q. v.

"Expediency of a reformation in the treatment of slaves," in *The Gent. Mag.*, March, 1788, pp. 211 ff.

Exposure of an attempt recently made by certain West Indian agents to mislead Parliament on the subject of colonial slavery. London, 1831.

The question of colonial slavery was to have been discussed in Parliament on March 29, 1831. On the morning of that day, an apparently official abstract of the slave laws then in existence in the West Indies was distributed among the members. It was, however, a private publication of the planter-merchant group. The slavery discussion was unexpectedly postponed to April 15. Meanwhile, anti-slavery leaders examined the pamphlet and discovered that the abstracts had been unfairly made so as to give incorrect impressions in numerous cases. The actual sections and the so-called abstract of the slave law of St. Vincent are here presented as evidence of the unscrupulous methods employed by members of the colonial interest to attain their ends.

Exposure, An, of some of the numerous mistatements [sic] and misrepresentations contained in a pamphlet commonly known by the name of Mr. Marryat's pamphlet, entitled "*Thoughts, etc.*" London, 1816.

A reply to Marryat's *Thoughts on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and Civilization of Africa*, q. v. Holds that the illicit importation of blacks into the West Indies and the subjection of free persons of color there to slavery had been proven and that the proposed registry bill was consequently wholly justified. The work of the African Institution had at all times been in the interests of humanity and its endeavors had been, and were being, fully justified by the results. Answered by Marryat in his *More Thoughts and More Thoughts Still*, both of q. v.

"Extract from a sermon at Bristol on the slave trade," in *The Gent. Mag.*, June, 1789, pp. 498 ff.

An anti-slave sermon by a dissenting preacher.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Extracts from Mr. Burge's printed letter to the Right Hon. Sir George Murray, and observations thereon. Intended as a short exposition of the proceedings of the Government and the Supreme Court of Jamaica in the case *Lecesne* [sic] and *Escoffery*. London, 1830.

See Burge, *A Letter to the Right Hon. Sir George Murray*. . . .

"Extracts from the records of the African companies," in *The Jour. of Neg. Hist.*, July, 1928, pp. 286 ff.

Only a few of the papers (pp. 375 ff.) fall within the period 1763–1780.

Faits relatifs à la traite des noirs, et détails sur Sierra Leone. Paris, 1824.

A Quaker publication.

"Fate, The, of the colonies," in *Fraser's Mag.*, September, 1830, pp. 226 ff.

A review of Alexander's work of the same title, q. v. The reviewer is a supporter of the planter group.

"Fernando Po—state of the slave trade," in *The Quar. Rev.*, October, 1821, pp. 51 ff.

Holds that the abolition of the slave trade by Great Britain had not improved the lot of the blacks in Africa, as they were then being dealt in by foreigners on as large a scale as ever. The British sugar colonies were being faced with ruin as a result of being unable to replenish their stocks of laborers while the foreign West Indies and Brazil were being rapidly developed through the heavy importation of negroes and were flooding world markets with their products.

"A Member of the Assembly of Grenada." Few remarks, A, on colonial legislation, as connected with the late communications from the noble Secretary for the Colonies. Grenada, 1823.

Few words, A, on the nature of the slave trade, and the measures which ought to be adopted. London, 1791.

Opposes immediate abolition. The trade should ultimately be ended, but not until after the colonials, both slave and free, should have had time to prepare properly for it. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, March, 1791, pp. 247 ff.

For the immediate melioration of the condition of slaves in the sugar colonies. London, 1791.

Full report of meetings of Messrs. Thompson and Borthwick at Dalkeith, March 22, 1833. Glasgow, 1833.

Thompson, a man of humble origins and with no early education, possessed great gifts as an orator. During the close of the long struggle for emancipation, he toured England and Scotland as an anti-slavery lecturer. From West India Committee records we learn that Borthwick had been engaged by the Caribbean body of London to follow emancipationist speakers, delivering replies. He was allowed 1½ guineas a day and coach hire and, in March, 1833, shortly before the meeting reported here, was voted 100 guineas additional. For a notice on these men's rival lectures in Liverpool, see Picton, *Memorials of Liverpool*, I, pp. 445 ff.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Further progress of colonial reforms, *The*; being an analysis of the communication made to Parliament by His Majesty, at the close of the last session, respecting the measures taken for improving the condition of the slave population in the British colonies. Comprising the period from January, 1826, to May, 1827. London, 1827.

A continuation of *Anon.*, *The Slave Colonies of Great Britain and of Anon.*, *The Progress of Colonial Reform*, both of which review the advance made in carrying into effect the recommendations of the Crown for ameliorating the state of the negroes, between May, 1823, and December, 1825. States what, if anything, had been done along that line since January, 1826, colony by colony. The island Legislatures had not met the central Government's recommendations. The bishops had done nothing to improve the spiritual state of the blacks.

Further remarks occasioned by the *Antidote to the West Indian Sketches*. London, 1817.

No. 7 of the *West Indian Sketches*, Drawn from Authentic Sources series. The Caribbean party was seeking to overwhelm its opponents with derision and reproach. Denies the charge made by the planters in *Antidote* that the evidence in Pinckard's *Notes* had been falsely presented. The date of the episode employed, 1796, had been given. Everyone knew that that was shortly before the British occupation and that it was not meant that the incident had occurred under British administration.

Further remarks on the *Antidote to the West Indian Sketches*, being a reconsideration of the case of Mr. Hodge. London, 1817.

No. 8 of the *West Indian Sketches*, Drawn from Authentic Sources series. A continuation of *Anonymous*, *The Nature of West Indian Slavery Further Illustrated by Certain Occurrences in the Island of Tortola*, q. v. That case carried with it all the reasons why the lot of the slave should be ameliorated by law.

"General registry of slaves," in *The Ed. Rev.*, October, 1815, pp. 315 ff.

Written around Stephen, *Reasons for Establishing a Registry of Slaves in the Colonies*, q. v. The reviewer heartily approves of such action.

"Gratitude of a begging negro at Jamaica," in *The Scots Mag.*, September, 1765, p. 455.

An excerpt from a letter written in the colony concerning an aged negro who had offered the almost destitute white woman penning the letter 28 doubloons. It "ought to be remembered now and then that the great quantities of rum and sugar you use, are procured by enslaving, hard treating, and confining to everlasting, and sometimes intolerable, labor, a very large number of our fellow creatures." Sugar came to be boycotted by the abolitionists some 30 years later and by the emancipationists in the 1820's on those very grounds.

"Great West India meeting, *The*," in *Blackwood's* May, 1832, pp. 807 ff.

Emancipation could come only after a long time, during which the slaves must be prepared for it. The central Government had no right to force measures on the colonists by act of Parliament or by Orders in Council. The stability of the Empire was endangered by Whig actions against the colonials.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Guillermo Wilberforce, gran libertador de los negros. Madrid, 1900.

A laudatory account of the great abolition leader's life and work.

Heads of the speeches delivered on the 18th and 19th April, 1791, in a committee of the House of Commons, on a motion made by Mr. Wilberforce for the abolition of the slave trade, with Detector's Letters, etc. Liverpool, 1791.

Wilberforce's bill providing for abolition, presented at the conclusion of these speeches, was lost by 75 votes. "Detector" supported the traffic in blacks. His six letters contain an attack on the abolitionists, who, he alleged, were attempting to enter into the African trade now that they were on the point of putting old established houses out of business.

Hints on the propriety of establishing by law the civil rights of the free people of colour in the British West India colonies as a preliminary step to emancipating the slaves, and preparing them, by enlightenment, for the enjoyment of civil rights, etc. New-castle-Upon-Tyne, 1824.

The free colored population of the British West India colonies was 10 men for one more enlightened than were the whites there. In accordance with the spirit of the parliamentary resolution of 1823, they should be given civic rights immediately. That would raise their status and they would thus form a rampart for the protection of the whites with whom they would then be identified, against any impatience on the part of the negroes for premature freedom.

Emancipation should be gradual. Any slave cohabiting in adultery during three years commencing with 1826 should be ineligible for freedom. Young negroes should be sent to school until the age of 14. Male children should be freed after having attended school for five years at the expense of the parents (not over 2*d.* a week) and having served 7-year apprenticeships. Girls should be instructed in reading, writing, and needle-work.

Free males should select their wives from among the females thus educated, purchasing them of their masters. Girls not bought as wives should remain domestic hands. Slaves who become 60 after 1845 should be manumitted at the expense of the British Treasury. They should be given conditional freedom before then at any time that they might be able to pay two-thirds of their purchase price themselves. Upon payment of the balance they were to become entirely free at once. Slaves freed on reaching the age limit should be rented not over three acres of land each by the Government. Such a scheme would make for gradual emancipation without danger.

"A Friend of Jamaica." "Hints to proprietors of Jamaican estates," in *The Gent. Mag.*, December, 1795, pp. 986 ff.

"History of Barbados," in *The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science*, June, 1827, pp. 509 ff.

A reprint of Anon., "West Indies—slavery," in *The Retrospective Review*, XIV part 2 (1826), q. v.

Horrors, The, of negro slavery existing in our West India islands irrefutably demonstrated from official documents recently presented to the House of Commons. London, 1805.

Consists of extracts from correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department and the several governors of the Caribbean colonies. Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, October, 1805, pp. 244 ff.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"Humanity of the planters in Jamaica vindicated," in *The Gent. Mag.*, February, 1789, pp. 126 ff.

"The Author of 'Sympathy.'" Humanity; or, the rights of Nature: a poem. In two books. London, 1788.

The second book is devoted to the slave trade. The author opposes it, though holding the treatment of the blacks to be more criminal than the traffic itself. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, May, 1788, pp. 435 ff.

Illustration, An, of the principles of the African Institution, as they respect our West India colonies and a short account of the Berbice Commission. London, 1817.

No. 5 of the Antidote to "West Indian Sketches" series. The agitation carried on by the African Institution had already resulted in a slave rebellion in Barbados and in general unrest among the blacks in other islands. Out of 16 illustrations from Pinckard's Notes, presented by the editor of *West Indian Sketches* as being illustrative of the state of slavery in the British Caribbean, 15 actually referred to conditions and events in the original Dutch settlements before their conquest by Great Britain. The managing of crown estates by a Berbice Commission, composed chiefly of emancipationist leaders, had been an inglorious failure, as set forth in Marryat's *An Examination . . .*, q. v.

"A Resident and Proprietor in the West Indies." Impartial review, An, of the question pending between Great Britain and her West Indian colonies, respecting the abolition of negro slavery. London, 1824.

The characters of no two classes of people had been more misrepresented than had been those of the Caribbean proprietors and their negroes. The former were painted all vice, the latter all virtue. The negroes, in reality, enjoyed a material position superior to that of the poor in England. The West Indians as a body could not be convicted of cruelty or of oppression. Instances of injustice originated chiefly in the absence of the proprietors. England should work with the colonists to bring about emancipation, rather than forcing their hands. If the latter course were adopted, the planters might turn to America, which would certainly afford them protection.

Impolicy and injustice, The, of emancipating the negro slaves in the West Indies. London, 1824.

A reply to Wilberforce and Stephen and an attack on the African Institution. The freeing of the blacks by Parliament would constitute unjust exercise of power on its part over inferior but legally constituted authorities. Every Englishman's property was undeniably secured to him by Magna Carta and the Bill of Rights. The King, who had sworn to observe them, could not allow the West Indians to be divested of their immunities and estates. Emancipation would result in the establishment of a negro empire. The colonists were looking to Canning for the protection of their rights.

Inquiries relating to negro emancipation. London, 1829.

Urges the immediate freeing of the blacks on the ground of self-interest. They would work more efficiently as freemen than they were laboring as slaves.

Instructions for the management of a plantation in Barbadoes and for the treatment of negroes. London, 1786.

Reprinted with additions in 1797 under the title *Instructions for the Treatment of Negroes, etc.*, q. v. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, LXXVIII (1788), p. 161.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Instructions for the treatment of negroes, etc. London, 1797.

A reprint, with additions, of Anon., *Instructions for the Management of a Plantation in Barbadoes and for the Treatment of Negroes*, q. v. on p. 432. The directions had originally been issued to Jacob Lewis, manager of Spring-Head Plantation, Barbados, in the 1770's. They were published so long after to "shew that an African sold as a slave is not 'an object unpitied and despised' at Barbadoes—that he is not 'treated with unfeeling wantonness'—that masters of slaves are not 'relentless tyrants, who trifle with their feelings and smile at their miseries,'" as alleged by opponents of slavery. The instructions direct that great attention should be paid to the welfare of the blacks.

"Insurrection of slaves in the West Indies, particularly in Demerara," *Negro Slavery*, No. 7.

The uprisings of 1823 and 1824 were the natural result of the islanders' failing to adopt the measures of amelioration recommended by the central Government. The blacks had heard that the harsh features of the slave régime had been proscribed and had naturally refused silently to countenance them any longer. The planters, not the slaves or the emancipationists, were to blame for the disorders.

"Insurrections in the West Indies. St. Lucia-Trinidad-Dominica-Jamaica-Demerara," *Negro Slavery*, No. 8.

Denies that the emancipationists were responsible for outbreaks there. Reprints the last letter of the missionary martyr, John Smith, of Demerara, written in prison to the officers of the London Missionary Society, which he represented.

"A Zealous Advocate for the Abolition of the Slave Trade." *Interference, The, of the British Legislature in the internal concerns of the British West India islands, respecting their slaves, deprecated.* London, 1816.

Opposes the passage of the proposed slave registry bill.

"Ironical defence of the slave trade," in *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, December, 1814, p. 491.

Excerpted from Montesquieu.

Is the system of slavery sanctioned or condemned by Scripture? To which is subjoined an appendix containing two essays upon the state of the Canaanite and Philistine bondsmen under the Jewish theocracy. London, 1824.

Holds that the servitude of Judea was voluntary or under judicial punishment, as contrasted with West Indian slavery, which was involuntary. Exponents of the latter could not, therefore, draw on Scripture for supporting arguments. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, supplement to part 1, 1824 (following the June issue), pp. 617 ff.

Is West Indian slavery justifiable by the New Testament? Dublin, n. d.

Quotes Scripture to prove that it was not.

"Isle of Wight petition, The, on the slave trade," in *The Gent. Mag.*, April, 1788, pp. 311 ff.

An anti-slave trade communication accompanied by a copy of the abolition petition to Parliament circulating in the island.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Jamaica, a poem, in three parts. Written in that island, in the year MDCCLXXVI. To which is annexed a poetic epistle from the author in that island to a friend in England. London, 1777.

The author had gone to the island from England as a child and had been much affected by the planters' cruelty and by the miserable lot of the slaves. Condemns existing conditions and urges better treatment for the blacks. Extremely interesting as an early, though little noticed, soon forgotten, and never referred to indictment of the old régime.

Jamaica insurrection; or, the proceedings of the Anti-slavery Society exposed and rejected. London, 1832.

Charges that the negro revolt of 1832 had been occasioned by the emancipationists' agitation.

"Jeremie on colonial slavery," in *The Ed. Rev.*, April, 1832, pp. 144 ff.

Written around Jeremie's Four Essays on Colonial Slavery, q. v. The reviewer praises the writer's conduct as first president of the royal court of St. Lucia from 1824 to 1830 and denounces the colonials for their unwillingness to cooperate with the British Government's plan to better the condition of the negroes.

"Jeremie on colonial slavery," in *The Westminster Rev.*, April, 1832, pp. 522 ff.

Written around Jeremie's Four Essays on Colonial Slavery, q. v. Supports emancipation and charges the West Indians with being "almost a century behind their fellow-subjects in civilization and intelligence." Reprinted as Anon., *Slavery in the West Indies*, q. v.

Late George Thompson, The. No imprint, n. d. [1878].

A death notice, reprinted from an unidentified journal. For Thompson, see under his name in this section.

Legal condition of the slave exemplified. London, 1816.

No. 3 of the West Indian Sketches series. Based on incidents in Demerara and Barbados, drawn from Pinckard's Notes, in which wronged slaves were related to have been unable to secure justice.

"A Planter." Letter, A, addressed to Mercator, in reply to his letters on the abolition of the slave trade. London, 1807.

See "Mercator," pseud. [John Gladstone], *Letters Concerning the Abolition of the Slave Trade*. . . . The planters were working against their own best interests in opposing abolition which was, in reality, their only salvation from ruin. The land then under cultivation in the West Indies more than met the demands of the British market, the only one open to the islanders because of the Napoleonic wars. The surplus already being produced was the cause of their distress. A continuance of the trade would result in the bringing in of new laborers who would be used to open new lands which would swell the existing overproduction and make the proprietors' plight immeasurably worse than it already was. Replied to by "Mercator," pseud., [John Gladstone], *Third Letter on the Abolition of the Slave Trade and Other West Indian Affairs*, q. v.

"A Free Negro." Letter of a negro. [Manchester, 1788.]

Reprinted from *The Repository*. A spirited reply to the allegation that the blacks were a depraved, inferior people and therefore not entitled to rights and consideration.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"Letter on the slave trade," in *The Ed. Rev.*, July, 1806, pp. 358 ff.

A review of Heron, *A Letter to William Wilberforce* . . . , q. v. The writer favors abolition.

"Letter, A, on the slave trade from the Honourable Mr. C., lately member of Parliament for the county of Derby, to the Rev. Dr. B., of Grosvenor Street," in *The Gent. Mag.*, August, 1791, pp. 707 ff.

Favors abolition.

Letter, A, to Granville Sharp, Esq., on the proposed abolition of the slave trade. London, 1788.

Holds the cruelties of slavery in the West Indies to be due to the fact that most planters were seeking to accumulate fortunes so as to enable them to return to England in the shortest possible time. The enormous profits of island planters which enabled them to realize their hopes for return were due to their monopoly of the home market through the navigation acts. If that monopoly were removed, their profits would fall and they would not be able to return to Europe in a few years as heretofore. The islands would, therefore, become home to them and, as permanent residents, it would pay them to care for the welfare of their blacks, which had not been the case in the past. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, April, 1788, p. 339 and in *The Mo. Rev.*, March, 1788, p. 255.

"A Freeborn Englishman." Letter to John Bull, A, to which is added the sketch of a plan for the safe, speedy, and effectual abolition of slavery. London, 1823.

Holds the continuance of slavery to be disgraceful and injurious to both church and state and in direct violation of the spirit and letter of the law. "If the West India islands can not be preserved but by the continuance of slavery, by the violation of the claims of humanity, and of the declared will of God, then perish the West India islands, as far as relates to Great Britain. She is, in that case, better without them." Proposes that, from a specific date, all adult negroes should be given the option of serving their owners as hired servants for life. Wages and working hours for five days a week should be set by law and engagements should be registered. Sunday should be a day of rest and the other free day of the week should be at the absolute disposal of the hired workers. Children should be bound to their present owners as apprentices between the ages of 10 and 21, at which time they were to be hired as above. Those born after the set date should be apprenticed from 10 to 21 and should be freed on attaining their majority. Illegitimate negro children should be apprenticed from 8 to 21 and then freed. Illegitimate mulatto children should be free from birth, enjoying support by their white fathers. A scale of prices at which hired negroes could purchase their freedom should be set by law. No black should be transferred to another master without his consent. The testimony of negroes under oath should be accepted as evidence under certain restrictions. Branding, marking, and excessive whipping should be abolished.

Letter to Philo Africanus, A, upon slavery, in answer to his of the 22d of November, in *The General Evening Post*, together with the opinions of Sir John Strange and other eminent lawyers upon this subject, with the sentence of Lord Mansfield in the case of *Somerset* . . . , 1772, with his lordship's explanation of that opinion in 1786. London, 1788.

Supports African bondage on both legal and religious grounds. The slave trade would add greatly in civilizing the negroes if it were properly regulated. A negro brought to England and made a Christian owed his master the same

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

service that he did while he was still a heathen in the colonies. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, March, 1788, p. 255.

Letter, A, to Robert Wilmot Horton, Esq., M. P., Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, containing strictures on a pamphlet entitled "The West India Question Practically Considered." London, 1826.

A reply to Horton's anonymous work of that title, in which the latter had answered Stephen's *England Enslaved by Her Own Slave Colonies*, q. v. There was no need for sending to the colonies for further information as to the true state of slavery—there was already enough evidence available to amply justify emancipation.

"A West Indian." Letter, A, to the Lord Chancellor on the abolition of slavery. London, 1833.

Written to Lord Brougham. Proposes that there be a transfer, either of the whole or of a portion, of the tax then laid on sugar in the shape of duties to an *ad valorem* one on slaves, the values being fixed by the masters and appended to the registry of the slave. The owner should be compelled to sell a given slave at the price so set whenever the latter had accumulated that sum and expressed a desire to purchase his freedom or whenever any kindly disposed person offered to pay that amount and set the slave free. The colonies should be allowed some representation in Parliament and the powers of the colonial Legislatures should be correspondingly decreased. Owners would be voluntary instruments of emancipation under such a plan, as they would be desirous of converting taxed slaves into untaxed free men.

"A Colonist." Letter, A, to the members of the Imperial Parliament, referring to the evidence contained in the proceedings of the House of Assembly of Jamaica, and shewing the injurious and unconstitutional tendency of the proposed slave registry bill. London, 1816.

The registration of slaves was a matter concerning the colonies alone. Parliamentary interference in internal affairs would be unconstitutional.

"A West India Planter." Letter, A, to the most honorable the Marquis of Chandos. London, 1830.

The marquis was chairman of the Society of West India Planters and Merchants. A general attack on the emancipation leaders and their publications and a statement of the Caribbean cause. The proprietors must be granted compensation if their property was taken away or rendered useless for a public British purpose. Compulsory manumission would ruin the estates. Slavery was supported by Scripture. The Government had abolished the slave trade, but permitted the entry of sugar grown by recently imported slaves in Brazil, Cuba, etc., which was manifestly most unfair.

Letter, A, to the Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas, on his speech delivered in the House of Commons, on February 26, 1795, on Mr. Wilberforce's motion for the abolition of the slave trade. London, 1795.

Dundas had spoken and had voted in favor of the continuation of the trade. This pamphlet is a virulent attack made on him on the part of an abolitionist.

Letter, A, to William Wilberforce, Esq., M. P., and those who acted with him most zealously for the abolition of the slave trade. London, 1803.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"An Eye-Witness." Letter, A, to William Wilberforce, Esq., M. P. on the subject of slave emancipation. London, 1824.

The West Indian planter was an oppressed and persecuted character and the islanders had been reduced to deep distress by the attacks on them. Their oppressive burden of taxation should be lifted. The planters took as good care of their negroes as Englishmen did of their children or property at home. If reasonable compensation were offered, the recommendations in the Bathurst circular would be cordially received and acted upon until final emancipation could be effected without fearful consequences.

"Letter written by a boy in defence of the use of sugar," in *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, March, 1792, pp. 185 ff.

Alleged to have been written by a boy under six to a young lady who had persuaded him not to use sugar because it was produced by the blood and sweat of slave labor. The assertion is ridiculous; the "letter" is, in reality, a cleverly veiled reply to the anti-saccharists whose campaign against the consumption of sugar was then causing the West Indians grave concern. Persons purchasing cotton cloth and other commodities produced by negro labor were hypocrites in declaring that it was wicked to use Caribbean sugar.

Letters on the necessity of a prompt extinction of British colonial slavery, chiefly addressed to the more influential classes. To which are added thoughts on compensation. London, 1826.

Holds that the condition of the slaves was no better than it had been in 1823 when the several colonial Legislatures had been urged to adopt ameliorative measures. Urges immediate emancipation without compensation.

Liberal strictures on freedom and slavery, occasioned by the numerous petitions to Parliament for the abolition of the slave trade. London, 1789.

A senseless harangue urging the restoration of natural rights for the blacks. Singularly enough, the author supports freedom of the newspaper press while condemning that of monthly and critical reviews. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, June, 1789, p. 557 and in *The Gent. Mag.*, March, 1789, p. 240.

"Mackenzie's Haiti and Bayley's Four Years in the West Indies," in *Fraser's Magazine*, August, 1830, pp. 61 ff.

Opposes emancipation. Holds that the latter work shows the slaves to be better off than the English peasantry.

"Major Moody's reports. Social and industrial capacities of negroes," in *The Ed. Rev.*, March, 1827, pp. 383 ff.

The abolition act empowered the Crown to make regulations for the employment and support of negroes who might be captured from illegal traders. Some such blacks were admitted to the army, others to the navy, and still others were apprenticed to colonials, chiefly in Tortola. In 1821, two commissioners, Mr. Dougan and Major Moody, were sent to the Virgin Islands to report on the condition of the latter. The two fell into dispute over the situation in which the apprentices were found, were recalled and filed separate reports. Moody's, here reviewed, is a rambling work on many subjects and is in the nature of a defence of Caribbean slavery.

"Memoir of Granville Sharp, Esq.," in *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, December, 1816, pp. 483 ff.

A brief account of the life of this early abolitionist, with plate.

"Memoir of William Wilberforce, Esq., M. P.," in *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, October, 1814, pp. 287 ff.

With plate.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Memorandum communicated by Viscount Goderich to the West India body, February 4, 1833. [London, 1833.]

The Government should consult the organized West Indians confidentially preparatory to laying bills dealing with the Caribbean colonies before Parliament.

Memorial of the Standing Committee of West India Planters and Merchants . . . to the Right Honourable the Earl Grey, K. G., First Lord of His Majesty's Treasury, etc., and to the other ministers of the Crown. [London, 1833.]

The Government should not act on emancipation until "an ample and patient examination" of the whole matter should have been made and reported on.

Memorial of the West India Planters and Merchants, respecting the revolt at Dominica, to Lord Grenville, March, 1791. London, 1791.

States that information regarding the abolitionist controversy had reached the negroes' ears and was causing great unrest among them. Island defences needed immediate strengthening to safeguard the colonists against servile disorders.

Minutes of the proceedings of the trial of an action for defamation, in the grand court, held in Spanish-Town, on Monday 17 October, 1808. Bayly, Wentworth, Esq. *vs.* Donaldson, the Rev. Colin. Kingston, 1808.

Donaldson was one of the few Anglican churchmen taking an interest in the slaves. His work among those in St. Mary's Parish, Jamaica, was keenly resented by the proprietors who were soon involved in heated disputes with him. He had written the parish vestry that Bayly was cruel to his slaves. The latter brought him to trial and was awarded damages of £766.

M'Queen's address and Anderson's reply on the West India question. Trinidad, 1833.

Consists of an address to the West India planters by James M'Queen, the rabid supporter of slavery, and a reply to the same by Young Anderson, the latter reprinted from *The Colonial Observer*.

M'Queen was in the Caribbean at that time studying the labor régime and the state of the planters there. His address is a violent tirade urging strong remonstrances against emancipation to the home Government, the same to be followed by resistance if unavailing. Attacks the anti-slave leaders in Antigua and the Secretary of State for the Colonies at home. Anderson, a resident of Trinidad, replies to the same, paragraph by paragraph. His language is moderate and dignified and he charges M'Queen with employing bravado, making assertions unsupported by proof, and indulging in indecent attacks on his opponents.

"Mr. Buxton and the West Indians," in *Fraser's Mag.*, May, 1831, pp. 509 ff.

Denies that the blacks were in misery and that they were physically and morally wretched, as claimed by their great champion.

"Natural death of slavery," in *The Ed. Rev.*, October, 1827, pp. 490 ff.

A review of Anon., *A Short Review of the Slave Trade and Slavery* . . . , q. v.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Nature, The, of West Indian slavery further illustrated by certain occurrences in the island of Tortola. London, 1816.

No. 4 of the West Indian Sketches series. Based on the notorious Hodge case.

Negro boy, The. London, n. d.

Issued by the Religious Tract Society of London. Black men were white men's brothers.

Negro emancipation: a dialogue between Mr. Ebenezer Eastlove and Giles Homespun. London, 1824.

"Eastlove," a Quaker emancipationist, is unable to secure the signature of "Homespun," an average citizen, to a new petition calling for the freeing of the slaves. The latter engages him in a dispute, meets all his arguments and adds "If the worst comes to the worst in the West Indies, you may find some consolation in other quarters and other concerns. . . ." The whole is an attack on James Cropper, the Liverpool East India trader and Quaker emancipationist. Records in the archives of the West India Committee show that the work was printed at the expense of the Society of Planters and Merchants of London.

"A British Planter." Negro emancipation made easy, with reflections on the African Institution and slave registry bill. [London], 1816.

British Caribbean slavery was slavery more in word than in reality. Blacks were not being illegally imported into the colonies. The real intent of the registration act was to enable the negroes to obtain fraudulent freedom. Passage of the measure would be a direct infraction of the express and solemn pledge of Parliament, made after the loss of the 13 colonies, not to impose any tax or assessment whatever on the overseas possessions in the future. The African Institution was the old Sierra Leone Company under a new name. Let the friends of colonial reform show their good faith by purchasing the plantation hands of their masters. Proposes that they should raise £16,500,000, of which sum £15,000,000 should be put out at compound interest for 15 years in order to double itself. The grand accumulated total should then be applied to the purchase of all the negroes in the islands. The balance over £15,000,000 originally collected should be employed in immediately purchasing blacks offered for sale. This would emancipate the negroes gradually, would not ruin the planters, and would give the friends of the Africans "the infinite self-gratification of feeling they possess the whole merit of all this good."

Negro emancipation morally and practically considered, in which the justice, policy, and expediency of the measure are impartially stated and candidly examined, with a critique on the petition of the West India planters, etc., to the King. London, 1824.

"A Jamaica Landed Proprietor." Negro emancipation no philanthropy—a letter to the Duke of Wellington. . . . London, 1830.

"Negro improvement and emancipation," in The Ed. Rev., October, 1823, pp. 118 ff.

Written around Clarkson, Thoughts on the Necessity of Improving the Condition of the Slaves in the British Colonies . . . , q. v. Anti-slave.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"Negro slavery," in *The Ed. Rev.*, February, 1823, pp. 168 ff.

Written around a review of Macaulay, ed., *Negro Slavery*, q. v. Supports emancipation. The abolitionists had uniformly disavowed any intention of freeing the blacks because such action would not have been in the latter's true interest in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. But they had never lost sight of the ultimate goal—the freeing of the slaves—and the time for that had now come.

"Negro slavery," in *The Edinburgh Mag. and Lit. Miscellany* (*The Scots Mag.*), July, 1825, pp. 84 ff.

Based on Second Report of the Committee of the Society for the Mitigation and Gradual Abolition of Slavery Throughout the British Dominions, 1825, q. v. Supports amelioration and eventual emancipation.

"Negro slavery, its cruelty, injustice, etc.," in *The Gent. Mag.*, March, 1781, pp. 122 ff.

Ardently anti-slave.

Negro slavery. Observations in answer to an "Address to the Clergy of the Established Church and to Christian Ministers of Every Denomination." London, 1826.

A reply to Anon., *Address to the Clergy of the Established Church . . .*, q. v. The Anglican churchmen, at least, knew the duty they owed religion and their own sacred characters too well to use the pulpit to further emancipationist agitation. Since Christ preached in the midst of a slave population without doing one thing or uttering one word that would in any manner set the bondsmen at variance with their masters, certainly the Christian ministers of England would not do so by either word or deed. The religious needs of the Caribbean blacks were now being adequately met under Anglican auspices.

"Negro slaves in Jamaica," in *The Gent. Mag.*, supplement for 1788, pp. 1148 ff.

Negro's friend, *The; or, the Sheffield anti-slavery album*. Sheffield, 1826.

Edited by two members of the Sheffield Anti-slavery Committee "to expose the unlawfulness and enormities of slavery itself, and thereby excite the friends of justice and humanity to promote, by all constitutional means, its early and total abolition." A series of anti-slavery writings, sketches and poems.

"An Abolitionist." *Negro's memorial, The; or, abolitionists' catechism*. London, n. d. [1824].

A series of questions and answers on slavery, the African slave trade, West Indian bondage, the effects of servitude upon the morals of those concerned with it, the political consequences of the colonial labor régime, its commercial results, remedies for the evils of the system, and on emancipation. An appendix contains the autobiography of Ottobah Cugoana, published in 1787, q. v. This work was compiled as a result of the persecution and death of missionary John Smith. Its success was enormous. Condensing as it did the whole set of emancipation arguments into pithy paragraphs, it gained a large circulation and was extensively used as a book of "talking points." Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, May, 1825, pp. 440 ff.

New slave laws, *The, of Jamaica and St. Christopher's examined*, with an especial reference to the eulogies recently pronounced upon them in Parliament. London, 1828.

Published for the Society for the Mitigation and Gradual Abolition of Slavery Throughout the British Dominions. The much-lauded disallowed

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Jamaican act of 1826 and that of St. Kitts did not in any way meet the recommendations contained in the Bathurst circular of 1823. Both Legislatures had rejected or evaded the proposed ameliorative measures in form and spirit.

For an opposite point of view, see Anon., ed., *Slave Laws of Jamaica, with Proceedings and Documents Relative Thereto*.

[Nineteen resolutions favouring slavery adopted] at a general meeting of the planters, merchants, and others, interested in the West Indies, held at the London Tavern, May 19, 1789. [London, 1789.]

Adopted in consequence of the current agitation for abolition.

No abolition of slavery; or, the universal empire of love. A poem. London, 1791.

Assails the advocates of emancipation. Dedicated to the Society of West India Planters and Merchants. Reviewed to *The Gent. Mag.*, April, 1791, pp. 357 ff.

No abolition; or, an attempt to prove, to the conviction of every rational British subject that the abolition of the British trade with Africa for negroes would be a measure as unjust as impolitic; fatal to the interests of this nation, ruinous to its sugar colonies, and more or less pernicious in its consequences to every description of the people. London, 1789.

Another edition of Anon., *An Attempt to Prove to the Conviction of Every Rational British Subject . . .*, q. v.

"A West Indian." No colonies, no funds! Proving that the present certain destruction of the West India colonies will yet involve the national debt! Addressed to the abettors of injustice. London, 1826.

A heated denunciation of political quackeries which attacked property and of the "reforming" clergy, established and sectarian, written largely in italics and bristling with exclamation points. All West Indian estates had become valueless, the planters' debts to the merchants could never be paid, the former content and humility of the blacks had been destroyed by the preachers, to pay whom the slaves were robbing their masters. The national debt would be incalculably enlarged by the destruction of the colonies, the bankruptcy of merchants, the closing of factories, and general unemployment threatened by emancipation. Those evils could be averted only by ceasing the attack on Caribbean property.

No rum, no sugar! or, the voice of blood, being half an hour's conversation, between a negro and an English gentleman, shewing the horrible nature of the slave trade, and pointing out an easy and effectual method of terminating it, by an act of the people. London, 1792.

Mr. English is waited on by Cushoo, lately arrived from Jamaica, where he had for years been a slave of one of the former's friends. He endeavors to excite English's compassion for his fellow blacks by relating the horrors of the trade and of bondage. Issued in revised form under the title "Cushoo . . .," in *The Cottage Library of Christian Knowledge—A New Series of Religious Tracts*, II, part 7, q. v. Urges a boycott on the use of West Indian sugar and rum as a means of forcing action.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"Note respecting Mr. Brougham's speech in the House of Commons, on July 13, on colonial slavery," in *The Ed. Rev.*, July, 1830, pp. 583 ff.

"A West Indian." Notes in the defence of the colonies, on the increase and decrease of the slave population of the British West Indies. Jamaica, 1826.

Holds the charge of the emancipationists, that the population decrease among the blacks had resulted from the planters' inhumanity, to be false—the real explanation was to be found in abolition. Denies that a decline in population was necessarily attached to the cultivation of sugar and holds that the mortality rate among the West Indian slaves was not, in the aggregate, greater than among most laboring groups.

Notes on the two reports from the committee of the honourable House of Assembly at Jamaica, appointed to examine into, and to report to the House, the allegations and charges contained in the several petitions which have been presented to the British House of Commons on the subject of the slave trade and the treatment of the negroes. London, 1789.

An anti-slave publication. The habitual exercise of that absolute dominion which the masters possessed over the slaves communicated an involuntary bias in even well-disposed minds against the Caribbean proprietors. It was difficult, if not impossible, to interpose effectual laws restraining such arbitrary control. The reports showed that before 1788 only imperfect and limited protection were secured to the blacks. The new slave act of 1788 afforded a prospect of the negroes' situation being ameliorated, but it was to be doubted whether any statutes could be so framed as to provide effectual safeguards. Presents parts of the reports and passes adverse comment on them.

"A Jamaica Planter." Observations on the African slave trade and on the situation of negroes in the West Indies, with some proposed regulations for a more mild and humane treatment of them. London, 1788.

The trade should be regulated and Parliament should frame a code of laws for the negroes. Emancipation was impracticable or, at best, could be effected only slowly. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, May, 1788, pp. 429 ff.

Observations on the ameliorated condition of the negroes in the British West India colonies, etc. London, 1817.

No. 6 of the *Antidote to "West Indian Sketches"* series. Denies that the planters and officials of Nevis sympathized with the notorious Huggins and opposed his being brought to justice. Presents the testimony of Lord Rodney, Sir Peter Parker, Admiral Barrington, Sir Joshua Rowley, and Sir William Hotham before the Privy Council in 1789 as to the humane way in which the Caribbean blacks were treated. Parliamentary interference in island affairs was unnecessary and uncalled for.

Observations on the bill introduced last session, by Mr. Wilberforce, for the more effectually preventing the unlawful importation of slaves and holding free persons in slavery in the British colonies. London, 1816.

The passage of the registration bill would constitute an unwarranted interference of the central power in the planters' private affairs. It was to be regretted that the philanthropists were not devoting their energies to better-

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

ing the situation of the lower orders, and more especially the Irish, at home. The negroes enjoyed real comfort compared to the latter.

Local laws cared properly for the slaves' interests. The registration scheme had originated with "evangelical heroes," "canting Methodists," "assumed friends of humanity"—fanatics who were urged on by mistaken zeal, who had no financial interest in the colonies, and who were strangers both to them and to their inhabitants.

"A Gentleman in the Country." Observations on the Demerara memorial and on the false assumption that enslaved British subjects are legal chattels. London, 1829.

The merchants and planters of Berbice and Demerara had vigorously objected to compulsory manumission being applied to those colonies. The author here attacks them for their stand in the matter and denounces slavery in general. The colonial Legislatures would never meet the slave problem squarely; the home Government should take up the matter with a firm hand.

"Observations on the emancipation of the slaves, extracted from Dr. Pinckard's Notes on the West Indies," in *The Gent. Mag.*, July, 1816, pp. 25 ff.

The excerpt is the one urging emancipation, toward which abolition must be considered as only a step.

Observations on the necessity of a total change in the system of management of the African Institution. London, 1817.

No. 7 of the Antidote to "West Indian Sketches" series. Continues the attack on the editor of *Sketches* for having made improper use of material in Pinckard's Notes. The directors of the African Institution had wholly departed from their proclaimed aim of diffusing information regarding the dark continent and furthering its development. As they were then devoting themselves not to Africa at all, but to creating disorder in the West Indies and to attempting to force parliamentary legislation down the throats of the colonials, they were operating under false pretenses and should be punished for perpetrating a fraud upon the public.

Observations on the new Order in Council for the government of slaves in the crown colonies. London, n. d. [1830].

The Order did not meet the celebrated parliamentary pledge of 1823. Urges thoroughgoing ameliorative laws passed by the home Government for all the colonies, legislative as well as crown.

"Observations on the slave registry bill," in *The Gent. Mag.*, August, 1816, pp. 123 ff.

Opposes registration.

Observations on the slavery abolition bill communicated to Mr. Secretary Stanley by a deputation from the general West India body, July 17, 1833. [London], 1833.

Sets forth the planters' objections to certain clauses.

"An Hereditary Planter." Observations upon the oligarchy, or committee of soi-disant saints, in a letter to the Right Hon. Viscount Sidmouth, Secretary of State, etc. London, 1816.

A heated attack on the African Institution, occasioned by the appearance of Stephen's *Reasons for Establishing a Registry of Slaves* . . . , q. v., and *A Defence of the Bill for the Registration of Slaves* . . . , q. v. also, and primarily a reply to the latter. The registration bill, backed by those outrageous fanatics, the officials of the Institution, would trample down the legislative rights of the colonies. The "saints," having no personal interests at stake, did not care if they ruined others.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Observations upon the state of negro slavery in the island of Santa Cruz . . . with miscellaneous remarks upon subjects relating to the West India question. . . . London, 1829.

While primarily a description of plantation life in the Danish colony based on knowledge gained by a 6-month residence in the island, the author discusses problems relating to the British Caribbean as well. The planters there had been injured by the intemperate language of their champions. The proprietors' obstinacy with respect to amelioration of the negroes' lot would result in their losing the privilege of local self-government if they did not yield at once. Every possible encouragement should be given the consumption of West India produce but only on the condition that the planters consented to such further limitations of labor as might be deemed expedient by home authorities. Compulsory manumission united more safety to the community and greater advantage to all parties concerned than immediate emancipation.

"Official documents on the slave trade," in *The Ed. Rev.*, October, 1805, pp. 244 ff.

Written around Anon., *The Horrors of Negro Slavery Existing in Our West India Islands . . . Demonstrated . . .*, q. v.

Official letter from the commissioners of correspondence of the Bahama Islands, to George Chalmers, Esq., colonial agent, concerning the proposed abolition of slavery in the West Indies. London, 1823.

An appeal to the justice of the British Government and nation, protesting against any plan for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of the islanders. Records in the West India Committee archives show us that this work was printed and circulated at the expense of the organized planter-merchant body of London.

"On abolishing slavery in the West Indies," in *The Gent. Mag.*, February, 1824, p. 98.

A communication supporting emancipation.

"On abolition of the slave trade," in *The Gent. Mag.*, May, 1826, pp. 399 ff.

A misleading title. Pro-emancipation. The sugar islands were a sink hole for the perpetual absorption of national treasure and blood without adequate returns.

"On slavery," in *The Scots Mag.*, June, 1772, pp. 297 ff.

Occasioned by the Somerset case. The natives of Africa were redeemed from the bloody tyranny of their home lands by the European traders. They were much happier and better off in the colonies than they could ever have been in Africa.

On sophistical arguments against a conscientious disuse of sugar produced by slave labour. Dublin, n. d.

Issued during the second anti-saccharist campaign, staged in the 1820's.

"An Englishman." "On the condition and treatment of negroes," in *The Gent. Mag.*, September, 1781, pp. 417 ff.

Abolitionist. The cruel treatment accorded the negroes had prevented their natural increase and had thus made the continuance of the slave trade necessary.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"On the mitigation of slavery in the West Indies," in *The Edinburgh Mag. and Lit. Miscellany* (*The Scots Mag.*), January, 1824, pp. 41 ff.

Excerpted from an article in *The Ed. Rev.*, LXIV.

"On the negroes," in *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, January, 1819, p. 30.

Urges the introduction of Christianity among them so as to make them good subjects and useful members of society.

"On the practical abolition of the slave trade," in *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, May, 1816, p. 392.

Urges that a naval squadron powerful enough to patrol the whole west coast of Africa be established.

On the practical abolition of the slave trade as intimately blended with the policy and commercial prosperity of Great Britain. Addressed to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. London, 1819.

Supports emancipation. Religion, justice, humanity, and sound policy all called for the freeing of every child thereafter born of a slave. Such children should either be cared for by the Government as orphans or be left with their parents' masters under registered indentures. In either case, a free agricultural population would result in due course without injustice being done to the planters.

"On the slave trade and the registry bill," in *The Gent. Mag.*, September, 1816, p. 226.

Favors the bill.

"On West Indian slavery," in *The Gent. Mag.*, supplement to part 2, 1825 (following the December issue), pp. 592 ff.

Urges gradual emancipation.

Opinions of Henry Brougham, Esq., on negro slavery. London, 1830.

A publication of the pro-slavery group. In his *An Inquiry Into the Colonial Policy of the European Powers*, written nearly three decades before when he was still little known, Brougham had argued for abolition but had strongly opposed emancipation. In later life, he became convinced of the necessity for the latter step and became one of its leading advocates. In this pamphlet, consisting of excerpts from the *Inquiry*, his own words are turned against him. They are presented as "calm and reasonable" opinions in contrast with his more recent "ravings."

Opinions of Lord Brougham on politics, theology, law, science, education, literature, etc., as exhibited in his parliamentary and legal speeches, and miscellaneous writings. London, 1837.

Includes excerpts from his anti-slavery speeches.

"Pamphlets on West India slavery," in *The Westminster Rev.*, April, 1824, pp. 377 ff.

Written around seven current pamphlets, some advocating emancipation and others opposing it. The blame for the existence of slavery must be placed upon the nation at large. Opposes Sunday markets. Urges easier terms for effecting manumission. It was visionary and absurd to expect the lot of the negroes to be improved unless the home Government undertook to legislate for them. Supports ultimate emancipation with compensation. Opposes treating the slavery question on a religious basis.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"Parliamentary papers," in *The Common Sense Book*, May, 1824, pp. 255 ff.

Relative to the Trinidad Order in Council.

Particular account, A, of the commencement and progress of the insurrection of the negroes in St. Domingo, which began in August last: being a translation of the speech made to the National Assembly . . . by the deputies . . . from St. Domingo. London, 1792.

A propaganda work circulated in Great Britain by members of the West India interest to put an end to the agitation for abolition. St. Domingo was held up as an awful example of what would occur in the British islands if the whites' control over their laborers were curtailed in the least. We learn from West India Committee records that the Society of West India Planters and Merchants met the expense of publishing this pamphlet. Three thousand copies of the second edition were taken over by that body for distribution among persons of influence. The speech was also inserted in two issues of *The Morning Chronicle* at an expense of £42 2s. 0d.

Penal enactments, The, of the slave registry bill examined, in a letter to Charles N. Pallmer, Esq. M. P. London, 1816.

The author presents a Jamaican point of view. Parliament had no right to interfere in island affairs as it would in establishing a registry system. The proposed penalties for noncompliance with the terms of the act on the part of the planters were altogether too severe. The real intent of the proposed act was obviously to free the slaves, although it was cleverly disguised or a pretended attempt merely to prevent illegal importations and the holding of free persons of color in bondage.

Petition, The, and memorial of the planters of Demerara and Berbice, on the subject of manumission, examined: being an exposure of the inaccuracy of the statements, and the fallacy of the views, on which they have proceeded in their recent application to His Majesty in Council. London, 1827.

See *Proceedings Before the Privy Council Against Compulsory Manumission in the Colonies of Demerara and Berbice*. The London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Glasgow proprietors and mortgagees of estates in those two possessions had opposed compulsory manumission and had been given a hearing through counsel. Their arguments against it, presented to the Privy Council, are here replied to one by one. Such allegations and complaints had no just foundation. The Government was bound by its own pledges and by reasons of sound policy, humanity, and justice to persevere in the proposed plan.

Petition [of the planters, merchants, mortgagees, and others interested in the West India colonies] to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. [London, 1833.]

Prays the King not to sanction any act which would be destructive of their property rights.

Petition of the planters, merchants, mortgagees, annuitants, and others concerned in the West India colonies to the honourable the House of Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled. London, 1792.

Dated March 29. Opposes abolition.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Petition to Parliament, May 18, 1833 [on the part of the planters, proprietors, merchants, and others interested in the British West Indies]. [London], 1833.

Prays that no measure which would impair the value of their property be taken without ample compensation.

Petitions respecting negro slavery. Bristol, n. d.

Urges the friends of liberty to petition Parliament for complete and immediate emancipation.

Plan, A, for the abolition of slavery consistently with the interests of all parties concerned. London, 1828.

The proprietors should not be the only sufferers in the cause of emancipation; every individual in Europe and America as well should lend his aid to the same. Ameliorative legislation should not be entrusted to slave owners. The then generation of slaves should be allowed to die as such, under improved conditions, however. A practical and religious education should be given both young whites and blacks in the islands. The system of agriculture, particularly with respect to raising sugar, should be altered. The immigration of whites should be encouraged. Then, ultimately, some distant date at which slavery was to end in both America and the British Caribbean should be set.

"Plan, A, for the abolition of slavery in the West Indies," in *The Gent. Mag.*, July, 1772, pp. 325 ff.

An abstract of the anonymous pamphlet below, q. v.

Plan, A, for the abolition of slavery in the West Indies. London, 1772.

The author proposes to settle Florida with emancipated, educated blacks. The free labor system should then be gradually introduced in the continental colonies and the West India islands. The whites should ultimately occupy the northern provinces of British America, the half-breeds the southern ones, and the negroes the Caribbean possessions.

"Plan for the gradual abolition of negro slavery," in *Blackwood's*, July, 1832, pp. 87 ff.

The author was a slave holder, 14 years resident in Jamaica. Favors ultimate emancipation by the purchase of children born after a date to be determined, on their first birthdays, in the name of the several island parishes. The old owners were to enjoy the young blacks' services as apprentices for a specified number of years. The money required should be provided by Parliament or by some method approved by the central Government and precautions should be taken to safeguard the apprentices' rights.

Plan for the safe and profitable conversion of the colonial slaves into free labourers. London, n. d.

Presented as a substitute for the proposed apprenticeship system. The negroes should be attached to their present plots and domiciles for two years although no longer slaves. A 12-hour day with three hours off for meals should be prescribed. Wages should be determined by local authorities. Extra labor should be at overtime rates. Saturday and Sunday should be free. The task-work system should be adopted. Before the end of two years, the blacks should enter into contracts with their old masters or new ones, as they chose. Vagrancy should be penalized.

"Planter's view, A, of the condition of the negroes in Jamaica in 1824," *Negro Slavery*, No. 15.

Anti-slave. Based on De la Beche, Notes . . . , q. v.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Practicability, The, safety, and advantages of negro emancipation. Bristol, 1830.

Largely excerpts from Thomson, Slavery Not Sanctioned, but Condemned, by Christianity and Clarkson, Thoughts on the Necessity of Improving the Condition of the Slaves in the British Colonies . . ., both of q. v.

"A Professional Planter." Practical rules for the management and medical treatment of negro slaves, in the sugar colonies. London, 1803.

The author was for 20 years a resident of the West Indies. Urges a modification of the labor régime on the plantations so as to achieve better results. Task work should be assigned, the negroes being left free to perform it at such hours as they might choose and to use any time remaining for themselves. Extensive use should be made of rewards—in this way the necessity for punishments would be largely removed. Proposes banishing the whip and substituting a small stick for it as the driver's emblem of authority. Flogging should be superseded by other punishments, as extra hours of work. Kindness and liberality should replace force and fear; greater returns and more general happiness would ensue.

"Predisposing causes to insurrection in Demerara," Negro Slavery, No. 6.

The Demerara system of bondage had been peculiarly harsh. The slaves there were native Africans or had been imported from adjacent West India islands. In any event, none had any attachment for the region. The local planters had shown themselves particularly hostile to the religious instruction of their blacks. Demerara law still restrained the masters' power of voluntary manumission. The governor and the two fiscals who were the constituted guardians of the colony's slave population were themselves large owners of negroes.

"A Native of Jamaica." Present ruinous situation, The, of the West India islands, submitted to the people of the British Empire, with a few brief remarks upon the imposition and oppressions under which the merchants and planters of those islands have long suffered. London, 1811.

Holds that the recently effected abolition of the slave trade would completely ruin the planters. Contains much abuse of abolition leaders. The islanders did not treat their hands cruelly. Reviewed in The Ed. Rev., November, 1811, pp. 129 ff.

Present state and prospects of the West India question, with regard to its final adjustment. London, 1830.

A worthless generalization favoring emancipation.

"Present state of West India affairs," in The Ed. Rev., August, 1817, pp. 340 ff.

Written around a review of Williamson, Medical and Miscellaneous Observations Relative to the West India Islands, q. v. Holds absentee landlordism to be one of the chief causes of social ills in the Caribbean colonies.

Proceedings at a public meeting of persons interested in the preservation of the British West India colonies, held at the City of London Tavern, April 5, 1832. No imprint, n. d. [London, 1832.]

Some 6,000 individuals, including planters, merchants, bankers, ship owners and manufacturers, attended this meeting. It had been called in an attempt to work out a defense of Carribean interests. A series of 12 resolu-

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

tions affirming the importance of the islands to Great Britain, championing slavery as an institution established and protected by the laws of that country, charging the central Government with trying to coerce the colonies by means of fiscal or penal regulations on their commerce, and calling for immediate parliamentary relief and an inquiry into the actual status of the slaves with a view to enacting ameliorative measures was passed.

Proceedings at a public meeting of persons interested in the preservation of the British West India colonies, held at the City of London Tavern, May 27, 1832. [London, 1833.]

A series of resolutions stressing the importance of the sugar colonies to the Empire, opposing emancipation, and predicting dire results to the islanders and British merchants and workers if the slaves were freed was passed at this gathering.

Proceedings before the Privy Council against compulsory manumission in the colonies of Demerara and Berbice. London, 1827.

The London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Glasgow proprietors and mortgagees of estates in Demerara and Berbice had presented petitions to the Privy Council opposing compulsory manumission in those colonies, as provided for by the application of the Trinidad Order in Council to them. Their agents appeared before the Council in support of these petitions in July, 1827. Replied to by Anon., *The Petition and Memorial of the Planters of Demerara and Berbice* . . ., q. v.

Progress of colonial reform, *The*, being a brief view of the real advance made since May 15, 1823, in carrying into effect the recommendations of His Majesty, the unanimous resolutions of Parliament, and the universal prayer of the nation, with respect to negro slavery. London, 1826.

Outlines the ameliorative acts passed in the several sugar islands following the Government proposals made as a result of the resolutions of May 15, 1823. Charges that the colonists had not met the wishes of the Government and holds that the only way in which the desired measures could be effected was through parliamentary action. Continued in Anon., *The Further Progress of Colonial Reform* . . ., q. v.

"A Clergyman." Proposal, A, for the consideration of those who interest themselves in the abolition of the slave trade. Wolverhampton, 1788.

Abolition of the slave trade would be a great evil; it should be regulated instead. African criminals and prisoners would be killed instead of being sold into slavery if the trade were ended. The slaves should be instructed in Christianity; old ones should be sent back to Africa where they would instruct their savage fellows. Reviewed in *Annals of Ag.*, IX (1788), pp. 180 ff. and in *The Mo. Rev.*, February, 1788, p. 159.

"Publications on West Indian slavery," in *The Ed. Rev.*, November, 1811, pp. 129 ff.

Written around [White], *The West Indians Defended*; Anon., "A Native of Jamaica." *The Present Ruinous Situation*; and Anon., *The Trial of Arthur Hodge*, all of q. v. Declares that Parliament had the unquestionable right to legislate for the colonies and that the conduct of the islanders, too blind to see larger interests because of their own petty ones, had made it absolutely necessary for that body to use its power to affect reforms in the abuses of the slave régime.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Punishment of the Maroons of Demerara. From Pinckard's Notes on the West Indies. London, 1816.

No. 1 of the West Indian Sketches series. Relates the cruel punishments inflicted upon negroes, reported by Pinckard. As a matter of fact, the events recorded took place during the period of Dutch control. Their presentation here gave the supporters of slavery a splendid opportunity to charge the emancipationists with misrepresentation which they did not fail to make use of. See Anon., Condition of the Slaves in the British Colonies, From Pinckard's Notes on the West Indies and Anon., The Actual Condition of the Negroes in the British West India Colonies. . . .

Question, The, of the gradual abolition of slavery in the West Indies, examined on general principles of justice and expediency. Edinburgh, 1824.

Supports emancipation. Slavery was an odious thing and degraded the negroes. If they were freed, they would soon rise to a higher plane and would contribute to the strength and material prosperity of the Empire.

Reflections on recent occurrences at Lichfield, including an illustration of the opinions of Samuel Johnson, LL. D., on slavery, and the general distribution of the Scriptures. London, 1826.

Centering primarily about a theological controversy, this work calls on Christians to turn their attention to the suffering West Indian slaves. Doctor Johnson had attacked forced labor in 1776 at the time when one Joseph Knight, a Jamaican negro brought to Scotland, had claimed his freedom and had secured it after a court battle on a ruling that slavery could not exist on free soil.

"A Barrister." Reflections on slavery. Addressed to the Right Hon. Lord Dacre. London, 1830.

Anti-slave. Holds human bondage to be an intolerable nuisance which Christians and freemen should no longer endure. Advocates immediate emancipation.

Reflections on the present state of the slaves in the British plantations, and the slave trade from Africa. London, 1789.

Immediate abolition would be both impolitic and unjust. Urges regulation of the trade and amelioration of the slaves' condition. The negroes should be instructed in the principles of Christianity. Some young blacks should be educated for the ministry and form their fellows into congregations. Reviewed in The Mo. Rev., November, 1789, pp. 464 ff.

"Reflections on the slave trade," in The Gent. Mag., July, 1788, pp. 598 ff.

Supports the trade.

Refutation, A, of various calumnies against the West India colonies. London, 1824.

A reprint of a series of letters in The Times. Charges of the anti-slavery group are met by presenting excerpts from official island reports.

Remarkable extracts and observations on the slave trade, with some considerations on the consumption of West India produce. London, 1791.

The evils of the slave trade are laid to the consumption of West India products.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Remarks on a pamphlet . . . "Thoughts on the Slavery of the Negroes in the American Colonies." London, 1784.

Accuses the author, James Ramsay, of painting a wholly false picture because of personal grievances.

"A Member of the Late Parliament." Remarks on an address to the members of the new Parliament on the proceedings of the Colonial Department, with respect to the West India question. London, 1826.

A reply to Anon., An Address to the Members of the New Parliament . . ., q. v. Denies that the proceedings of the Colonial Department on the matter of Caribbean slavery had been injudicious and unauthorized.

"An Inhabitant of That Island." Remarks on Mr. Jeremie's conduct as president of the royal court of St. Lucia. London, 1832.

A general denial of statements made by Judge Jeremie in his Four Essays on Colonial Slavery, q. v., and an attack on him and his personal and judicial conduct.

"Remarks on slavery by Dr. Adam Smith," in The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev., November, 1792, pp. 323 ff.

Excerpting that portion of The Wealth of Nations in which the famed economist discusses the impolicy and disadvantages of slavery to the individual and to the state.

Remarks on that article in the late treaty of peace, which permits a French slave trade for five years. Kendal, 1814.

Denounces the clause in question. By giving her approval to a continuation of the French trade, even though it was for but a limited period, England was making herself a partner in this blackest of crimes, and would share in the guilt of sacrificing thousands of innocent lives.

Remarks on the advertisement of the Committee for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, inserted in the public press. London, 1791.

The lot of colonial slaves was very favorable when compared to that of English paupers. Opposes the conversion of blacks. Contains a vindictive arraignment of The Monthly Reporter. Reviewed in The Gent. Mag., March, 1791, p. 249.

Remarks on the African slave trade. London, 1790.

Opposes the trade. Also published under the title An Essay on the African Slave Trade.

Remarks on the Antidote to the West Indian Sketches. London, 1817.

No. 6 of the West Indian Sketches series. Challenges the slavery group to produce a single instance in which any Moravian or Methodist missionary had been detected in promoting public or private mischief in the West Indies or where his instruction had not been calculated to promote peace and subordination among the blacks.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Remarks on the insurrection in Barbadoes and the bill for the registration of slaves. London, 1816.

Denies the allegation of the Caribbean group that the late servile disorders had been occasioned by the negroes having misinterpreted the registration bill, presented to Parliament a short time before, as a measure intended to free them. The revolt had really been brought about by the fact that, while the slave codes in the other islands had been revised, ameliorating the lot of the blacks to a considerable extent, that of Barbados had remained practically unchanged.

Remarks on the methods of procuring slaves, with a short account of their treatment in the West Indies, etc. London, 1794.

A broadside relating the horrors of the trade and West Indian slavery, illustrated with 12 woodcuts picturing branding, implements of torture, etc.

Remarks upon the evidence given by Thomas Irving, Esq., inspector general of the exports and imports of Great Britain, before the select committee appointed to take the examination of witnesses on the slave trade. London, 1791.

Irving had expressed himself as doubting whether there were real benefits attached to the possession of colonies and had recommended abolition and the local breeding of needed blacks. The author of this pamphlet upholds the value of the British West Indies to Great Britain and supports the slave trade.

"An Inhabitant of St. Lucia." Reply, A, to Mr. Jeremie's pamphlet. London, 1832.

A reply to Judge Jeremie's Four Essays on Colonial Slavery, q. v. The author seeks to meet the former's general charge of inhuman cruelty, and considers his arguments point by point. A spirited though unsatisfying defense.

Report of the debate in the House of Commons, June 16, 1825, on Doctor Lushington's motion respecting the deportation of Messrs. L. C. Lecesne [sic] and J. Escoffery. London, 1825.

Lushington moved "that a select committee be appointed to examine into the deportation of Lewis Lescesne and John Escoffery, from Jamaica and to report their observations thereon to the House."

Mr. Canning did not oppose the naming of the proposed committee, but held that it would be better to postpone the matter to the next session. Brougham was of the same opinion. R. W. Horton, Undersecretary of State for the Colonies and spokesman for the Caribbean group, defended the Duke of Manchester for his part in the outrage. Lushington ultimately agreed to the postponement.

For the affair, see Great Britain, House of Commons, Sessional Papers, 1825 (74), XXV, 133.

Report of [the] debate in [the] House of Commons, on the presenting by the Marquis of Chandos, of the petition of the planters, merchants and others, interested in the British West Indian colonies, December 13, 1830. [London, 1830.]

The petitioners stated that they had acquired their Caribbean properties under sanction of the law and complained at the outcry which was then being raised against the West Indian labor régime. They prayed that justice might be done them in any measure which might be adopted on the question of slavery. There must certainly be full compensation for loss or depreciation of property.

Keith Douglas of the planter group and Buxton, the emancipationist leader, were among those heard. The former vigorously supported the

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

colonial cause while the latter acknowledged the righteousness of the principle of compensation maintaining, however, that the slaves as well were unquestionably entitled to compensation upon being freed for having been illegally held in bondage.

Report of the debate on West-India slavery in the House of Commons, on Thursday, May 24, 1832, on the motion of Mr. Fowell Buxton for the appointment of a select committee to consider the best means of effecting the extinction of slavery, at the earliest period compatible with the safety of all classes in the colonies. London, 1832.

Mr. Buxton presented his motion in an attempt to get the House to pledge itself to emancipation.

“Report of the Society, Instituted for the Purpose of Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade,” in *Annals of Ag.*, IX (1788), pp. 72 ff.

The report was dated January 15, 1788 and was signed by Granville Sharp, the body's chairman. There is here presented a brief account of the latter's activities with a call for subscriptions.

Report, A, of the speeches at a county meeting, held at the castle of Leicester, on Friday, January 20, 1826, on the subject of colonial slavery. Leicester, 1826.

The meeting had been called to consider the matter of presenting a petition to Parliament calling on it to carry into effect the House of Commons resolution of May 15, 1823, for emancipating the slaves, and also to repeal all bounties and protecting duties in favor of the West Indian colonists. Both measures were approved at the meeting and G. A. Keck, M. P. for the county, agreed to present the petition to the House of Commons. Typical of the anti-slave gatherings, resulting in petitions for emancipation, being held throughout Great Britain at this time.

Report of the trial of fourteen negroes, the Court House, Montego Bay, January 28, 1824, and the two following days, on a charge of rebellious conspiracy, with the arguments of the advocates and the speeches of the judges. Montego Bay, Jamaica, 1824.

The accused were charged with having conspired to obtain their freedom and that of other slaves. Four were ordered transported and the others were sentenced to hard labor with flogging included in most cases.

Report of the trial of Mr. John Murray, in the court of king's bench, at Westminster Hall, December 19, 1829, on an indictment for a libel on Messrs. Lecesne [sic] and Escoffery of Jamaica. London, 1830.

Lecesne and Escoffery, two Jamaica-born free persons of color interested in securing the removal of restrictions on their class in the Caribbean colonies, had been deported from Jamaica on the charge of being aliens. They made their way to England where their case was taken up by Dr. Lushington. They were subsequently granted compensation for having been mistreated.

In his *Annals of Jamaica*, q. v., the Rev. George Bridges, celebrated colonial clerical advocate of slavery, had cast aspersions upon the pair. His publisher, John Murray, was haled into court on the charge of libel, was found guilty and fined one shilling, and the work was suppressed. Both of the judgments in favor of these men were great victories for the anti-slavery party in England over the colonials supporting the old labor system.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Report of the trial of the *King v. John Hatchard* for a libel on the aides-de-camp of Sir James Leith, governor and commander in chief of the Leeward Islands; and the grand jury of the island of Antigua . . . in the court of king's bench, before Mr. Justice Abbott, and a special jury, on February 20, 1817. . . . London, 1817.

In the tenth report of the African Institution, there had appeared an account of the whipping of a pregnant Antiguan negress by one of Governor Leith's aides-de-camp not mentioned by name. J. Hatchard, publisher of the report, was promptly made defendant in a libel action brought against him by members of the West India interest in the names of the several aides de camp. In the judgment rendered, Mr. Justice Bayley held that a libel had been committed as there had been no "word of truth in the story"—that it had been "a wicked fabrication, coined somewhere or other," and fined Hatchard £100. This work was published by the organized colonials in their war on the African Institution.

Report on the debate on the present state of the West India colonies in the House of Lords, on Tuesday, April 17, 1832, on the presentation of a petition from the planters, merchants, ship-owners, and others interested in the British West India colonies. London, 1832.

The petition prayed for relief and just and adequate protection for the Caribbean colonies as well as for a parliamentary inquiry into the true condition of the slaves.

Resolutions adopted at a general meeting of noblemen and gentlemen interested in the preservation of the West India colonies. London, 1833.

If emancipation were instituted, it must be accompanied by regulations making provision for the negroes' future and the continued cultivation of island estates as well as by adequate compensation.

Resolutions of the general meeting of West India planters and merchants passed April 5, 1832. [London, 1832.]

These stressed the value of the colonies to Great Britain. The latter's policy towards the West India islands had not been consistent with a spirit of justice and conciliation. Urged a parliamentary inquiry into the actual state of slavery there.

Resolutions passed at a general meeting of West-India planters, merchants, etc., the 19th day of January, 1816. London, 1816.

Contains 12 resolutions against the registration bill.

[Resolutions passed at the] meeting of the standing committee of West India planters and merchants, held at the West India committee rooms . . . April 26, 1831. London, n. d. [1831].

Denies that the colonial Legislatures had done nothing to meet the recommended ameliorative measures of 1823 and opposes their coercion by fiscal regulations.

Retrospective view, A, of West India slavery, together with its present aspect . . . [to which is] added, a . . . detail of the late insurrection in Jamaica, and other facts. . . . Dublin, 1832.

"Rev. G. W. Bridges, The, on the effects of manumission," *Negro Slavery*, No. 4.

A reply to Bridge's *A Voice from Jamaica* . . . , q. v., in which this exponent of the slave system held that free persons of color were worse off

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

than the slaves but, at that, in a position which British peasants might envy.

"A West Indian." Reverend Mr. Cooper, The, and his calumnies, particularly his late pamphlet in reply to "Facts Verified on Oath." Jamaica, 1825.

An answer to Cooper's, A Letter to Robert Hibbert, q. v.

Review, A, of some of the arguments which are commonly advocated against parliamentary interference in behalf of the negro slaves, with a statement of opinions which have been expressed on that subject by many of our most distinguished statesmen, including Earl Grey, Earl Liverpool, Burke, Pitt. . . . London, 1823.

Anti-slave. The author replies to the common arguments against parliamentary interference in local affairs. Holds that slavery was contrary to justice, humanity, and sound policy, that it was not in harmony with the British Constitution and repugnant to the spirit of Christianity, and that it should be exterminated at the earliest possible date. The British Parliament alone was competent to carry that great reform into operation. Reviewed in *The Quar. Rev.*, July, 1823, pp. 475 ff.

Review of *The Quarterly Review*; or, an exposure of the erroneous opinions promulgated in that work on the subject of colonial slavery. London, 1824.

The subject matter of this pamphlet originally appeared in a series of letters in *The New Times* during September and October, 1824, in answer to two articles on West Indian conditions in the *Quarterly* which sought to show, among other things, that slave labor was more productive than that of free men. This is vigorously denied here, and our anonymous challenger charges the author of the *Quarterly* articles with writing in the interest of the slave cause while pretending to be neutral. Numerous alleged misrepresentations and purposeful misinterpretations are set forth.

Review, A, of the reasons given for establishing a registry of slaves in the British colonies in a report of a committee of the African Institution, entitled "Reasons" etc. London, n. d. [1816].

For the report in question, see Stephen, Reasons. Supports the proposal to register slaves, presented by the African Institution. There was a large body of planters, merchants, and shipowners in the colonies and in England which had a permanent interest in the continuation of the slave trade. The apprehension that the abolition act would be extensively violated was then not a mere unreasonable fear. The want of judicial convictions afforded no proof that the law was not being violated, for only whites could testify in court and it was to their class interest not to do so.

Rural code, The, of Haiti in French and English. With a prefatory letter to the Right Hon. The Earl of Bathurst, K. G., etc. London, 1827.

Haiti had been held up to the West Indians by the emancipationists as a model which they should follow in reforming their institutions. The agricultural code of that country is here presented in the interests of the British planter group to show that the situation there was by no means as rosy as was alleged by their opponents and that force was necessary to make free blacks in the island work.

Safe and practical course, A, in the West India question. London, n. d.

Urges compensation on the per capita basis. That would enable the planters quickly to get funds with which to carry on cultivation.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Scripture the friend of freedom, exemplified by a repetition of the arguments offered in defence of slavery. . . . London, 1789.

Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, LXXX (1789), p. 561.

"An Eye Witness to the Facts Related." Second address, A, to the people of Great Britain, containing a new and most powerful argument to abstain from the use of West India sugar. Rochester, 1792.

An account of how West Indian sugar was packed for market, written with the aid of a lively imagination to disgust readers and so cause them to refrain from using it. Produced during the famous anti-saccharine campaign aiming at abolition.

Second address, A, to the right reverend the prelates of England and Wales, on the subject of the slave trade. London, 1795.

Favors abolition. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, August, 1795, p. 668.

Sentence pronounced, in the Court of Vice Admiralty, on the island of Trinidad, on the 8th day of October, 1829, in the matter of S. M. Clogstown, *qui. tam. versus* the sloop or vessel *Eliza Pratt*, and two slaves, John Walker, and Hill, and Charles Dodds, for penalties, by the Hon. L. F. C. Johnstone, Esq., acting judge of the said court, and acting chief judge of the said island. Port [of] Spain, n. d. [1830].

The case was one involving an alleged violation of the abolition law. The charge was proven, the slaves were forfeited to the Crown, the vessel was condemned, and Dodds, the defendant, was fined.

Serious address, A, to the rulers of America, on the inconsistency of their conduct respecting slavery: forming a contrast between the encroachments of England on American liberty, and American injustice in tolerating slavery. London, 1783.

Originally published in Trenton, N. J. The principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence were incompatible with the holding of persons in bondage.

Short account, A, of the African Institution, and refutation of the calumnies of the directors by Sir James Leith. London, 1816.

No. 2 of the *Antidote* to "West Indian Sketches" series. The Institution had presented an account of the cruel treatment of an aide-de-camp of Governor Leith, of Antigua, toward a pregnant woman in its tenth report. A libel action was brought against John Hatchard, the Institution's publisher, and judgment of £100 was rendered against him, the story having been proven false. See *Report of the Trial of the King v. John Hatchard*. . . .

Short address, A, to the people of Scotland, on the subject of the slave trade, with a summary view of the evidence delivered before a committee of the House of Commons, on the part of the petitioners for its abolition. Edinburgh, 1792.

The slave trade was an insolent and daring violation of every principle of liberty, humanity, and justice. Presents excerpts from the evidence on the manner of procuring slaves, the middle passage, the state of the blacks on the plantations, the punishments accorded them and the destructiveness of the trade on seamen lately made public. Written to gain signatures for an abolition petition. No money would be demanded of those who signed.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Short review, A, of the slave trade and slavery, with considerations on the benefit which would arise from cultivating tropical productions by free labour. Birmingham, 1827.

Emancipationist. Free labor was cheaper than slave labor. The slave system had been the cause of the exhaustion of the soil in the Caribbean since it did not allow rotation of crops. The inhabitants of Great Britain were the real upholders of slavery as they granted the planters a monopoly of the home market which alone enabled them to maintain their ruinous economic system. If the monopoly were withdrawn, absentee proprietors would be obliged to return to their properties and adopt more efficient methods, including the abandonment of costly slave labor. Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, October, 1827, pp. 490 ff.

Short sketch, A, of the evidence for the abolition of the slave trade, delivered before a committee of the House of Commons. To which is added, a recommendation of the subject to the serious attention of people in general. London, 1792.

Favors abolition on the grounds of morality and justice.

"Sierra Leone—attempts to renew the slave trade," in *The Gent. Mag.*, April, 1816, p. 321.

Charges that the slave trade was being carried on by British capital to nearly the same extent as before abolition and that a powerful campaign was being waged to renew open British participation in the traffic in flesh.

Sir: At the instance of the subscribers, in this place, for the relief of the oppressed Africans . . . [begin]. [Manchester, 1788.]

A circular letter sent to the mayor or chief magistrate of every principal town in Great Britain by the Manchester branch of the Society . . . for . . . the Abolition of the Slave Trade, inviting him to join with that body or the parent London one in petitioning Parliament for abolition.

"Six months in the West Indies," in *The Quar. Rev.*, March, 1826, pp. 490 ff.

Written around Coleridge's book bearing the same title and [Horton's] *The West India Question Practically Considered*, both of q. v. With respect to personal slavery, the reviewer held that "from the first verse of Genesis to the last of the Apocalypse, not one text can be pointed out in which its existence is reprobated," nor was one instance of slaves being freed recorded in the New Testament (p. 502). Emancipation must be a matter of generations.

Sketch, A, of the African slave trade. London, n. d.

Sketch, A, of the life of Thomas Clarkson. London, 1876.

Of no particular value.

Slave, The, and other poems. London, 1824.

The Slave is a sentimental emancipationist work some 25 pages in length.

"The Author of 'The Good Shepherd'." *Slave, The, and the preacher*; a history of the Rev. John Newton, written for children. London, 1851.

For the adventuresome life of this young seaman who became a slave trader, then turned to the ministry, and ultimately became one of the most celebrated clergymen in England, see Newton, *An Authentic Narrative*. . . .

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Slave colonies, The, of Great Britain; or, a picture of negro slavery drawn by the colonists themselves; being an abstract of the various papers recently laid before Parliament on that subject, with a postscript. London, 1825.

The reports were called for in order to learn what had been done in the way of effecting amelioration in the colonies, as recommended in the Bathurst circular of 1823, and were published in 1824 and 1825. This work, brought out by the Society for the Mitigation and Gradual Abolition of Slavery Throughout the British Dominions, consists of excerpts from such colonial reports appearing in the Blue Books for those years showing that, from the society's point of view, nothing substantial has been done. The postscript contains official minutes of the Fiscal of Berbice between 1819 and 1823 and presents cases of extreme cruelty involving masters and slaves in that colony.

"Slave holders, The—the missionaries—and Mr. Jeremie," in Tait's Edinburgh Magazine, November, 1832, pp. 203 ff.

A tirade against the colonists. Supports immediate emancipation.

Slave laws of Jamaica, with proceedings and documents relative thereto. London, 1828.

A publication of the West India group to show the progress of amelioration. Includes the slave act of 1816, the disallowed one of 1826 and correspondence on the subject of the latter. For an opposite point of view, see Anon., *The New Slave Laws of Jamaica*. . . .

"Slave registry bill unnecessary," in *The Gent. Mag.*, May, 1816, pp. 390 ff.

"Slave trade," in *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, June, 1815, p. 522.

Abolition had been followed by an enormous increase in trade with Africa instead of the decrease its opponents had predicted.

"Slave trade, The," in *The Quar. Rev.*, October, 1822, pp. 161 ff.

Spain, Holland, France, and Portugal were still all engaged in the traffic. Their colonies were, consequently, thriving as never before. If the British colonial slaves were to be emancipated, it must be done gradually, not as a result of legislative measures taken at home, but in consequence of a decision on the part of the proprietors themselves.

Slave trade! An account of the murder of a female negro, who was flogged to death by order of an unmerciful captain; and the distress occasioned by remorse of conscience to the seaman whom he employed to execute his purpose. Shewing the iniquity of the slave trade. London, n. d. [ca. 1795].

A typical "penny dreadful."

Slave trade, The, delineated. London, 1804.

Antislave. Consists of excerpts from an article in *The Christian Observer* for June, 1804.

"Slave trade, The, explained and justified," in *The Scots Mag.*, August, 1765, pp. 399 ff.

Reprinted from *The London Chronicle*. A reader wished to know whether or not it was true that the enslaved blacks were criminals or prisoners of war taken in Africa, and whether or not they would be killed if Europeans did not buy them, as alleged by many.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"Slave trade prohibited in Scripture," in *The Gent. Mag.*, May, 1792, p. 416.

Slave trade. [Report of a debate on the . . ., in the] House of Commons, May 13, 1789. [London, 1789.]

Wilberforce had submitted 12 propositions on the slave trade to a committee of the House on May 12. On the following day he made a long speech in favor of abolition which was answered, in part, by Lord Penrhyn.

Slave trade. [Report of the speeches on May 13, 1789]. [London, 1789].

Wilberforce had presented his 12 propositions the night before.

"Slave trade since the abolition treaty," in *The Gent. Mag.*, July, 1816, pp. 27 ff.; August, 1816, pp. 118 ff.

Slave trade. Sketch of the debate which took place in the House of Commons on Friday, May 9, upon the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. [Manchester, 1788.]

Numerous petitions calling for abolition had been presented. Mr. Pitt moved that "this House will, early in the next session of Parliament, proceed to take into consideration, the circumstances of the slave trade complained of in the said petitions and what may be fit to be done thereupon." The motion was carried.

Slave trade, The, prohibited by common sense and reason. London, 1791.

One need not con Scripture to find conclusive arguments against the traffic in blacks. The slightest appeal to common sense would reveal that there is no justification whatsoever for one human being seizing another and selling him into bondage. As for the claim that the negroes transported to America were criminals, reason must proclaim this absurd. All Europe could not produce sufficient regues to meet the number of Africans shipped off to Jamaica alone each year.

"Slavery in British Guiana," *Negro Slavery* No. 1.

A misleading title; it should be "Slavery in the West Indies."

"Slavery in Jamaica," in *The Gent. Mag.*, January, 1789, p. 14.

Pro-slave.

"Slavery in the West Indies," in *The Gent. Mag.*, November, 1824, pp. 397 ff.

Denies charges of gross cruelty. Declares that the Reverend Cooper's picture of slavery had been proven false. (See entries under "Cooper" and "Hibbert" in this section for their celebrated controversy.) Most anti-slave writers were personally unfamiliar with conditions in the Caribbean and based their cocksure writing on "authorities" such as this now thoroughly discredited churchman.

Slavery in the West Indies. London, 1832.

A reprint of Anon., "Jeremie on Colonial Slavery," in *The Westminster Rev.*, April, 1832, pp. 522 ff.

Slavery in the West Indies. Liverpool, n. d. [ca. 1825?].

A poster setting forth the "barbarities and abominations" of Caribbean slavery and urging the sending of petitions calling for emancipation to Parliament.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Slavery in the West Indies. The substance of the debate in the House of Lords, March 7, 1826, on Lord Bathurst's motion for adopting the resolutions of the House of Commons of May 15, 1823. London, 1826.

The resolutions in question were the memorable ones holding that it was expedient to adopt effectual and decisive measures for ameliorating the condition of the slaves, that a progressive improvement in the character of the negroes such as would fit them for citizenship was looked forward to, and that emancipation should be accomplished at the earliest moment compatible with the general good. The House of Lords carried them unanimously.

Slavery no oppression; or, some new arguments and opinions against the idea of African liberty. London, 1788.

Largely an abuse of the emancipationists. The slaves were so ignorant that they could not have the slightest conception of liberty. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, May, 1788, p. 430.

["Slavery question, Thé"], in *The Common Sense Book*, May, 1824, pp. 155 ff.

"Slaves, The," in *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, March, 1788, pp. 219 ff.

A poem favoring freedom for the blacks.

"Slaves, The—an elegy," in *The Scots Mag.*, April, 1788, pp. 199 ff.

An anti-slave poem. Blood was the horrible manure filling the teeming cane with luscious juice.

"Slaves in Britain," in *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*, July 31, 1852, pp. 70 ff.

An account of the steps by which negro slavery was made illegal in England, centering largely around the work of Granville Sharp.

"Some account of a custom observed by the African slaves in our British colonies," in *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, February, 1797, pp. 91 ff.

An account of negro mourning.

"Some account of the incantation practised in the West Indies, called Obi, and of the famous Obi man, Three-Fingered Jack," in *The Scots Mag.*, August, 1799, pp. 516 ff.

Some remarks in reference to recent proceedings of the Legislature of Barbados, etc. London, 1826.

A pro-colonial work written to refute the charge of the anti-slave group that the Caribbean Legislatures had refused to meet the recommended ameliorative measures. Presents various acts to improve the lot of the negroes which had already been adopted in Barbados. Such matters required serious attention and had to be carefully undertaken, notwithstanding the fretful impatience of wild theorists at home.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Some remarks on Mr. Stanley's proposed bill for the abolition of colonial slavery. London n. d. [1833].

The several proposals are considered one by one, defects being pointed out and changes being suggested.

"Spanish and British slaves," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, September, 19, 1906, pp. 461 ff.

Excerpted from West India Committee records, 1790.

Speech not spoken, The, being a reply to Mr. Brougham's speech on colonial slavery. London, n. d. [ca. 1825].

Charges Brougham with misrepresenting facts in his attack on slavery.

Speeches in Parliament, respecting the abolition of the African slave trade. Edinburgh, 1789.

Published by the Society Instituted at Edinburgh for the Purpose of Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade. Contains the speech of Mr. Beaufoy, delivered on June 18, 1788, supporting the bill to regulate the slave trade; observations on the evidence adduced against that bill; Wilberforce's speech of May, 1789, favoring abolition; the 12 propositions against the trade submitted by him; and a translation of a letter written by Les Amis des Noirs of France to the various districts entitled to send delegates to the Estates General, favoring abolition.

Speeches, The, of Mr. Wilberforce, Lord Penrhyn, Mr. Burke, Sir W. Young, Alderman Newham, Mr. Dempster, Mr. Martin, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Fox, Mr. Gascoyne, Alderman Sawbridge, Mr. Smith, etc. on a motion for the abolition of the slave trade, in the House of Commons, May 12, 1789. To which are added, Mr. Wilberforce's 12 propositions. London, 1789.

A brief of the historic debate following Mr. Wilberforce's first blow at the slave trade. He had been seriously ill during 1788 but Pitt, cooperating with him, had, on May 9, 1788, pledged the House to take up the question of abolition in its next session. Popular opinion had been aroused by the formation of the Abolition Society under the chairmanship of Granville Sharp in 1787, and Clarkson's *An Essay on the Slavery and Commerce of the Human Species*, his *An Essay on the Impolicy of the African Slave Trade* and Ramsay's *An Essay on the Treatment and Conversion of African Slaves*, all of q. v, had been employed to secure signatures to scores of petitions against the trade which had been presented to Parliament during the session of 1788.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole to consider the circumstances of the trade, complained of in the petitions, on May 12, 1789, and Wilberforce then moved 12 propositions against the traffic, supporting them by a three and a half hour speech, one of the most brilliant of his career. Lord Penrhyn and Mr. Gascoyne, the Liverpool slave trade center members, were his leading opponents. The resolutions were supported by Pitt, Fox, and Burke. The debate was continued on May 21 and 23.

The resolutions were carried without a division. The traders, however, were granted the right to produce evidence at the bar and the matter was postponed until the following session. The motion for abolition was subsequently lost and the defeat led to the abolitionists organizing a boycott against colonial Caribbean produce.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Speeches, The, of the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Dudley, and Lord St. Vincent, on Lord Bathurst's motion. London, 1826.

Lord Bathurst had moved on March 7, 1826, that the House of Lords pledge itself to the principle of emancipation as the House of Commons had done on May 15, 1823, in passing the Canning resolutions.

The Lord Chancellor supported the motion, while holding that slavery was contrary neither to the genius of Christianity nor to that of the British Constitution. Dudley supported the colonials against the attacks of the abolitionists. The West Indies did not exhibit a uniform picture of relentless cruelty on one side and of despairing misery on the other. Parliament had the right to legislate for the colonies but the exercising of the same would be attended with great discontent and bitter feeling. Lord St. Vincent approved the motion. As a planter, he had himself long acted in the spirit of the Canning resolutions and he had not been alone in doing so. The Lords subsequently adopted the Bathurst motion.

State of law and manners in Jamaica, illustrated, by the accounts given . . . of the conduct of councils of protection and of the minutes of evidence in the case of the Reverend Mr. Bridges and his slave, Kitty Hylton. [London, ca. 1830.]

Bridges, Jamaican Anglican churchman, was prominent in the defense of the planter group. In 1830, this female slave complained of maltreatment by his order. When the local council of protection dismissed the charges as groundless, officers of the Society for the Mitigation and Gradual Abolition of Slavery Throughout the British Dominions laid matters before home authorities. An investigation was ordered and the island attorney general found ground for criminal prosecution, but when an indictment was preferred against Bridges, the grand jury threw out the bill and the matter was dropped.

"State of religious instruction among the slaves in the West Indies," Negro Slavery, No. 16.

Anti-slave. Based on Trew, *An Appeal to the Christian Philanthropy of the People of Great Britain and Ireland* . . ., q. v.

State of the question of negro slavery, in January, 1830. No imprint, n. d. [London, 1830.]

Urges immediate action in the matter of emancipation, pledged by the Government in 1823.

State of the slave population, illustrated by a view of certain transactions in the island of Nevis. London, 1816.

No. 2 of the West Indian Sketches series. Based on the notorious Huggins case.

"State of the slave trade," in *The Scots Mag.*, April, 1791, pp. 163 ff.

Presents data on the slave population and on the value of the blacks and other planter property in the West Indies. Such tables of figures were common at that time, being drawn up by the West Indians as an argument against abolition which, according to them, would bring ruin to the sugar colonies.

"State of the slave trade," in *The Quar. Rev.*, September, 1826, pp. 579 ff.

The transfer of the slave trade from Great Britain to other nations had been productive of great human misery as the Spanish, French, and Portuguese were far less humane than the British had been. Not one slave less had crossed the Atlantic than would have had Great Britain not given up the trade. Philanthropists of the day should turn their attention to Africa and to the foreign slave trade.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"Statement of the comparative merits of the plans of gradual and immediate abolition of the slave trade," in *The Scots Mag.*, July, 1804, pp. 513 ff.

Excerpted from Brougham, *A Concise Statement of the Question Regarding the Abolition of the Slave Trade*, q. v.

Statement, A, of the objections of the Jamaica proprietors resident in Great Britain to certain enactments in Mr. Secretary Stanley's bill for the abolition of slavery. London, 1833.

The planters protested that the Government had withheld from them all knowledge of the contents of the bill until it had been introduced into the House and given its first reading. The proposed measure did not include any of their recommendations and it interfered much more with the rights of the local Legislatures than they had been led to believe it would by Stanley. Objections to certain clauses are registered, and suggestions with respect to altering them so as to make them acceptable to the island Legislatures are made.

Statements illustrative of the nature of the slave trade. To which are subjoined some particulars respecting the colony at Sierra Leone. London, 1824.

Published by a committee of the Religious Society of Friends, to aid in promoting the total abolition of the slave trade. Consists of extracts from travel accounts of West Africa, from reports of the African Institution, and from *The Sierra Leone Gazette*.

"Story, The, of Quashi, an African slave," in *The Gent. Mag.*, August, 1784, pp. 579 ff.

Excerpted from Ramsay's *An Essay on the Treatment and Conversion of African Slaves* . . . , q. v.

"Stray notes on *The Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter*," in *Fraser's Mag.*, March, 1831, pp. 205 ff.

The slaves were far better off than many free Englishmen were.

"Strictures on an article in No. LVI of *The Edinburgh Review*, entitled, 'Present State of West India Affairs,' " in *Blackwood's*, October, 1817, pp. 583 ff.

The emancipationists were too generally theorists; they were not acquainted with the facts. Charges that the Review uniformly advocated whatever appeared hostile to the views of these who, from local knowledge, were most conversant with colonial affairs and attempted to stigmatize them with every odious epithet that could be conceived.

"Strictures on Miss Williams' poem on the slave trade by Burns," in *The Scots Mag.*, September, 1817, pp. 109 ff.

Miss Helen Maria Williams had submitted a poem of hers to Burns for his criticism. His letter of reply, here printed, was included in some unpublished correspondence which came into the possession of the editor of *The Scots Magazine*.

Substance of a speech intended to have been made on Mr. Wilberforce's motion for the abolition of the slave trade, April 3, 1792; but the unwillingness of the committee to hear any thing

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

further on the subject after Mr. Pitt had spoken prevented the member from being heard. London, 1792.

The author holds that popular opinion was not demanding abolition, which he opposes. Petitions calling for it were secured by artifice. There was small need for ameliorating the condition of the slaves—they were well off. Attacks the anti-saccharist movement.

Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, September, 1792, pp. 841 ff. We learn from West India Committee records that 1,000 copies were printed and distributed at the expense of the Society of West India Planters and Merchants.

Substance of the debate in the House of Commons, on the 15 May, 1823, on a motion for the mitigation and gradual abolition of slavery throughout the British dominions. With a preface and appendixes, containing facts and reasonings illustrative of colonial bondage. London, 1823.

This was the session at which the memorable Canning resolutions pledging the House to the principle of emancipation was adopted. Published by the Society for the Mitigation and Gradual Abolition of Slavery Throughout the British Dominions. The preface contains matter reprinted from that body's Prospectus, its Report for 1823 and its anonymous pamphlet, *A Brief View of the Nature and Effects of Negro Slavery*, all of q. v. Reviewed in *The Quar. Rev.*, July, 1823, pp. 475 ff.

Substance, The, of the debate in the House of Lords on Lord Bathurst's motion, for adopting effectual and decisive measures for ameliorating the condition of the slave population in His Majesty's colonies. London, 1826.

Lord Bathurst moved on March 7, 1826, that the House of Lords pledge itself to the principal of emancipation as the House of Commons had done on May 15, 1823, by accepting the Canning resolutions. Among the speakers were the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Dudley and Lord St. Vincent. Bathurst's motion was carried.

Substance of the debates on a resolution for abolishing the slave trade, which was moved in the House of Commons on June 10, 1806, and in the House of Lords on June 24, 1806. London, 1806.

An abolition work.

"Substance of the eighteenth report of the directors of the African Institution, read at the annual general meeting held on May 1, 1824," in *The Gent. Mag.*, September, 1823, pp. 219 ff.

"A Member of the University of Cambridge." Suggestions on the abolition of slavery in the British colonies; or, slavery gradually starved to death upon a low diet. Cambridge, 1831.

It was the monopoly conceded to the West India planters in the home market which enabled forced labor to compete with that of free men. The gradual suspension of the same would be the safest and most desirable way of ending slavery. Encouragement should be given the cultivation of sugar in the East. The entire discriminatory duty levied against the oriental product should be gradually abolished. The resultant falling off in the demand for Caribbean commodities would ease the lot of the slaves in the West Indies, would lead to a gradual change from a monocultural system and would result in eventual emancipation.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Summary, A, of the evidence produced before a committee of the House of Commons relating to the slave trade. [London, 1792.]

A publication in which material from the whole body of evidence is employed to serve the cause of abolition. Persons buying sugar were purchasing something to which the seller had no right and were thus encouraging him to continue his injuries and to aggravate his crime.

Summary view, A, of the slave trade and of the probable consequences of its abolition, addressed to the people called Friends. Philadelphia, 1787.

A very rare work. A reprint of the first, anonymous edition of Clarkson's pamphlet, q. v. on p. 490, with a four-page preface.

Wars were fermented in Africa by Europeans desirous of procuring supplies of captives sold into slavery. All offenders in the dark continent, even those guilty of small wrongs, were then being marketed because of the whites' demand for hands. Many innocent persons were also being kidnapped and disposed of by native rulers who had been corrupted by the traders. If importations were stopped with sufficient notice being given, the planters would provide themselves with females and grow a native stock of workers. Both master and slave would then be in a better material state, production and national revenue would increase, the danger of insurrection would end, and many thousands of lives would be saved annually.

Supplement to "An Address to the Members of the New Parliament, on the Proceedings of the Colonial Department on the West India Question." London, n. d.

In answer to Anon., Remarks on an Address to the Members of the New Parliament . . . , q. v. Continues the attack on the Colonial Department begun in the original work because of its forcing slave legislation on the colonies.

Testimony of the Rev. John Thorpe respecting the present state of negro slavery. Ipswich, n. d. [ca. 1830].

Thorpe had been curate in the Parish of St. Thomas in the East, Jamaica, from 1826 to 1829. The writer here presents excerpts from an account of Jamaican slavery given by Thorpe in a public meeting at Cheltenham. Anti-slave.

Third report, The, of the Committee for Conducting the Wesleyan-Methodist Montserrat Schools, read . . . 1st Jan. 1824. St. Kitts, 1834.

The committee had been instituted on May 28, 1820.

This indenture of apprenticeship and servitude is voluntarily made and entered into . . . [begin]. [Bridgetown, 1829.]

The form setting forth the terms under which Seth Driggs, of Trinidad, offered to effect the freeing of 1,000 slaves provided the latter entered into indentures to serve him as apprentices for 14 years.

"A Friend to Commerce and Humanity." Thoughts on civilization, and the gradual abolition of slavery in Africa and the West Indies. London, n. d.

Opposes immediate, unqualified emancipation. Such a step would result in wide disorder. The slave trade should, however, be regulated, and abuses should be removed. The Caribbean slaves were, in reality, well cared for. Abolition carried through by Great Britain alone would weaken her West India colonies and strengthen those of other European nations while in no way improving the lot of the Africans.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Thoughts on negro slavery. [London], 1833.

Supports slavery by stock Scriptural arguments and the like. If the slaves were to be freed, the owners would be entitled to compensation at more than their real value as in the case of other property taken over by the right of eminent domain. £36,000,000 or £40,000,000 sterling would be about the sum required.

"Thoughts on the slave trade," in *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, April, 1788, pp. 256 ff.

A communication supporting the trade. Africans purchased in Guinea had forfeited their lives to the laws of their country or were prisoners taken in war. In either event, their being made slaves saved their lives.

"Thoughts on the slave trade," in *The Scots Mag.*, October, 1788, pp. 474 ff.

Excerpted from *Thicknesse, Memoirs and Anecdotes*, q. v.

"Thoughts on the slave trade," in *The Gent. Mag.*, July, 1792, pp. 627 ff.

Holds that the slave trade was not forbidden by Scripture.

To the consumers of sugar. No imprint, n. d. [London, ca. 1825.]

A publication of the Caribbean interests. Holds that the oriental sugar being offered as the produce of free laborers during the boycott which was then being carried on against that grown on the West India plantations was actually cultivated by slaves too, and that the East Indian traders were supporting the boycott in their own selfish interests. "Continue to sweeten your tea and your fruit with that sugar which goes farthest, and is cheapest and best; and when any cunning dealer attempts to seduce you from the old shop, under the pretence of selling you 'free sugar,' tell him 'that you are not to be made the dupes of that humbug.'"

To the electors of the United Kingdom. London, 1832.

An attack on the Anti-Slavery Society for its activities in regard to the approaching election. Published by the West India body in London. An edition of 100,000 copies was issued. (W. I. Committee minute books.)

To the honourable the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled. The humble petition of persons concerned in the manufacturing of neck yokes, collars, chains, handcuffs, leg bolts, drags, thumb-screws, iron coffins, cats, scourges, and other necessary instruments of torture for the use of the African slave trade. [Manchester, 1788.]

An ironical dodger circulated by the friends of abolition.

To the honourable the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled. The humble petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the town and neighborhood of Manchester. [Manchester, 1788.]

The form of the petition against the slave trade then being generally offered for signature.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

To the honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled. The humble petition of the undersigned planters and proprietors of estates in the British West India islands. [London, 1826.]

Opposes the passing of acts which would further injure Caribbean property without due compensation. Prays that the House abstain from interfering with the local Legislatures.

To the inhabitants of Manchester. [Manchester, 1788.]

A poster supporting a petition against the slave trade then being circulated to obtain signatures and opposing another favoring the traffic, also in circulation.

To the people of Great Britain and Ireland. [London, n. d.]

A pamphlet signed by some forty West India proprietors issued in reply to Anon., Address to the People of Great Britain and Ireland, q. v., which had been put out under emancipationist auspices and called upon electors to support only those candidates who were pledged to the speedy extinction of slavery.

Charges the anti-slavery group with grossly misrepresenting the condition of the blacks. Emancipation would result in the devastation of the islands, the loss of lives and property on the part of the whites, distress and misery for the slaves, and a fatal shock to the commercial credit of the mother country. The colonials desired an investigation of the actual condition of affairs in the islands, carried on by a parliamentary committee. Presents excerpts from recent colonial slave laws in support of the contention that the local Legislatures had not been remiss in meeting Parliament's recommendation with respect to the adoption of ameliorative measures.

To the Right Hon. the Earl Grey, K. G., First Lord of His Majesty's Treasury, etc., and other ministers of the Crown. The memorial of the standing committee of West India Planters and Merchants. [London, 1833.]

The memorialists prayed for an "ample and patient" examination of their case and protested against the taking of measures injurious to their rights and properties without their having been given advance notice.

"An African Merchant." Treatise, A, upon the trade from Great Britain to Africa, humbly recommended to the attention of Government. London, 1772.

The African trade was the mainspring of the machine which set every wheel in Great Britain into motion. Slavery was entirely legal, having been a recognized institution from earliest days. Christ did not object to it. Mohammed, the false prophet, was the first to enfranchise slaves with the political view of drawing them over to his party. Since bondage was perfectly legal, there could be no question about the legality of the African trade. Rivals of the British in that sphere of commerce were responsible for the attack then being made on the labor régime of the Caribbean colonies in the hope of undermining Great Britain's position there. See *Annals of Ag.*, IX (1788), pp. 184 ff.

"Treatment of the negro slaves at sea, in a voyage from the coast of Guinea to the West Indies," in *The Scots Mag.*, March, 1788, pp. 110 ff.

Excerpted from Newton, *Thoughts Upon the African Slave Trade*, q. v.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"Trial for violation of abolition laws," in *The Gent. Mag.*, December, 1819, pp. 518 ff.

The case under consideration was one tried in the Jamaica vice admiralty court. It concerned the attempted illicit introduction of slaves into that island. The two defendants were found guilty and ordered deported for terms of seven and three years, respectively.

Trial, The, of Arthur Hodge, late one of the members of H. M. Council for the Virgin Islands at the island of Tortola, for the murder of his negro man slave, named Prosper. London, 1811.

Hodge, undoubtedly a sadist, had murdered about a hundred of his blacks in particularly brutal ways, as by flaying them alive, pouring boiling water down their throats, and working them to death during the course of a few years. At length charges were brought against him in connection with the murder of a black, Prosper. Governor Elliot proclaimed martial law and named a special commission to try him. The trial was begun on April 11, 1811, in the presence of the governor who had come on a warship to see that real justice was rendered. There was no question as to Hodge's guilt and he was convicted on May 8. The majority of the jury, however, recommended mercy as it was held to be a dangerous precedent to put a white man to death for his conduct toward his slaves. The governor refused to grant a pardon and Hodge was executed on the same day. The case created a tremendous stir in England where the revolting details of the defendant's crimes were capitalized to the utmost by anti-slave agitators. The jury's recommendation seemed especially preposterous to Englishmen.

This affair, with that of Huggins, the Nevis planter who in 1810 murdered a slave in the presence of several magistrates and was nevertheless acquitted, did much to arouse public feeling, which had become somewhat dulled by the abolition of the slave trade, and to this time turn it against the institution under which such events could occur. Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, November, 1811, pp. 129 ff.

For this family, see "Hodge of Tortola," in *Caribbeana*, July, 1914, pp. 301 ff.

Trial, The, of Capt. John Kimber for the murder of two female negro slaves on board the *Recovery*, African slave ship, tried at the admiralty sessions held at the Old Bailey, June 7, 1792. . . . To which are added observations on the above trial. London, 1792.

The defendant was acquitted. The conduct of the trial is here questioned. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, August, 1792, p. 741.

"Trials, The, of the slave traders," in *The Ed. Rev.*, February, 1813, pp. 72 ff.

Written around the next entry, q. v. The reviewer questions the legality of the proceedings against Samo, who was a Dutchman, while applauding the strenuous measures being taken under the new act, 51 Geo. III c. 23, which made slave trading a felony. Berates the Government's supineness in failing to enter into the conversations so much desired by Parliament with friendly powers still dealing in blacks.

Trials, The, of the slave traders, Samuel Samo, Joseph Peters, and William Tufft, tried in April and June, 1812, before the Hon. Robert Thorpe, LL. D., chief justice of Sierra Leone, etc. With two letters on the slave trade from a gentleman resident at Sierra Leone to an advocate of abolition in London. London, 1813.

The trials were carried on under 51 Geo. III c. 23 which made the dealing in slaves by British subjects, wherever they might be, and by all persons whatsoever within the British Empire, a felony. These were the first cases tried under the act. Samo and Peters were sentenced to seven years transportation and Tufft to three years imprisonment at hard labor. Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, February, 1813, pp. 72 ff.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"True causes of the late insurrection of the slaves in Jamaica," in *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine*, April, 1832, pp. 81 ff.

Denounces the planters and defends the missionaries against the charge of having incited the servile disorders of 1831-32. The planters themselves were to blame. The negroes were fully justified in rebelling against their despotic masters. Urges immediate emancipation without compensation.

"A Plain Man." True state, The, of the question, addressed to the petitioners for the abolition of the slave trade. London, 1792.

Professes to have been written by a countryman who had signed a petition for abolition at the urgency of his landlord but who had later seen the light, having been informed by a former naval chaplain in Jamaica that such a step "must reduce thousands of families to beggary, put the blacks in a worse state than they are, and end in old England paying about two millions of additional taxes." The state of the negroes was twice as good as that of the laborers in the motherland itself, for, of the former, "each has a snug little home and garden, and plenty of pigs and poultry." Though negroes might at times be whipped, Englishmen at home were hung or sent to Botany Bay for committing the same offenses. Contains accounts of the deplorable state of the blacks in their own countries in Africa, excerpted from evidence delivered before the committee of the Privy Council named to consider the state of the African trade and foreign plantations. We learn from West India Committee records that 8,000 copies of this work were printed and circulated at the expense of the Society of West India Planters and Merchants of London. Each alderman and member of the council of the city of London received one free.

Twelve anniversary sermons preached before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. London, 1845.

Includes the celebrated sermons of Bishop Warburton and Beilby Porteus, preached before the Society in 1766 and 1783 respectively. For the former, see Warburton, *A Sermon* . . . ; for the latter, Porteus, *A Sermon* . . .

"Two converted negroes to be sent on a mission to Africa," in *The Scots Mag.*, February 1774, pp. 62 ff.

Two blacks in Newport, R. I., had recently won a lottery prize. One had been able to purchase his freedom with his share and the other almost so. Charitably minded people were then aiding the latter to raise the balance. As both were Christians, it was proposed to educate them and send them to Guinea to work among their fellows.

"A Friend to the Negroes." Two points of the West Indian question considered, being chiefly remarks on a pamphlet entitled "An Address to the Members of Both Houses of Parliament on the West Indian Question," by Alex. M'Donnell, 1830. London, 1832.

Very new pamphlet, A, indeed! Being the truth; addressed to the people at large. Containing some strictures on the English Jacobins, and the evidence of Lord M'Cartney and others before the House of Lords, respecting the slave trade. London, 1792.

A violent attack against the anti-slavery leaders and their "Old Jewry Society." Abolition would cause the planters to lose £70,000,000 and would destroy the African trade, the nursery for England's seamen. Two of the witnesses for the abolition group were then under charge of perjury. Contains excerpts from the evidence favorable to the trade and the state of the slaves. Replied to by *Vindex*, pseud., *Old Truths* . . . , q. v.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

Voice, The, of the West Indies and the cry of England; or, compensation or separation considered. London, 1832.

Unless the interests of the colonies were properly respected and adequate compensation were made for the outrages which had been committed against them, the Caribbean possessions would separate from the Empire. They had nothing to fear from such a step. The United States would regard them as a desirable acquisition and, by placing themselves under the protection of that country, they would find more ready markets and would be free from the restraints which retarded their development. Great Britain would thus be ruined and the United States would fall heir to the former's commercial supremacy.

"Welfare of the slaves, The," in *The West India Comm. Circ.*, October 9, 1906, pp. 432.

Excerpted from Committee records for 1823.

"West India colonies," in *The Quar. Rev.*, January, 1824, pp. 559 ff.

Not love of slavery but fear of losing their property explained the attitude of the West Indians with respect to emancipation. Some moral stimulus must replace fear of punishment as a means of getting the negroes to work. If this were not done, emancipation would ruin the planters. It would require considerable time at best—excessive zeal would prove catastrophic. Holds John Smith, the court-martialled Demerara missionary, to have been guilty of concealing a traitorous conspiracy.

"West India Committee, The, and slavery," in *The West India Comm. Circ.* June 15, 1915, p. 268.

Excerpts from the society's records.

"West India controversy, The," in *Blackwood's*, October and December, 1823, pp. 437 ff. and 647 ff. and January and December, 1824, pp. 68 ff. and 682 ff.

An attack on the African Institution and on Wilberforce and Macaulay for their connection with it. The interest of British philanthropists was sadly misplaced—it should be applied to unfortunate local conditions rather than to those in the distant colonies about which these well-meaning folk knew so little. Also denounces Canning and Brougham for their political activity against the colonies. Urges that the slave trade be declared piracy. Material improvements had been made in the condition of the blacks. Only madmen could imagine that the planters would tolerate high-handed treatment by the British Government. The *Edinburgh Review* was an "infamous journal" which habitually libelled the West Indians. The slaves must be Christianized, preferably by the Church of England, before any semblance of freedom could be granted them. Does not defend either the traffic in blacks or slavery. Lauds *The Quarterly Review* for its attitude toward the planters and their negroes. Opposes admitting East Indian sugar into home markets at the West Indian rate.

"White Man." "West India islands, The, the graves of Europeans," in *The Gent. Mag.*, February, 1803, p. 136.

Holds the yellow fever, then ravaging the European population of the sugar colonies, to be "the injured Africans' avenger."

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"West India planters," in *The Edinburgh Mag. and Lit. Miscellany* (*The Scots Mag.*), January, 1824, p. 44.

The abolitionists had calumniated the planters. The latter's debts should be reduced with the consent of their creditors.

West India planters and merchants. The proceedings and resolutions of the West India body, including copies of their various communications with His Majesty's Government, relative to the measures of the session, 1833, for the abolition of slavery. [London], 1833.

A record of the Caribbean body's activities during the final phase of the emancipationist struggle. The same data is contained in the minute books in the West India Committee archives.

"West India question, The," in *The Quar. Rev.*, April, 1831, pp. 209 ff.

Opposes compulsory emancipation. If such a step were taken by Parliament, the colonists would have to be indemnified for both slaves and land, which had a total value of about £140,000,000. Denies that slavery was forbidden by Scripture. Really great improvements had been made in the condition of the blacks through acts recently passed by the several island Legislatures. These were not dead letters. The slaves' material state was no worse than that of many English laborers. Urges reductions in the duties on sugar and rum, the admission of sugar for distillation purposes at a special rate, the entering into new commercial treaties with foreign powers to enable British sugar to compete with that of other lands, the freeing of the West Indian trade from oppressive restrictions, and a serious endeavor on the part of the Government to end the foreign negro traffic, as means of relieving the planters' distress.

"West India slavery," in *The Gent. Mag.*, May, 1824, pp. 420 ff.

Denies that free labor could profitably be employed in the West Indies. Contains a letter from a planter in Barbados residing near the estate of Joshua Steele on which a free labor experiment under a system of copyholds had been carried on during a period of 30 years, ending in ultimate ruin. Thomas Clarkson had lauded Steele's project.

West India slavery. A review of "The Slavery of the British West India Colonies Delineated, as it Exists Both in Law and Practice. . . . By James Stephen, Esq. . . ., Vol. I, Being a Delineation of the State in Point of Law." Aberdeen, 1825.

Excerpted from *The Ed. Rev.* for January, 1825, where it had been published under the title "The West Indies." The reprinting was done at the instance of the Aberdeen Anti-slavery Society.

"A Planter and Merchant, of Many Years Residence in the West Indies." West India trade and islands. Commercial reasons for the nonabolition of the slave trade in the West India islands. London, 1789.

The African trade was the nursery of seamen and the source of Britain's great prosperity. Its abolition would react adversely on the welfare of countless individuals in the home country. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, May, 1789, pp. 450 ff.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"West Indian controversy, The," in *The Common Sense Book*, Vol. I (1824), No. 1, pp. 53 ff.

Written around Wilberforce's Appeal and Vol. I of Stephen's *The Slavery of the British West India Colonies Delineated*, both of q. v. Pro-colonial. The agitation for emancipation was being carried on principally by sectarists. Religion for the negroes should not be turned into an instrument of insubordination. The Church of England should be thoroughly established in the West Indies and supported by revenue from the home country. Parliament should not interfere in the local administration of law. Manumission should be the reward of good character and should be open only to Christian slaves. Emancipation could not be effected until a remote time, if ever. A negro boy and a negro girl from each thousand in the different island families should be freed and educated in Great Britain to fit them for future employment in useful occupations. That would draw the negro population's attention away from the demand for general immediate emancipation.

[*"West Indian controversy, The"*], in *The Common Sense Book*, Vol. I (1824), No. 2, pp. 155 ff.

Consists of three articles of the same tenor, the first two written around Volume I of Stephen's *The Slavery of the British West India Colonies Delineated*, and M'Queen's *The West India Colonies*, both of q. v., and the last around documents on slavery excerpted from House of Commons Sessional Papers. Pro-colonial. The home Government must not forget that negroes were the islanders' property. The blacks should have religion instilled in them but also, at the same time, fidelity to their masters.

West Indian, A, converted, and slave grateful. Edinburgh, 1792.

A sentimental appeal for sympathy for the negroes in atrocious verse. A cruel master and his slave are the characters. The latter sings a song of freedom; the master, touched by this and remembering that he is an Englishman, repents of his sins arising through slave holding and frees the metrically-minded black. A dramatic closing—Master: "Thence while earth stands—while roll the waves; Be all men—Britons—none be slaves." Slave: "Den dis our land—and dese our waves; True servants we—for den not slaves."

West Indian documents. Case of Samuel Swiney, a religious slave. London, n. d. [1832].

Reprinted from a House of Commons Sessional Paper, "*Jamaica: Slave Trials and Punishments*," ordered printed on May 24, 1832. Deals with the repressive measures taken by the Jamaicans against blacks engaged in sectarian religious activities.

"West Indian mulattos," in *The Ed. Rev.*, June, 1827, pp. 218 ff.

The reviewer denounces the denial of rights to free persons of color on the part of the West Indians.

West Indian slave holders' lust of cruelty, the same now as ever. Noble conduct of the governor of the Bahama Islands. Dublin, 1830.

Reprinted from *The Dublin Morning Post*, July 28, 1830. Written around an item taken from *The London Morning Herald* for July 13. The governor had dismissed one of the members of his Council for having ordered a female slave flogged. His action stirred up the ire of West Indians and of *The Jamaica Courant*. The *Dublin Morning Post* urged the necessity for the extinction of slavery.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"West Indian slavery," in *The Ed. Rev.*, December, 1826, pp. 174 ff.

The colonial Legislatures had done practically nothing to better the status of the slaves as urged by the Bathurst circular. They would never do so; Parliament should therefore adopt proper measures to be applied uniformly throughout the Caribbean colonies.

"West Indian slavery," in *The Quar. Rev.*, October, 1825, pp. 506 ff.

The emancipationists were too generally blind zealots unwilling to face facts impassionately. They made too much use of bluster and did not give the statements of their opponents the attention they deserved. Approves of ultimate emancipation but holds that it must be brought about in such a way as not to cause the colonists to turn against the motherland. The idea of immediate emancipation was preposterous. The abolitionists' incessant demands for it had set the colonial mind against freedom at any time. Their immoderate declamations caused great mischief when circulated among the blacks. Immediate attention should be given to amelioration but all mention of emancipation by act of Parliament should be avoided.

West Indian slavery traced to its actual source, with remarks illustrative of the present state of colonial affairs, and an appeal for sympathy and consideration. London, 1829.

The cultivation of sugar was the purpose for which the negro had first been torn from his home; it was the purpose for which those born in the islands were being kept in slavery. "Who then ought not to say, 'Better for me to live on bitters, than on sweets so bitterly bought'? If this is the way sugar is obtained, I will go without it, since by its use, I must involve the guilt of abetting such atrocities." But free-grown sugar, the produce of Bengal, was on the market. Persons desirous of bringing about the end of slavery need not do without sweets; they need only be certain that they were purchasing the East India grown product.

"West Indies," in *The Gent. Mag.*, January, 1812, pp. 38.

Urges the appointment of a bishop in the Caribbean colonies to better the slaves' situation and to solve the problem of itinerant preachers.

"West Indies, The," in *The Ed. Rev.*, January, 1825, pp. 464 ff.

A review of Stephen, *The Slavery of the British West India Colonies Delineated*, q. v. Reprinted in pamphlet form as *Anon., West India Slavery. A Review . . .*, q. v. Holds that the tropical American colonies were of no particular value to Great Britain and questions the importance of overseas possessions to any country.

"West Indies, The, as they are: or, a real picture of slavery. By the Rev. Richard Bickell, late naval chaplain at Port Royal, Jamaica, some time curate of that parish, etc.," *Negro Slavery*, No. 14.

Anti-slave. Based on Bickell's work of the above title, q. v.

West Indies, The: comprising a detail of facts in opposition to theory. London, 1833.

The author was a Jamaican recently arrived in England. Opposes emancipation. By references to the slave code, he holds that the Jamaican Legislature had done all that it could do toward emancipation consistent with the well-being of the slaves and with proper regard for the rights of property.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"West Indies—slavery," in *The Retrospective Rev.*, XIV, part 2 (1826), pp. 226 ff.

Written around Richard Ligon's *A True and Exact History of the Island of Barbados*. This article, from page 247 on, holds that no product but sugar could be grown in the West Indies and that, if the slaves were to be freed, nothing but a rate of wages which no planter could afford to pay could induce them to work. The emancipationists' plans would be fatal to both the estate owners and the negroes.

"What shall we do with the West Indies?" in *The New Monthly Magazine*, May 1, 1832, pp. 408 ff.

The slaves should be freed but under a scheme, imperfectly developed, which would require them to work to produce the tropical commodities needed in the home country or starve.

"Wilberforce and Macaulay on negro slavery," in *The Monthly Review*, June 1823, pp. 127 ff.

Written around Wilberforce's *An Appeal*, and [Macaulay's] *Negro Slavery*, both of q. v. Opposes slavery. Anti-colonial. Parliament should take measures to insure an amelioration of the slaves' lot. Repeated experience had proven that the West Indian Legislatures acquiesced outwardly in matters concerning slavery but actually opposed or evaded measures in practice.

"Wilberforce on the abolition of the slave trade," in *The Ed. Rev.*, April, 1807, pp. 199 ff.

A review of Wilberforce's *A Letter on the Abolition of the Slave Trade*, q. v.

Word, A, to the sons of Africa. London, 1822.

Anti-slave. Written to be circulated among the natives of Africa, telling them what happened to their brothers who were taken across the sea by the white men. Urges them to no longer allow traders to purchase human beings from amongst themselves.

Young logicians, The; or schoolboy conceptions of rights and wrongs. With a particular reference to "Six Months in the West Indies." 2 vols. Birmingham, 1827-28.

An attack on Coleridge's pro-planter attitude, centering around the slavery controversy among the students in "Downingham School." Manby supports emancipation; Edrington opposes it. Both have large followings among their fellows. The familiar arguments on both sides are presented and then Six Months, passing from hand to hand, becomes the subject of discussion, affording the author the opportunity of ridiculing Coleridge's superficiality and his dogmatic assertions.

"ANTHROPOS," pseud.

The rights of man (not Paine's), but the rights of man in the West Indies. London, 1824.

Urges a boycott of Caribbean sugar and the drawing of needed supplies from the East Indies, the "more innocent source," as a means of effecting emancipation.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Report of the agency committee of the . . . , established in June, 1831, for the purpose of disseminating information by lectures on colonial slavery. London, 1832.

Toward the close of 1830, the question of negro slavery was under constant discussion throughout Great Britain. Many persons held that, while slavery in the abstract was commonly and deservedly reprobated, the exact nature of colonial slavery was not generally known and that emancipation could not be brought about until after Caribbean bondage had been carefully studied.

The Anti-slavery Society consequently took upon itself the task of broadcasting such information by means of lectures and formed the agency committee to handle the matter. Speakers were instructed to follow the principle that "the system of colonial slavery is a crime in the sight of God, and ought to be immediately and forever abolished."

Six lecturers were engaged and traveled on seven circuits. At the time of the rendering of this report, E. Baldwin had spoken in 30 towns, Captain Stuart in 26, the Rev. E. Dewdney in 56, George Thompson (for whose addresses see under his name) in 25, the Rev. J. Thorpe in 20, and Edw. Clarkson in numerous others. Contains excerpts from reports on the speeches and a list of contributors. Among the latter were James Cropper (£500) and Joseph Sturge (£250).

We learn from West India Committee records that the activities of the agency committee were met by the Society of West India Planters and Merchants sending out Mr. Franklin and Mr. Borthwick at 1½ guineas a day plus coach hire each. The latter exerted himself in their employ for nearly a year, and his clashes with Knibb (see Knibb, *Facts and Documents* . . .) and Thompson (see Thompson, *Substance of the Speech* . . . and Picton, *Memorials of Liverpool*, I, pp. 224 ff.) infused great interest into the otherwise somewhat one-sided contest.

BAILEY, Rev. B.

A dissertation upon the nature of service or slavery under the Levitical law . . . with reflections on the change, which Christianity has made, and continues to make, in the condition of that class of people who are servants. London, 1824.

The exact nature of the slavery portrayed in the Bible was a favorite subject of dispute between emancipationists and supporters of the Caribbean labor régime. The former held that the two were in no respect similar, while the latter declared that the existence of slavery in Biblical times, as revealed by Scriptural accounts, justified bondage in the West Indies. Bailey holds that the slavery of the period before Christ was very severe, that its harshness was mitigated by the Hebrews who might not have their own kind for slaves but might purchase heathen bond servants, and that Christianity had progressively prepared the way from slavery to free labor. He is opposed to sudden emancipation.

BAINES, THOMAS.

History of the commerce and town of Liverpool. Liverpool, 1852.

For the slave trade, see chapter 21.

BANDINEL, JAMES.

Some account of the trade in slaves from Africa as connected with Europe and America. . . . London, 1842.

The author was connected with the British Foreign Office. Gives a historical survey of the slave trade with special attention to the British Government's efforts to bring about its extinction. A comprehensive compilation, chiefly from British documents and an extremely valuable work.

BARCLAY, ALEXANDER.

A practical view of the present state of slavery in the West Indies. London, 1826.

A reply to Volume I of Stephen's *The Slavery of the British West India Colonies Delineated*, which had appeared in 1824 and q. v. Barclay had for 21 years been engaged as an overseer in Jamaica. He informs us that his book was largely written on board ship en route to England after he had chanced to read Stephen's work. The latter is, he charges, "as mere a fiction as malice ever forged or a diseased state of mind, brooding over a creation of its own, ever in dotage mistook for reality." Vigorously supports the slave system. An able presentation of the colonial viewpoint. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, October, 1828, pp. 329 ff.

BARCLAY, DAVID.

An account of the emancipation of the slaves of Unity Valley Pen, in Jamaica. London, 1801.

The author came into possession of a Jamaica property in the settlement of a debt due him. Believing slavery to be unchristian and against the natural rights of man, he in 1795 emancipated the 28 blacks on the estate as an experiment and sent them to Philadelphia, where they were given new starts in life under the direction of local philanthropists. Barclay favored both abolition and gradual emancipation. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, June, 1802, pp. 532 ff.

BARHAM, J. F.

Considerations on the abolition of negro slavery and the means of practically effecting it. London, 1824.

The author, a member of Parliament, had opposed abolition until the British had become supreme in the West Indies and had opposed the registry bill as he had not believed that an illegal slave trade was being carried on. He favors emancipation but holds that it must be gradual to avert ruin and must be accompanied by compensation for both slaves and estates.

Estimates the slaves to have a value of £64,000,000 and the estates as much more. Proposes that all property be surrendered to the Crown by the proprietors in return for promises of full compensation. Estates were to be managed by qualified persons named by a group of commissioners operating under the direction of a board of control. The nationalized property would thus be beneficially administered and would not merely yield the sum necessary to compensate the original proprietors, but would even return a handsome profit. During these years, the blacks were to be slowly prepared for freedom and their new state as hired workers. The plan was very favorably received and was frequently quoted, especially by members of the West India group.

BARING, ALEXANDER.

Speech in the House of Commons on the 15th day of May, 1823, on Mr. Buxton's motion for a resolution declaratory of slavery in the British colonies being contrary to the English Constitution and to Christianity. London, 1823.

Opposed emancipation. Such a step would result in the West Indies being of no further value to Great Britain. The sorry state of the negroes had been very grossly exaggerated. Opposed Buxton's plan of emancipating children born after a certain date as it would convert real property into a life interest. West India Committee records show that this work was printed and distributed by the Society of West India Planters and Merchants.

[BARRET, Mr.]

A reply to the speech of Doctor Lushington in the House of Commons on June 12, 1827, on the condition of the free coloured people of Jamaica. London, 1828.

The author, a member of the Jamaican Assembly known as a supporter of the claims of the free people of color, denies Lushington's charge that "the state of the free colored people is nearly, if not absolutely, one of slavery."

BARRETT, Mr., and BURGE, Mr.

The speeches . . . [of the two] at a general meeting of planters, merchants, and others interested in the West India colonies; assembled at the Thatched House Tavern, on May 18, 1833. London, 1833.

Both speeches were in opposition to the Stanley plan of emancipation, and were delivered at a meeting held for the purpose of sending a petition to Parliament not to adopt it.

[BARROW, C.]

A letter to the most noble the Marquis of Chandos, chairman of the body of West India proprietors, merchants, etc., on the affairs of the West Indies. London, 1830.

Urges uniformity in colonial laws relative to the blacks and an enlarging of privileges for the free people of color.

BARSTOW, JAMES.

A letter to the Reverend Mr. Hall of Leicester, in answer to his attack on West Indian proprietors, with some observations on the general question as to the abolition of West Indian slavery. London, 1824.

Hall's article on the state of Caribbean slavery appeared in the Sunday Times for March 28, 1824. It is reprinted as an appendix to this pamphlet. He holds slavery to be "diametrically opposed to the genius of Christianity and . . . the British Constitution" and supports gradual emancipation. This should be brought about by amelioration, the moral and religious instruction of the blacks, and allowing the slaves to purchase their own freedom. The reply is a thorough-going support of the colonial interest.

BAYLY, ZACHARY.

"Authentic account of the insurrection of the negroes in Jamaica," in *The Gent. Mag.*, March, 1766, p. 135.

Excerpts from a letter by this resident of St. Mary's Parish, Jamaica, to his brother in England, dated November 27, 1765. Relates how he quelled a revolt which broke out on an estate neighboring his own.

BEATSON, JOHN.

Compassion the duty and dignity of man, and cruelty the disgrace of his nature. A sermon, occasioned by that branch of British commerce which extends to the human species. Preached to a congregation of Protestant dissenters in Hull, January 21, 1789. Hull, n. d. [1789].

Holds slavery and the attendant slave trade to be both immoral and unchristian. No Hull merchants were engaged in such commerce. Extracts from current literature on its evils are found on pp. 57 ff.

BEATTIE, JAMES.

An essay on the nature and immutability of truth, in opposition to sophistry and scepticism. London, 1772.

The author was professor of moral philosophy and logic in Marischal College and the University of Aberdeen. He here condemns slavery as being inconsistent with the free spirit of the British nation (pt. 3, ch. 2).

BEAUFLOY, Mr.

The speech . . . Tuesday, June 18, 1788, in a committee of the whole house, on a bill for regulating the conveyance of negroes from Africa to the West Indies. To which are added observations on the evidence adduced against the bill. London, 1789.

Opposes the slave trade. The added observations, though paged consecutively with the speech, bear a separate title page, *Observations on the Evidence Given at the Bar of the House of Commons to the Committee on the Bill for Providing Certain Temporary Regulations Respecting the Transportation of African Slaves*, London, no date.

BEAUMONT, AUGUSTUS H.

Compensation, manumission, and abolition of flogging females. Considered in a letter to the Jamaica legislators. [Jamaica], 1831.

The author was a member of the Assembly, formerly editor of the scurrilous *Jamaica Courant* and still connected with that sheet. He had long opposed amelioration but, to the astonishment and anger of his colleagues, he brought forward motions for compulsory manumission and for abolishing the whipping of females in 1831. This pamphlet was distributed by Beaumont the morning before offering his motion for manumission. He held that those measures must be adopted as a desperate means of preventing the slave system from being abolished.

Compensation to slave owners fairly considered in an appeal to the common sense of the people of England. London, 1826.

The author admits human bondage to be unjust and holds that it should be abolished, but with full compensation. The claims of the slave holders rested on the facts that the servile régime was instituted, fostered and long protected by the home Government, that the expense of undoing a national wrong should be borne by all and not by only a part of the people, that slaves must be protected from unwarranted attack the same as any other property and that such protection was part and parcel of the Constitution.

BEAVER, Capt. PHILIP.

African memoranda: relative to an attempt to establish a British settlement on the island of Bulama, on the western coast of Africa, in the year 1792. With a brief notice of the neighboring tribes, soil, productions, etc., and some observations on the facility of colonizing that part of Africa . . . as the means of gradually abolishing African slavery. London, 1805.

Mr. Dalrymple, a former governor of Sierra Leone, who had had a misunderstanding with the directors of the Sierra Leone Co., and the author, who was without employment following the dismantling of the fleet after the passing of the Anglo-Russian crisis of 1791, conceived the idea of colonizing Bulama, an uninhabited island near the mouth of the Grande River in Africa. They were joined by a party of friends and an expedition was sent out in 1792 to ascertain whether or not it was practicable to cultivate tropical produce on the African coast by means of free laborers. It was hoped to prove the contention of the supporters of the slave trade—that the blacks

BEAVER, Capt. PHILIP—Continued.

were incapable of being civilized—untrue. The enterprise was carried out without much foresight and most of the party fell victim to the fever. This work urges the undertaking of the colonization of West Africa on a large scale and the superior advantages of that region over the Caribbean islands for the cultivation of tropical produce. The settling and opening up of the dark continent would end the slave trade and civilize the natives. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, July, 1806, pp. 644 ff.

BECKFORD, WILLIAM.

Remarks upon the situation of the negroes in Jamaica, impartially made from a local experience of nearly 13 years in that island. London, 1788.

The author was formerly an overseer and slave owner. He became involved in financial difficulties and was incarcerated in Fleet Prison, where this book was written. He had himself been much concerned with the proper treatment of the blacks and here outlines ways in which their situation could be improved. Supports the slave trade, though holding that it should be regulated, and does not favor emancipation. Rev. in *The Gent. Mag.*, September, 1788, pp. 807 ff. and in *The Mo. Rev.*, July, 1788, p. 69.

"BENEVOLUS," pseud.

"On the proposed abolition of the slave trade," in *The Gent. Mag.*, February, 1807, pp. 128 ff.

Favors abolition.

BENEZET, ANTHONY.

Caution, A, to Great Britain and her colonies in a short representation of the calamitous state of the enslaved negroes in the British dominions. Philadelphia, 1785.

Benezet is best known as the author of *Some Historical Account of Guinea*, q. v. below.

Short account, A, of that part of Africa inhabited by the negroes . . . and the manner by which the slave trade is carried on. London, 1768.

Written by the American Quaker abolitionist leader as part of his international anti-slave trade propaganda work.

Some historical account of Guinea, its situation, produce and the general disposition of its inhabitants. . . . Philadelphia, 1771.

Contains an inquiry into the rise and progress of the slave trade, 1442 to 1771. The author and John Woolman were the two chief early anti-slave trade agitators in the new world. Both were Quakers. The latter devoted his energies to awakening public opinion in America while Benezet carried on universal propaganda and was in very close touch with the British abolitionists.

This work gave young Thomas Clarkson most of the information he used in writing the Cambridge Latin prize essay which resulted in his dedicating his life to the abolition movement. (Clarkson, *History of the . . . Abolition of the African Slave Trade*, I, p. 207.) A later edition of 1,500 copies was issued and distributed by the Society Instituted in 1787 for the Purpose of Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade. (See *List of the Society . . .*, London, 1788.) Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, LXXVIII (1788), p. 343.

BENNETT, JAMES.

The history of dissenters, during the last thirty years (from 1808 to 1833). London, 1839.

Speaks briefly of the work of nonconformist groups in bringing about emancipation.

BENSON, JOSEPH.

A sermon, preached at the Methodist Chapel, at Hull, on Wednesday, the 7th of March, 1798, being the day appointed for a national fast. London, 1798.

Anti-slave.

BERNAL, RALPH.

Substance of the speech . . . in the debate in the House of Commons, on the 19th of May, 1826, upon Mr. Brougham's motion "For taking into consideration . . . such measures as may appear necessary for giving effect to the resolution of the House of Commons on the 15th of May, 1823. . . ." London, 1826.

Opposed taking action at that time. Changes must be made slowly, with due regard for the negro's mental capacity and his primitive state of social development.

BICKELL, REV. R.

The West Indies as they are; or a real picture of slavery: but more particularly as it exists in the island of Jamaica. London, 1825.

The author had been curate in the city of Kingston and later in the Parish of Port Royal and then naval chaplain at Port Royal for a period of about five years all told. Presents an unfavorable picture of the state of island society in an impassionate manner. It was held to be "brutish, unchristian, and impolitic." An honest attempt is made to avoid the wild exaggerations of both the colonials and emancipationists, and to present facts impersonally. The author is extremely fair and his work is worthy of serious attention. Especially valuable is chapter 2, dealing in part with the state of the island clergy immediately preceding the establishment of the Bishopric of Jamaica in 1825. Replied to by Barclay in his *A Practical View* . . . , q. v.

BIDLAKE, JOHN.

Slave trade. A sermon preached at Stonehouse Chapel on Sunday, December 28, 1788. Plymouth, 1789.

Opposes all traffic in human beings. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, March, 1789, pp. 239 ff.

BINNEY, REV. THOMAS.

Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart. A study for young men. London, n. d. [1849].

An exposition of this emancipationist's Christian character, originally delivered as a lecture before a group of youths in Exeter Hall.

BISSETT, ROBERT.

Defence, A, of the slave trade on the grounds of humanity, policy, and justice. London, 1804.

Denies that this branch of national commerce had desolated the West African coast. The slave trade actually bettered the condition of the blacks by removing them from Africa, where they were exposed to famine and butchery, and transporting them to the Carribean, where they led happy, carefree existences and were made into Christians. Abolition would only bring misery to them, would ruin the planters, and would demoralize British manufacturies and shipping. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, October, 1804, pp. 941 ff. and in *The Ed. Rev.*, October, 1804, pp. 209 ff.

BISSETT, ROBERT—Continued.

Essays on the negro slave trade. No imprint, n. d. [London, 1805.]

Britain's greatness rested upon her supremacy at sea. That would disappear were the slave trade, the nursery of seamen, to be abolished. The negroes who were sold into slavery were the surplus population of Africa. If that vent were not allowed to remain open, they would starve to death or be massacred.

History of the negro slave trade in its connection with the commerce and prosperity of the West Indies, etc. 2 vols. London, 1805.

Presents the point of view of the most rabid supporters of the trade. An uncritical tirade against and vilification of all abolitionists, but with particular emphasis on the Methodists. Gives considerable data available nowhere else on the writers of many pamphlets of the day and sketches the growth of abolitionist sentiment in Great Britain.

BLAKE, W. O.

History of slavery and the slave trade, ancient and modern. Columbus, 1859.

For a summary of the testimony on the middle passage, published by order of Parliament from 1789 to 1791, see chapters 9 and 10.

BLAKE, WILLIAM.

The poetical works of. . . Oxford, 1905.

Contains the author's well-known anti-slavery poem, *The Little Black Boy*, written in 1787.

BLEBY, REV. HENRY.

Death struggles of slavery: being a narrative of facts and incidents which occurred in a British colony during the two years immediately preceding negro emancipation. London, 1853.

The Reverend Bleby was a Methodist missionary, for 17 years a resident of Jamaica. In common with his fellow workers, he suffered persecution after the negro rebellion of 1831-32, alleged to have been incited by sectarian agitation. On one occasion he was tarred. This work has few equals as a first hand account of the attitude of the planters toward the missionaries. Of particular value are chapters 11 and 13, consisting largely of excerpts from colonial newspapers of the period, and pp. 175 ff., covering the rise, activities, and crushing of the Colonial Church Union. The author lays much of the blame for the attacks against the nonconformists at the door of the Rev. George Bridges, Anglican champion of the colonial cause.

BOOTH, A.

A sermon preached in Little Prescot Street, Goodman's Field. London, 1792.

The subject was the slave trade, which was held to be unchristian.

BORTHWICK, PETER.

The substance of an address delivered . . . on the subject of colonial slavery, at the assembly rooms, Cheltenham, on Friday, the 26th of October, 1832. Cheltenham, n. d. [1832].

An able defense of the colonists by an agent of the Society of West India Planters and Merchants. For Borthwick's career, see George Thompson's *The Substance* . . ., and Picton's *Memorials of Liverpool*.

BOWLEY, SAMUEL.

A speech delivered the first day of October, 1830, at a public meeting, convened in the city of Gloucester, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the abolition of negro slavery. Gloucester, 1830.

The author, an emancipationist agitator, achieved transitory fame by following Peter Borthwick, the pro-slave speaker, q. v. on p. 481, from town to town, replying to the latter's addresses and ultimately worsting him on statements of fact. He here replies to objections to emancipation.

BRADBURN, SAMUEL.

An address to the people called Methodist, concerning the evil of encouraging the slave trade. Manchester, 1792.

The trade was "founded in and supported by a complete system of robbery and murder."

BRANDIS, Dr. BERNHARD.

Das leben des Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. Hamburg, 1855.

Based on Charles Buxton's Memoirs, q. v.

BRIDGES, Rev. GEORGE WILSON.

Dreams of dulocracy; or, the Puritanical obituary: an appeal, not to the romantic sensibility, but to the good sense of the British public. London, 1824.

Opposes emancipation "which would increase the almost insupportable burden of taxation, while it diminished the means of bearing it." Unworthy motives actuated and gross deceptions gained support for its abettors. A derisive tirade against "the Saints" and an attack on the African Institution and all sectarist missionaries. Singularly enough, the profits from the sale of this work went to the Jamaica district committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge!

Emancipation unmask'd in a letter to the right honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary of State for the Colonies. London, 1835.

A final onslaught against the friends of freedom for the blacks on the part of this clergyman of the Established Church and uncompromising exponent of colonial interests. Contains many excerpts from Brougham's *An Inquiry*, q. v. on p. 334, published in 1803 before Brougham had become converted to emancipation, questioning the expediency of such a step. This denial of a man's right to change his opinions in the light of a quarter of a century's experience is typical of Bridges's bigoted and self-righteous attitude toward his opponents.

Voice, A, from Jamaica, in reply to William Wilberforce, Esq., M. P. London, 1823.

In answer to Wilberforce's *An Appeal*, q. v. The author holds that Wilberforce had but hearsay knowledge on the state of the slaves on which he professed to be an authority. "You are fatally in error throughout. In fact, you know little of their actual state; and if your views of the case are founded on the statements detailed in your Appeal, they are as inaccurate and premature, as the information you have obtained is false." Declares that the condition of the slaves had improved materially within recent times.

"BRITANNICUS," pseud.

Reply, A, to Article VII of *The Edinburgh Review* for October, 1823, on T. Clarkson's treatise on the improvement and emancipation of slaves in the British colonies. London, 1824.

Pro-slave.

State of society and slavery in Jamaica. In a reply to an article in *The Edinburgh Review* No. LXXV. London, 1824.

The article in question was published in the February, 1823, issue under the title "Negro Slavery." Immediate emancipation would be against the interests of the slaves themselves as it would leave multitudes unprovided for. Denounces the Reverend Cooper's picture of Jamaica plantation life, presented in his several pamphlets, q. v. The missionaries, "modern apostles," extorted large sums of money from the slaves.

BROUGH, ANTHONY.

The importance of the British colonies in the West Indies; the danger of a general and immediate emancipation of the negroes; and a sketch of a plan for a safe and gradual emancipation, on terms favourable to all parties, and without any loan. London, 1833.

The planters had invested their capital in good faith, and freeing the blacks without compensation would be tantamount to confiscation. This was wholly contrary to British tradition and was unworthy of a moment's consideration.

Proposes the emancipation of 30,000 slaves every three years commencing December 31, 1834, until all will have been freed, fair compensation being given the proprietors. The money for the latter purpose should be raised by imposing an emancipation duty of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per pound on all sugar imported into Great Britain, no matter what its origin.

If this were done, the problem would be solved in equitable fashion by the British people themselves. The sugar colonies were still jewels of empire, despite their temporary low state, and must be preserved at any cost.

BROUGHAM, Lord HENRY.

Concise statement, A, of the question regarding the abolition of the slave trade. London, 1804.

An abolition work, based largely on evidence contained in the House of Commons Sessional Papers. The interests of the colonials as well as of the slaves demanded a prompt extinction of the trade. The revolt in St. Domingo had been occasioned by great numbers of blacks having been brought to the island without their having been assimilated. The existent stock of slaves in the British Caribbean was in no way ready for emancipation. Abolition and emancipation were two entirely distinct matters. Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, July, 1804, pp. 476 ff.

Appendix to the concise statement of the question regarding the abolition of the slave trade. London, 1804.

Since the appearance of his A Concise Statement . . . , q. v., the House of Commons had voted in favor of the principle of abolition. Urges that it be immediate rather than gradual.

Speeches . . . upon questions relating to public rights, duties, and interests. 4 vols. Edinburgh, 1858.

Volume II contains his speech on the slave trade, delivered on June 14, 1810 (p. 19 ff.); that in the case of the martyr missionary, the Rev. John Smith, delivered on June 1, 1824, (p. 51 ff.); that on slavery, delivered on July 13, 1830 (p. 131 ff.); that on the slave trade, delivered on January 29, 1838 (p. 163 ff.); that on the emancipation of the apprentices, delivered on February 20, 1838 (p. 185 ff.); and that on the eastern slave trade, delivered on March 6, 1838 (p. 227 ff.).

"BULL, JOHN," pseud.

A scheme for a general taxation on property, income, and trade. . . . To which is added, a proposal addressed to Mr. Secretary Stanley, on the subject of the abolition of negro slavery, with a plan for carrying that object into effect, to the satisfaction of the abolitionist, the planter, and the slave population. London, n. d. [ca. 1832].

Proposes that all old slaves and children under six be freed at once and provided for at the joint expense of the home Government and the islanders. At 10, the children should be apprenticed out to proprietors for a decade each.

All slaves should be allowed to work on their own accounts three hours a day, five days a week, and the whole of Saturday. The earnings thus gained should be paid to some officer who would deposit them in local banks. When the amount to the credit of any slave should have reached his appraised value, he should be freed and his master should be paid that sum. If the blacks refused to work as outlined, they were to remain slaves until they reached an age to be determined upon, when they were to be freed and supported at the joint expense of the home Government and the planters.

All children born of slaves after the passing of the proposed act were to be free and were to be supported at the joint expense of the master of the parents and the father until they were six years old. Clergymen should be called upon to attune the minds of the blacks to industry, the duty they owed God, and the virtue of obedience to law.

BURGE, WILLIAM.

A letter to the Right Honorable Sir George Murray, G. C. B. His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to the deportation of Lecesne [sic] and Escoffery from Jamaica. London, 1829.

The Duke of Manchester, while governor of Jamaica, had ordered the deportation of two free island-born British subjects, Lescesne and Escoffery, persons of color, under the allegation of their being aliens. They had, in reality, given offense by having taken part in the movement to secure the removal of civil disabilities against their kind. They proceeded from St. Domingo, where they had been landed, to England. Their cause was promptly taken up by Lushington and they ultimately secured redress and pecuniary compensation from the British Government. By a decree in chancery, they also effected the suppression of the Rev. George Bridges's *Annals of Jamaica*, q. v., which libelled them. Burge's pamphlet supports the governor and attacks Lushington and the two principals of the case. The author was for many years an office holder in Jamaica.

[BURGESS, THOMAS.]

Considerations on the abolition of slavery and the slave trade, upon grounds of natural, religious, and political duty. Oxford, 1789.

The author was an Anglican bishop, well known as a writer on religious and classical subjects and as an educational reformer. Anti-slave. Written in part as a refutation to Harris, *Scriptural Researches*, q. v. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, July, 1789, pp. 633 ff.

BURKE, EDMUND.

A letter to the Right Hon. H. Dundas, with the sketch of a negro code, drawn up in 1780. London, 1792.

Burke had interested himself in the matter of the slave trade before Wilberforce opened his fight against it and subsequently supported the latter. See Prior, *Memoirs* . . . , I, pp. 368 ff., and II, p. 33.

BURNABY, Archdeacon A.

"To the Reverend the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Leicester," in *The Gent. Mag.*, March, 1792, pp. 228 ff.

While he opposed the slave trade, the archdeacon thought it highly improper for the clergy to petition Parliament for its abolition as had been proposed.

BURNLEY, WILLIAM H.

Opinions on slavery and emancipation in 1823; referred to in a recent debate in the House of Commons, by Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq., with additional observations, applicable to the Right Hon. E. G. Stanley's plan for the extinction of slavery. London, 1833.

The author was a native of Trinidad. In 1823, he had written two letters to Woodford, the then governor, holding that the Bathurst recommendations to the self-governing colonies and the Bathurst Order in Council for the crown colonies of 1823 were not in accord with the parliamentary resolutions against slavery, on which they were based. The letters had been published and Burnley alleged that they had been quoted from by Buxton in such a way as to throw further obloquy upon the islanders. He therefore presented them to the English public to exhibit the feeling of colonials in 1823.

Letter One does not support slavery, but is in opposition to the adoption of further ameliorative measures on the ground that such partial reforms would not stave off ultimate emancipation. Favors a gradual freeing of the slaves with indemnification at the expense of the Empire. The second letter advocates compensation for lands and establishments as well as for slaves, for properties would become worthless were the blacks to be freed. As the Bathurst recommendations did not follow the spirit of the parliamentary resolutions, the colonial Legislatures had been fully justified in rejecting them. The existing evils of slavery were due to the British commercial system. Emancipation would bring immediate destruction if carried out in accordance with the Stanley plan.

BUXTON, CHARLES.

Memoirs of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., with an inquiry into the results of emancipation. London, 1860.

The first part of this work is largely the same as the following one. The inquiry is a brief of his own article, "The West Indies as They Were and Are," in *The Ed. Rev.*, April, 1859, pp. 421 ff.

Memoirs of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., with selections from his correspondence. London, 1848.

The editor was the subject's son and he undertook the work at the request of his father's executors. Sir Thomas was Wilberforce's appointed successor and carried the fight for emancipation on to completion. For his connections with the anti-slavery movement, see pp. 117 ff.

BUXTON, TRAVERS.

William Wilberforce. The story of a great crusade. London, 1903.

A popular sketch of slight value.

CALLIS, Rev. JOHN, ed.

John Newton—sailor, preacher, pastor and poet. London, n. d. [1908].

A series of centenary memorial sermons preached in December, 1907, the hundredth anniversary of the death of this celebrated slave trader turned churchman. See Newton, *An Authentic Narrative*. . . .

CAMPBELL, JOHN.

A letter to Sir Robert Peel on British colonial slavery. Edinburgh, 1830.

CANNING, GEORGE.

Speech . . . in the House of Commons . . . on laying before the House the papers in explanation of the measures adopted by His Majesty's Government, for the amelioration of the condition of the slave population in His Majesty's dominions in the West Indies. London, 1824.

The crown colonies, having no local Legislatures, were much more easily manageable than were the possessions with such bodies. "Experiments may therefore be tried with greater facility in the colonies wholly governed by the Crown; in Trinidad, for instance, in St. Lucia, or in Demerara," the order given being that in which the existing state of the laws favored such steps. Trinidad was formerly Spanish and Spanish slave law was incomparably the mildest. St. Lucia had belonged to the French, whose code was the next most favorable to the slave population, and Demerara to the Dutch, who, while their treatment of blacks was the least mild of the three, had certain institutions for the care and government of slaves which could be employed and improved to advantage. The terms of the Trinidad Order in Council, establishing ameliorated conditions, are explained.

Speech . . . in the House of Commons, on the motion of Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq. as printed in *The Times and Morning Chronicle* of Friday, May 16, 1823. London, 1823.

The speech, here doubly reported, was the celebrated one of May 15, 1823, in which he secured the substitution of his general resolutions pledging the House to the adoption of effectual and decisive measures of amelioration for those of Buxton declaring slavery to be contrary to the British Constitution and to Christianity and containing specific proposals for its extinction which the trend of affairs might have made difficult to carry out, with resultant disaster.

Speech . . . on laying before the House of Commons the papers in explanation of the measures adopted by His Majesty's Government with a view of ameliorating the condition of the negro slave in the West Indies . . . to which is added an Order in Council for improving the condition of the slaves in Trinidad. London, 1824.

The papers were presented in accordance with the epoch-making resolutions of 1823 calling for the adoption of "effectual and decisive measures for ameliorating the condition of the slave population in His Majesty's colonies."

CATCHPOOL, WILLIAM.

"Joseph Sturge: the champion of peace, freedom, and reform," in Anon., ed., *Six Men of the People*. London, n. d. [1882?].

Originally published as a separate work, q. v. below.

Joseph Sturge, the champion of peace, freedom, and reform. London, n. d. [1877?].

Based largely on Richard, *Memoirs of Joseph Sturge*, q. v.

CHALMERS, GEORGE.

Proofs and demonstrations how much the projected registry of colonial negroes is unfounded and uncalled for, comprehending the reports and resolves of the Bahama Assembly on the principle and detail of the proposed registry, with the examinations, on oath, of the most respectable persons as to the facts of the case. London, 1816.

The preface is by Chalmers, who edited the work as a whole. Denies that slaves were being illegally imported into the sugar islands. The central Government had no right to interfere with the Caribbean colonies' internal legislation. The stamp act had been fifty times less oppressive than the proposed registration measure would be—Great Britain should have learned a lesson from her experience with America. The Bahaman Assembly opposed registration in its resolution.

CHALMERS, THOMAS.

A few thoughts on the abolition of colonial slavery. Glasgow, 1826.

The author was professor of moral philosophy at the University of St. Andrews. Abolition had proven extremely successful and had not been accompanied by the general disaster which had been freely predicted. Emancipation could likewise be carried through without loss to the Caribbean proprietors. It must, however, be gradual.

Proposes that the Government purchase one day's freedom per week per slave and that the blacks be permitted to do as they chose on that day. With money earned at such regular intervals they would themselves be in a position to buy another day's freedom per week and so on until ultimately they would be their own masters. Emancipation would thus not come about until the slaves had acquired habits of industry through buying themselves free, the planters would be saved from the ruin which would accompany sudden emancipation, and there would be no great drain on public funds.

CHRISTY, DAVID.

Ethiopia, her gloom and glory, as illustrated in the history of the slave trade. Cincinnati, 1857.

Sketches the slave trade, 1442 to 1857.

CLARK, REV. RUFUS W.

The African slave trade. Boston, n. d. [ca. 1860].

An American emancipationist work. Sketches the history of the African traffic from its origins, emphasizing the horrors and bad influences attending it, as well as the course of the abolition and emancipation movements in England, and charges that the trade was still being continued by the southerners.

CLARKSON, THOMAS.

Abolition of the African slave trade by the British Parliament . . . together with a brief view of the present state of the slave trade and of slavery. 2 vols. Augusta, 1830.

An abridgement of his History of the . . . Abolition of the African Slave Trade . . ., q. v.

CLARKSON, THOMAS—Continued.

"Argument, The, 'That the colonial slaves are better off than the British peasantry' answered, from The Royal Jamaica Gazette of June 21, 1823," *Negro Slavery*, No. 11.

The author holds this argument to be the most unfounded yet the most mischievous one employed by the slave interests. He uses advertisements from the Gazette to show that blacks were branded and that runaways were generally advertised for as bearing certain marks.

Cabinet of freedom, The. 3 vols. New York, 1836.

The work bearing the above cover-title is Clarkson's *History of the . . . Abolition of the African Slave Trade . . .*, q. v., and bears that name on the title-page of each of the volumes.

Clamores de los Africanos. Londres, 1823.

A translation of his *The Cries of Africa*, q. v.

Cri, Le, des africains contre les européens, leurs oppresseurs, ou coup d'oeil sur le commerce homicide appelé traite des noirs. Londres, 1821.

A French edition of *The Cries of Africa*, q. v.

Cries of Africa, The, to the inhabitants of Europe; or, a survey of that bloody commerce called the slave trade. London, 1822.

A description of the horrors of the traffic in blacks, with evidence drawn from the works of Mungo Park, q. v., and British parliamentary papers. Contains a diagram of a slaver illustrating the crowding. Written to arouse sentiment against the trade abroad and editions appeared in several languages, as note. However, the data presented bears almost wholly on this commerce as carried on by the British before abolition.

Essai sur les désavantages politiques de la traite des nègres . . . précédé de l'extrait de l'essai sur le commerce de l'espèce humaine. Neufchatel, 1789.

The French edition of *An Essay on the Impolicy of the African Slave Trade*, q. v.

Essay, An, on the comparative efficiency of regulation or abolition as applied to the slave trade. London, 1789.

Opposes regulation. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, July, 1789, p. 633 and in *The Mo. Rev.*, June, 1789, p. 561.

Essay, An, on the impolicy of the African slave trade. London, 1788.

A continuation of his *Essay on the Slavery and Commerce of the Human Species*, q. v. below. Strongly abolitionist. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, June, 1788, p. 539 and in *The Mo. Rev.*, LXXIX (1788), p. 70. Two thousand copies were issued and circulated by the Society for the Purpose of Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade. See List of the Society. . . .

Essay, An, on the slavery and commerce of the human species, particularly the African. London, 1788.

The third classic in the crowded field of slavery literature. Cambridge University had conducted a prize essay contest in 1785 on the question of the legality of the trade in blacks. Clarkson had won the prize. The information he gained in this fashion caused him to devote his life to the extinction of the traffic. He was one of the founders of the Abolition Society

CLARKSON, THOMAS—Continued.

in 1787 and enlarged his original essay for publication under the above title by that body. It created a furor and, with Ramsay's *An Essay on the Treatment and Conversion of African Slaves*, q. v., and the Quaker publication, *The Case of Our Fellow-Creatures*, signed by John Ady, q. v. also, aroused a storm of indignation against the African traders which was capitalized by Mr. Wilberforce to introduce the first anti-slave trade motion in Parliament on May 12, 1789. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, July, 1786, pp. 590 ff. and in *The Mo. Rev.*, LXXVIII (1788), p. 343.

Grito de los Africanos contra los Europeos, sus opresores. Barcelona, 1825.

The Spanish edition of *The Cries of Africa*, q. v.

Histoire du commerce homicide appelé traite des noirs, ou cri des Africains contre les européens, leurs oppresseurs, avec des observations préliminaires par M. Grégoire. Paris, 1822.

A French edition of *The Cries of Africa*, q. v.

History of the rise, progress and accomplishment of the abolition of the African slave trade by the British Parliament. 2 vols. Philadelphia, 1808.

Contains a very complete account of the abolition movement to the middle of 1794 and a sketch of its final, victorious phase. Of source value, especially up to the date indicated, as the author was himself one of the staunchest advocates of the reform and was intimately associated with Ramsay, Wilberforce, and others for a decade beginning in 1785 until failing health obliged him to discontinue his active work.

More than 30 years later, Wilberforce's sons, in their biography of their father, q. v., accused Clarkson of seeking to claim for himself in this work credit which was due their parent alone. Clarkson, deeply pained at such an entirely groundless accusation, replied in *Strictures*, q. v. The History is reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, May and June, 1809, pp. 445 ff. and 535 ff. and in *The Ed. Rev.*, July, 1808, pp. 355 ff.

History, The, of the rise, progress and accomplishment of the abolition of the African slave trade by the British Parliament. Wilmington, 1816.

An abridgment of the original work, at the hands of one Evan Lewis.

Letters on the slave trade and the state of the natives in those parts of Africa which are contiguous to Fort St. Louis and Gorée. London, 1791.

Depicts in dark colors the devastating effects of the slave-hunters' activities.

Lettre aux auteurs du Journal de Paris. [Paris, 1790.]

Written in reply to a letter of one M. Mosneron de l'Aunay, published in the *Journal de Paris* of January 24, 1790, in which that person held that the testimony of former residents of Africa who were witnesses in a House of Commons committee hearing during a study of the slave trade proved that human bondage had existed in the dark continent from time immemorial, as well as that human sacrifices were made there and that the negro countries offered but few objects of commerce. Clarkson denies the allegations and states that the testimony on which the writer based his contentions was that of Englishmen personally interested in the traffic.

Os gemidos dos Africanos. Londres, 1823.

A translation of his *The Cries of Africa*, q. v.

CLARKSON, THOMAS—Continued.

Résumé des témoignages donné devant un comité de la Chambre des Communes de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande, touchant la traite des nègres, adressé . . . aux différentes puissances de la Chrétienté. Paris, 1814.

A condensation of sections of his two volume History of the . . . Abolition of the African Slave Trade . . ., q. v., based on testimony presented before a committee of the House of Commons while anti-slave trade measures were under discussion. This booklet was addressed to the rulers and their representatives present at the Congress of Vienna, urging them to take steps against the slave trade.

Strictures on a life of William Wilberforce, by the Rev. R. Wilberforce and the Rev. S. Wilberforce, with a correspondence between Lord Brougham and Mr. Clarkson; also a supplement, containing remarks on the Edinburgh review of Mr. Wilberforce's life, etc. London, 1838.

The sons of Wilberforce, in their joint biography, q. v., took the point of view that their father was the original and principal leader in the abolition movement and held that Clarkson's History of the . . . Abolition of the African Slave Trade, q. v., was an attempt on the author's part to claim for himself honors which were due their father alone.

This false assumption and especially the ungenerous and wholly unfounded charges cut the aged Clarkson to the quick and he penned this reply, the only one written in defence of himself, "with feelings of unmingled pain." Brougham quickly sprang to his support and public opinion definitely sided with Clarkson.

Summary view, A, of the slave trade and of the probable consequences of its abolition. London, 1787.

The first publication of the body of 12 formed on May 22, 1787 to bring about the end of the slave trade. Reviewed from the first, anonymous, edition in The Gent. Mag., February, 1788, p. 141. An edition of 15,050 copies was issued and distributed at the expense of the Society Instituted in 1787 for Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade. See List of the Society. . . . For contents, see under the anonymous American edition, p. 465.

Thoughts on the necessity of improving the condition of the slaves in the British colonies, with a view to their ultimate emancipation; and on the practicability, the safety, and the advantages of the latter measure. London, 1823.

A classic in emancipationist literature. Urges the adoption of ameliorative measures and the preparation of the slaves for early freedom. Hired labor was far more profitable than was that of slaves. Originally published in The Inquirer. Its appearance synchronized with the issuing of the Order in Council of 1823, instituting reforms in the crown colonies and, through discussion aroused by the latter, it gained a tremendous circulation and was very influential in forming public opinion. Reviewed in The Quar. Rev., July, 1823, pp. 475 ff. and in The Gent. Mag., October, 1823, pp. 118 ff.

Three letters to the planters and slave merchants, principally on the subject of compensation. London, 1807.

Opposes the compensation claimed by the West India planters on account of the prospective loss of profits should abolition be effected.

True state, The, of the case, respecting the insurrection at St. Domingo. Ipswich, 1792.

A reply to the charges of the British West India planters that the uprising of the French colonial negroes was a result of the formation of the Abolition Society in England. The continuance of the slave trade, which poured thousands of greatly wronged and mistreated blacks into the island annually and did not permit civilizing influences to exert themselves on those unfortunates, was the real cause of the disorders.

CLARKSON, THOMAS, and GREENE, B.

Slavery as it now exists in the British West Indian colonies: letters between T. Clarkson and B. Greene. London, 1829.

[CLUTTERBUCK, Mr.]

A vindication of the use of sugar, the produce of the West India islands. London, 1791.

Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, February, 1792, p. 158. The authorship is revealed by Minutes of the Sub-Comm. of W. I. Plant. and Mer., Vol. I, meetings of February 9 and 20, 1792. The work had originally been written independently but with the knowledge of members of the Caribbean group. The author was subsequently engaged to prepare an enlarged edition sponsored by the latter. (Minutes of the meeting of March 1, 1792).

COBB, T. R. R.

An historical sketch of slavery, from the earliest periods. Philadelphia, 1858.

COLQUHOUN, JOHN C.

William Wilberforce: his friends and his times. London, 1866.

The author was a Scotch writer on miscellaneous subjects, chiefly political and religious, dealing with his native land and Ireland. He here sketches the careers of leading philanthropists of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, most of whom were closely associated with Wilberforce.

CONDER, JOSIAH.

Wages or the whip. An essay on the comparative cost and productiveness of free and slave labour. London, 1833.

Slave labor was, in fact, expensive and added greatly to the uncertainty of plantership. It was the cause of the existing West Indian distress. Urges emancipation accompanied by compensation. The blacks should be settled on plots of land and should be hired as free laborers. Only negroes willing to work should be permitted to retain their huts and provision grounds. The task system would bring best results.

COOPER, Rev. THOMAS.

Considerations on the slave trade and the consumption of West India produce. London, 1791.

Extracted from his *Letters on the Slave Trade*, q. v.

Correspondence between George Hibbert, Esq., and the Rev. T. Cooper relative to the condition of the negro slaves in Jamaica, extracted from *The Morning Chronicle*; also a libel on the character of Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, published in 1823, in several of the Jamaica journals; with notes and remarks. London, 1824.

For Cooper's controversy with the Jamaica planter group, see his *Facts Illustrative . . .*, below. The George Hibbert in question must not be confused with the member of Parliament and Caribbean trader of the same name (whose *The Substance of Three Speeches* see) though he was of the same family.

Facts illustrative of the condition of the negro slaves in Jamaica. London, 1824.

The Reverend Cooper, a Unitarian missionary, and his wife were sent to Jamaica in 1817 by Robert Hibbert, a philanthropic planter resident in England, to ascertain the practicability of improving the condition of the negroes on his estate, Georgia, in Hanover Parish, by means of religious

COOPER, Rev. THOMAS—Continued.

instruction. They remained there for more than three years but met with little success because of failing to secure the cooperation of plantation officials. Returning home in 1821, Cooper's account of the state of the slaves in the colony, presented in Macaulay, ed., *Negro Slavery; or, a View . . .*, q. v., soon embroiled him in an acrimonious controversy with Hibbert and others in which personalities were freely indulged in. The most violent attacks on Cooper were made in the columns of Jamaican publications. See Cooper, *Correspondence . . .* and *A Letter to Robert Hibbert . . .* and Robert Hibbert, *Facts Verified Upon Oath. . .*

Letter, A, to Robert Hibbert, Jun. Esq., in reply to his pamphlet "Facts Verified Upon Oath, in Contradiction of the Report of the Rev. Thomas Cooper, Concerning the General Condition of the Slaves in Jamaica," etc., to which are added a letter from Mrs. Cooper to R. Hibbert, Jun. Esq., and an appendix, containing an exposé of the falsehoods and calumnies of that gentleman's affidavit men. London, 1824.

See Cooper's *Facts Illustrative . . .* and Robert Hibbert's *Facts Verified Upon Oath* for the controversy developing between the two men.

Letters on the slave trade. Manchester, 1787.

Expansions of letters originally published in Wheeler's *Manchester Chronicle*. Urges abolition on Christian and humanitarian grounds and recommends the institution of a boycott against Caribbean produce to achieve that end if other methods failed. Reviewed in *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, February, 1788, p. 98 and in *The Mo. Rev.*, LXXVIII (1788), p. 65.

Supplement to . . . letters on the slave trade. Warrington, 1788.

Opposes the trade. Estimates that 50,000,000 persons had been exported from Africa from the commencement of the traffic in blacks and that this number really represented a loss of 250,000,000 persons to the dark continent, taking descendants into consideration.

COQUEREL, CHARLES.

De l'esclavage aux Etats-Unis et dans les colonies anglaises. Paris, 1824.

Of no particular value.

CORY, JOHN.

The history of Lancashire. 2 vols. London, 1825.

For the slave trade, see *passim*, as Vol. II, p. 698.

CORY, JOSEPH.

Observations upon the windward coast of Africa . . . with an appendix, containing a letter to Lord Howick, on the most simple and effectual means of abolishing the slave trade. London, 1807.

The author had visited West Africa and had returned to England via the Caribbean. That region was one of immense wealth. Its natural resources rather than its black population should be the basis of the African trade. The country should be exploited by both commercial and agricultural companies. The slave trade must, however, be continued until such concerns had gotten well under way to save business and the Treasury from loss. The Sierre Leone Company had not been conducted along wise lines and could not be held up as an example of what attempts to colonize that area would result in.

C[OTTLE], T. J.

A plain statement of the motives which gave rise to the public punishment of several negroes belonging to the estate called Pinney's on January 23, 1810, and of the serious consequences resulting from it, with a sketch of the characters of Mr. Huggins and Mr. Tobin. Nevis, 1811.

Arising out of the notorious Huggins case of 1810. The author, president of Nevis and son-in-law of Huggins, the planter accused of having barbarously whipped his slaves in the market place of Charlestown with the resultant death of one woman and whose acquittal raised a storm of indignation in England, here defends the latter and attacks Tobin (son of the James Tobin remembered for his dispute with James Ramsay) who was responsible for most of the publicity given the affair. Replied to by Tobin, To the Hon'ble Thomas John Cottle . . . , q. v.

COUPLAND, R.

Wilberforce: a narrative. Oxford, 1923.

While adding little to our knowledge of the life of the great reformer, this well-filled volume traces his career fully and satisfactorily. Special emphasis is laid on the change in character effected in consequence of his religious struggle and adoption of Wesleyanism.

COWPER, WILLIAM.

Correspondence, The, of Edited by Thomas Wright. 4 vols. London, 1904.

Contains numerous items on Cowper's anti-slavery activities, as IV, pp. 190-191.

Negro's complaint, The. London, 1790.

The best-known early anti-slave poem. Issued for propaganda purposes under the cover-title, A Subject for Conversation at Tea Table.

"Task, The," to which are added the "Epistle to Joseph Hill," "Tirocinium," and "John Gilpin." London, 1785.

The slave trade is condemned in The Task.

CRANE, VERNER W.

A Rhode Island slaver. Trade book of the sloop *Adventure*, 1773-1774. Providence, R. I., 1922.

Reproduces the account book kept by Robert Champlin, master of the *Adventure*, on a voyage from Rhode Island to the Slave Coast and from thence to Grenada, St. Kitts, and St. Eustatius and home in 1773-74.

The purchases and expenditures were made on account of his brothers, Christopher and George, merchants in Newport. Presents valuable data on the way in which the trade was carried on. Four deaths among the 63 slaves purchased took place during the middle passage. The trip gave a profit of some 23 per cent.

CRAWFORD, CHARLES.

Observations upon negro slavery. Philadelphia, 1790.

Bondage is held to be totally inconsistent with the principles of revealed religion and of natural justice. Chapters 6 and 7 contain a consideration of the West Indian slave trade and of the treatment of the blacks there. Urges abolition.

CROPPER, JAMES.

Interests, The, of the country and the prosperity of the West India planters mutually secured by the immediate abolition of slavery, being a review of the report of a select committee of the House of Commons on the state of the West India colonies, ordered to be printed, April 13, 1832. London, 1833.

Holds that the slave trading of the Brazilians gave them no advantage over the British colonists but resulted, rather, in loss to them and that it enabled the British planters to remain in competition with them. The mortgage system entailed such losses and was attended by such disadvantages that it alone would ruin any business. Slavery rested an enormous burden on the mother country. The only possible remedy for Caribbean distress was emancipation, which would bring immediate advantage to all parties concerned. Opposes bounties and the Caribbean monopoly of the home market.

The author was a wealthy philanthropist, founder and head of the great East India trading house of Cropper, Benson & Co. of Liverpool. He devoted much energy to the cause of emancipation, cooperating with Wilberforce and Clarkson. Unfortunately, his dual position as an importer of oriental produce and an advocate of emancipation, which was to be brought about through removing restrictive duties on East India sugar and thus forcing the West India planters to come to terms, made him peculiarly subject to attack and his enemies constantly had him on the defensive. He seems, however, to have been perfectly sincere. His daughter married Joseph Sturge, whose activities resulted in cutting the apprenticeship period short. His son entertained Mrs. Stowe, of Uncle Tom's Cabin fame, on her visit to England in 1853.

Letter, A, addressed to the Liverpool Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, on the injurious effects of high prices of produce and the beneficial effects of low prices on the condition of slaves. Liverpool, 1823.

Slave cultivation could exist in competition with free labor only when aided by monopolies and bounties. The admission of East India sugar into the home market at equitable duties would lower the Caribbean planters' great profits and would force them to ameliorate the condition of their blacks out of sheer self-interest. Placed on their own responsibility, they would soon approve of emancipation, as free labor would be found to be more profitable than that of slaves. Denies that bondage existed in the sugar-producing areas of the Orient.

Letters addressed to William Wilberforce, M. P., recommending the encouragement of the cultivation of sugar in our dominions in the East Indies, as the natural and certain means of effecting the general and total abolition of the slave trade. Liverpool, 1822.

The author holds that slave labor was far more costly than that of freemen. The British were, in reality, paying the Caribbean planters an annual premium of £1,200,000 through a discriminatory tariff against East India sugar. The most certain way to destroy West Indian bondage was to encourage the production of tropical produce by free labor in the Orient through removing discriminating duty rates.

Support, The, of slavery investigated. London, 1824.

The Caribbean proprietors' distress was due to the severe treatment they accorded their blacks, to the high wages resulting from the scarcity of free laborers, to soil exhaustion brought on by the planters failing to use scientific methods, to absenteeism, and to the mortgage burden. Slavery was a wasteful labor system which could be supported only by virgin lands, monopoly prices, or fiscal advantage. In the case of the West Indies, bounties and protecting duties were its supports. If they were abolished, a free labor régime must ensue.

CROPPER, JAMES—Continued.

Vindication, A, of a loan of £15,000,000 to the West India planters, shewing that it may not only be lent with perfect safety but with immense advantage both to the West Indians and to the people of England. London, 1833.

The security of such a loan would be unquestionable if emancipation were complete. It would be an excellent substitute for the relief then afforded by a bounty on the exportation of refined sugar and would enable the planters to free themselves of debt, to adopt improved methods of cultivation and to go over to the more economical free labor system. The price of West Indian produce would be lowered and the revenue would rise through increased consumption. The bounties, monopolies, and other fiscal aids heretofore granted the West Indians had cost the country four times the benefit they had conferred on the planters.

CROPPER, JAMES, and GLADSTONE, JOHN.

For their correspondence, see under "Gladstone" in this section.

CROSS, MAURICE, ed.

Selections from *The Edinburgh Review*, comprising the best articles in that journal, from its commencement to the present time. 4 vols. London, 1833.

Volume IV, part 2, contains seven articles on the West Indies and slavery, "Vindication of the Negro Character," reprinted from the July, 1805, issue, pp. 326 ff.; "The Right of the British Parliament to Legislate for the Colonies—Alarms Respecting Negro Rebellions," from the August, 1817, issue, pp. 553 ff.; "Slavery in the West Indies—Arguments of Its Advocates Refuted," from the January, 1825, issue, pp. 464 ff.; "On the Right, the Expediency, and the Necessity of Parliamentary Interference to Abolish Negro Slavery," from the February, 1826, issue, pp. 431 ff.; "Social and Industrial Capacities of Negroes," from the March, 1827, issue, pp. 383 ff.; "Disabilities of the West India Mulattoes," from the June, 1827, issue, pp. 218 ff.; and "Natural Death of Slavery," from the October, 1827, issue, pp. 490 ff. The titles used in the collection of reprints are not the same as those originally employed. The page numbers above given apply to the articles in their original form. As reprinted in Volume IV, they are found on pages 547 ff., 553 ff., 560 ff., 572 ff., 577 ff., 606 ff., and 612 ff. respectively.

Crow, Capt. HUGH.

Memoirs . . . with descriptive sketches of the western coast of Africa. London, 1830.

Crow, for 16 years in the Guinea trade, was master of the last British slaver, the *Kitty's Amelia* (owned by Henry Clarke), to put out of Liverpool before the abolition act became operative. He picked up a cargo of blacks at Bonny and reached the Caribbean only after an unusually difficult trip, marked by severe storms and great mortality among his negroes.

CRUMMELL, ALEXANDER.

The man, the hero, the Christian! A eulogy on the life and character of Thomas Clarkson. New York, 1847.

Outlines of his anti-slave trade activities.

CUGOANO, OTTOBAH.

Thoughts and sentiments on the evil and wicked traffic of the slavery and commerce of the human species, humbly submitted to the inhabitants of Great Britain. London, 1787.

Interesting chiefly because the author is stated to have been a native of Africa who had been enslaved and taken to Grenada and from there to England, where he had learned to read and write. Has every earmark of having been ghosted, however.

CURRIE, WILLIAM W.

Memoir of the life, writings, and correspondence of James Currie, M. D., F. R. S. 2 vols. London, 1831.

For the subject's abolitionist efforts, see table of contents to each volume.

DALZEL, ARCHIBALD.

The history of Dahomy, an island kingdom of Africa; compiled from authentic memoirs. London, 1795.

The author was formerly governor at Wydah. His knowledge, arising out of 11 years' experience on the African coast, is here combined with that of Robert Norris, gained through an even longer time. Norris, *Memoirs*, q. v., has been bodily incorporated. The whole develops into an ingenious denial of abolitionist allegations that African wars were brought on by the European slavers' demands for human wares. Nothing more ludicrous could be put into the mouth of a savage than the alleged speech of King Aduhoonzan clearing the whites of that charge. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, January, 1796, pp. 51 ff.

DANNETT, HENRY.

A particular examination of Mr. Harris's "Scriptural Researches on the Licitness of the Slave Trade." London, 1788.

A reply to Harris's classic, q. v. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, October, 1788, p. 902, and in *The Mo. Rev.*, LXXIX (1788), p. 374.

[DAVIS, ANTHONY.]

Copy of a letter addressed to a member of the Legislative Assembly of Jamaica by one of its members now in England. London, 1832.

A ranting attack on the "false prophets" and "disciples of anti-Christ" who were attempting to bring about emancipation, and on "the puerile, the contemptible attempt to supersede the legal Legislatures of the colonies" by parliamentary action in the matter of slavery. The ministry was doing its best to sever Great Britain from its dependencies.

DAY, THOMAS.

Fragment of an original letter on the slavery of the negroes, written in the year 1776. London, 1784.

The author was an eccentric Britisher whose attempts to secure a satisfactory wife and whose celebrated children's story, *Sandford and Merton*, will serve to keep his memory fresh.

Originally written at the request of an American gentleman who desired to know Day's sentiments on slavery and expressed himself as being willing to free his blacks could he be convinced that duty required the sacrifice. Continues the attack on the Americans as a body, begun shortly before (see entry above this one.)

Reprinted in *The Dying Negro, a Poem . . . to Which is Added, a Fragment of a Letter on the Slavery of the Negroes*, London, 1793.

Reflections on the present state of England and the independence of America. London, 1782.

See above. A further denunciation of American inconsistency.

DAY, THOMAS, [and BICKNELL, JOHN].

The dying negro. London, 1773.

About 1773, a negro owned by the captain of a West Indiaman was prevented from marrying a white woman and therefore committed suicide. This incident was the occasion for the above poem.

A later edition assails the inconsistency of the Americans in fighting for liberty for themselves while keeping blacks in slavery. One of 1793, containing also *Fragment of an Original Letter . . .*, q. v., attributes a considerable portion of the work to Bicknell.

DE LA BECHE, Sir HENRY THOMAS.

Notes on the present condition of the negroes in Jamaica. London, 1825.

The author was the proprietor of a sugar estate in the colony on which he resided from March, 1823, to December, 1824. He abolished the use of the whip while there. Reviewed in *The Christian Observer*, June, 1825, pp. 373 ff.

DE LOCQUENEUILLE, SCARSEZ.

L'esclavage. Ses promoteurs et ses adversaires. Notes et documents pour servir à l'histoire de l'esclavage dans ses rapports avec le Catholicisme, le Protestantisme et les principes de 89. Liège, 1890.

Written to prove that Catholics have always opposed slavery while Protestants have always supported it. Pseudo-historical and wholly unreliable.

DE SAINT-ANTHOINE, M.

"Notice nécrologique sur M. Zacharie Macaulay," in *Les Publications de la Société Française pour l'Abolition de l'Esclavage*, No. 8, Paris, June, 1838.

A brief sketch of Macaulay's life will be found on pp. 44 ff.

Notice nécrologique sur M. Zacharie Macaulay. Paris, 1838.

Another edition of the above.

DE YONNES, M. MOREAU [sic.—should be DE JONNÈS].

"Account of the people in the Antilles who eat earth," in *The Scots Mag.*, June, 1817, pp. 428 ff.

Remarks on the fatal habit among the negroes of dirt eating.

D'GHIES, HASSUNA.

A letter, addressed to James Scarlett, Esq., M. P. and member of the African Institution, on the abolition of the slave trade. London, 1822.

Said to have been translated from a letter written in French. Questions the utility of the Institution's work. Abolishing the slave trade would merely result in Africans killing their captives instead of selling them. Slavery can be ended in Africa only by introducing civilization there. This work should be begun on the north coast.

DICKSON, WILLIAM.

Letters on slavery . . . to which are added addresses to the whites and to the free negroes of Barbadoes, and accounts of some negroes eminent for their virtues and abilities. London, 1789.

Anti-slave. Denies that negroes are an inferior people and presents the cases of certain blacks who had been given educational opportunities as proof. Urges gradual abolition of the trade. The author had formerly been secretary to Governor Hay of Barbados. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, May, 1789, p. 433; *The Mo. Rev.*, LXXX (1790), p. 351.

DICKSON, WILLIAM—Continued.

Mitigation of slavery. Part I, letters and papers of the late Hon. J. Steele. Part II, letters to T. Clarkson, Esq., M. A. London, 1814.

The author was at one time secretary to Governor Hay of Barbados. He holds free labor to be more economical than that of slaves and employs letters written by Joshua Steele in support of his arguments.

Steele, prominent in British commercial circles, had gone to Barbados in late life to take over a 1,068-acre estate falling to him. He had become a member of the local Council and ultimately chief justice. While in the colony, he had attempted to reform the evils of slavery on his own plantation, endeavoring to secure voluntary labor from the blacks by giving them sums of money above their customary allowances, and land as well. Articles by him appeared in *The Barbadoes Gazette* in 1787 and 1788 under the signature "Philo-Xylon."

DIÉNY, JEAN.

L'abolitionnisme de l'esclavage chez les Chrétiens anglais du XVIII^e siècle. Montauban, 1882.

A bachelor of letters thesis presented to the faculty of Protestant Theology of Montauban. Holds that emancipation was a Protestant measure (Cf. de Locqueneuille, *L'Esclavage*.)

DIGNUM, ANDREW G.

A letter to the Right Honorable the Earl of Sheffield on subjects connected with slavery in the island of Jamaica. London, 1832.

DILLWYN, WILLIAM.

Brief considerations on slavery, and the expediency of its abolition; with some hints on the means whereby it may be gradually effected. London, n. d.

[DONALDSON, REV. COLIN, ed.]

Copies of the correspondence between the Hon. John Shand, the Rev. Colin Donaldson, and D. P. Malony, Esq., on the subject of the murder of Cæsar, a slave on Orange River Estate, in the Parish of St. Mary, in the island of Jamaica. . . . Also to the affidavits . . . relative to the said horrid murder; to which is added . . . correspondence . . . on the aforesaid murder. . . . London, n. d. [1812].

The Reverend Donaldson was the rector of St. Mary's Parish, Jamaica. He made himself generally obnoxious by bringing charges of mistreatment of slaves against prominent islanders, most of them apparently unfounded. (See C. O. 137/131.) As no attention was paid to his complaints in the colony, he had this pamphlet printed for distribution at home.

DONNAN, ELIZABETH.

Documentary study of the slave trade. 3 vols. Washington, 1930-1932.

A work of inestimable value, based on public and private records in the several European countries engaged in the traffic, as well as numerous narratives of persons participating in it, skilfully blended so as to give the best account of the subject in existence.

Volume I, 1441-1700, deals with the exploitation of the African coast by the Portuguese, French, Dutch and English, the opening of the West India markets, the development of the trading monopolies and their struggles with interlopers.

The outstanding topics in Volume II are the long contest between the advocates of an open trade and those who upheld the monopoly form, the

DONNAN, ELIZABETH—Continued.

attempt of the South Sea Company to maintain a profitable trade to Spanish America, the reorganization of the company in 1750, and the resistance of the commercial interests to the efforts of the abolitionists. The growth of the abolition movement itself is not developed. Throughout both these volumes, much material is presented to show the nature of the business itself as carried on by the companies and separate traders in England, Africa, and the colonies.

In Volume III is segregated the material strictly limited to the continental possessions. A few colonies have been treated in detail; the others in briefer fashion. Massachusetts and Rhode Island, as the chief trading colonies, Virginia as the most important of the border markets, and South Carolina as the great mart of the South, have been chosen for as complete presentation as possible. For other colonies, the accounts illustrate peculiar features of the trade, or those not dealt with elsewhere.

DORE, JAMES.

A sermon on the African slave trade, preached at the Maze Pond, Southwark, Lord's Day, afternoon, November 30, 1788. No imprint, 1789.

Favors abolition. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, March, 1789, p. 240.

DOUGLAS, JAMES.

Address on slavery, Sabbath protection, and church reform. Edinburgh, 1833.

Violently anti-slave. "If there is a spot in existence (except the regions of eternal punishment) where all things are contrary to the mind and laws of God, we must certainly find it in the West Indies, where property is robbery; labor, tyrannous exaction; law, merciless oppression; governors, murderers and men-stealers; and where all things are conducted, not according to the maxims of a wise and holy Being, but according to the devices of the enemy of human happiness. . . ."

DOW, GEORGE F.

Slave ships and slaving. Salem, Mass., 1927.

Contains liberal extracts from Churchill's *Voyages* and from the standard works by Gomer Williams, William Snelgrave, Alexander Falconbridge, Captain Crow, Capt. Richard Drake, Edward Manning, and George Howe, presenting a full account of the traffic, with horrors aplenty.

DOWD, JEROME.

"Slavery and the slave trade in Africa," in *The Journal of Negro History*, II, pp. 1 ff.

A short popular treatment of no particular merit.

DU BOIS, W. E. BURGHARDT.

The suppression of the African slave trade to the United States of America, 1638-1870. New York, 1896.

A consideration of the efforts made in the United States from early colonial times to limit and suppress the African-continental American slave trade. In this connection, the author covers the rise of the traffic and its abolition by Great Britain. Contains elaborate appendixes giving a chronological conspectus of mainland colonial and state legislation restricting such commerce, from 1641-1787; another of state, national, and international legislation, 1788-1871; typical cases of American vessels engaged in the business, 1619-1864; and a bibliography of continental colonial laws, United States documents, and general works. While this book concerns itself wholly with the American slave trade, this was, of course, part of the general British trade up to 1776 and was intimately connected with West Indian commerce.

DUDLEY, Lord.

Slavery in the West Indies. . . . A speech delivered in the House of Lords, March 7, 1826, on Lord Bathurst's motion for adopting the resolutions of the House of Commons, May 15, 1823. London, 1826.

Bathurst sought to secure the pledge of the upper House to the principle of emancipation as set forth by Mr. Canning, which had been adopted by the popular body three years before. Lord Dudley did not question Parliament's right to legislate for the colonies, but held that to do so, as in forcing ameliorative measures on them, was unwise as it would result in rebellion or profound discontent and rooted dislike for the home country on the part of the colonists. By a majority vote of the Lords, the Bathurst motion was carried and the Canning resolutions were adopted.

DUNCAN, HENRY.

Presbyter's letters on the West India question, addressed to the Right Honourable Sir George Murray, G. C. B., M. P., Colonial Secretary, etc. London, 1830.

Most of this work had originally appeared in The Dumfries and Galloway Courier under the signature "Presbyter." If the negroes continued to advance as rapidly as they had in recent times, their complete emancipation would soon be generally regarded as a measure required both by duty and by the interests of the planters themselves. The latter had been harshly and unjustly treated by the British public. See Andrew Thomson, Review of Dr. H. Duncan's Letters. . . .

DUNDAS, Sir HENRY.

Speech . . . delivered in the House of Commons, March 15, 1796, on the further consideration of the report of the committee upon the bill for the abolition of the slave trade, with a copy of the bill, and notes illustrative of some passages in the speeches. London, 1796.

Sir Henry opposed abolition as being dangerous and impolitic. Outrageous calumnies and foul aspersions had been hurled against the planters for years.

DWARRIS, FORTUNATUS.

The West India question plainly stated. London, 1828.

The islands were in a state of unrest due to the uncertainty of the planters with respect to what the future held in store for them. Voluntary, constructive manumission was the best solution of the slavery problem. The author was one of the two commissioners of legal inquiry sent to the British Caribbean in the 1820's. (Their reports will be found listed in the check-lists of Commons and Lords Sessional Papers in this work.)

EDWARDS, BRYAN.

A speech delivered at a free conference between the Honourable the Council and Assembly of Jamaica, held the 19th November, 1789, on the subject of Mr. Wilberforce's propositions in the House of Commons, concerning the slave trade. Kingston, 1789.

Recognizes the evils of the trade but holds that no good could possibly come from its abolition by one country alone. Replies to Wilberforce's 12 propositions on the evil results of such traffic in a very temperate, rational manner and proposes corresponding resolutions to the legislative body, these to be sent to Parliament to protest against closing the trade. The latter were subsequently adopted in slightly altered form and were incorporated in the formal remonstrance. Presents Edwards at his best as a parliamentarian.

"ELEUTHEROS," pseud.

"Evils of slavery in the West Indies," in *The Gent. Mag.*, August, 1824, pp. 105 ff.

Anti-slave. Human bondage was both unchristian and impolitic.

ELIOT, EDWARD.

Christianity and slavery, in a course of [six] lectures preached at the cathedral and parish church of St. Michael, Barbados. London, 1833.

Eliot was Archdeacon of Barbados. He sought to impress upon the community the necessity for attending to the blacks' moral and religious welfare. The system of slavery then in existence in the West Indies was associated with practices of an injurious tendency, but many of the evils complained of might be diminished, if not entirely removed, by the meliorating influence of Christianity.

ELLIS, CHARLES.

Speech . . . in the debate in the House of Commons on the papers in explanation of the measures adopted by His Majesty's Government for the amelioration of the condition of the slave population in His Majesty's dominions in the West Indies, on March 16, 1824. London, 1824.

The debate centered around the Trinidad Order in Council, signed by the King six days before. Ellis did not object to the testimony of slaves being accepted, but did vigorously oppose compulsory manumission. The Government should not antagonize the colonists as it could improve the slaves' condition only through them.

ELMES, JAMES.

Thomas Clarkson: a monograph. Being a contribution toward the history of the abolition of the slave trade and slavery. London, 1854.

Presents nothing new but discusses the abolition and emancipation movements in convenient, brief form.

EQUIANO, OLAUDAH.

Interesting narrative of the life of Olaudah Equiano, or Gustavus Vassa, the African, written by himself. London, 1793.

A favorite argument of the supporters of slavery was that blacks were inferior peoples. The anti-slave party replied to this by unearthing cases of negroes who had been given educational opportunities and had improved their status thereby. The two favorite examples were Equiano, the author of this booklet, and Cugoana, whose reputed work on the evils of the slave trade, q. v., enjoyed an immense vogue about 1788. The Equiano autobiography is reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, January, 1790, p. 539.

[ESTWICK, SAMUEL.]

"A West Indian." Considerations on the negro cause, commonly so-called, addressed to the Right Hon. Lord Mansfield, lord chief justice of the court of kings bench, etc. London, 1772.

The author was assistant colonial agent for Barbados and later became agent. Requests Lord Mansfield to originate a bill in the House of Lords to permit the holding of slaves in America while prohibiting their importation into England. By such an act, Britons would be preserved from stain and contamination and a peculiar type of property would be confined to those regions upon whose prosperity and welfare the independent being of the motherland rested. Reprinted in 1788, during the early part of the abolition movement. The latter edition is reviewed in *Annals of Ag.*, IX (1788), pp. 185 ff. and in *The Mo. Rev.*, LXXVIII (1788), p. 161.

EVRED, B.

Letter on negro emancipation, showing the nature of the increase of the forced labour imposed on the negro population of some of the West India colonies. London, 1833.

"F., T.," and "Vindex," pseud.

Letters on the West India question, chiefly in answer to Mr. James Cropper. Liverpool, n. d. [1824].

Supporting slavery. For Cropper, see entries under his name.

FALCONBRIDGE, ALEXANDER.

An account of the slave trade on the coast of Africa. London, 1788.

The author was formerly a surgeon in the African trade and had thus made several voyages on slavers. A graphic narrative covering the hardships suffered by the blacks at the hands of local dealers, the horrors of the middle passage and the hardships of and high mortality rate among British seamen engaged in the business. Contains a sketch of the regions from which the British were drawing their supplies of hands. A total of 6,025 copies was issued and distributed at the expense of the Society Instituted in 1787 for the Purpose of Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade. (See List of the . . . , London, 1788.) Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, LXXVIII (1788), p. 343.

FARQUHAR, ROBERT T.

Suggestions arising from the abolition of the African slave trade for supplying the demands of the West Indian colonies with agricultural labourers. London, 1807.

The author urges the use of free laborers from China or the East Indies on the Caribbean plantations. One of the earliest proposals of this nature.

FERNANDEZ, Capt. JOHN.

An address to His Majesty's ministers, recommending efficacious means for the most speedy termination of African slavery. London, 1827.

The natives of Africa must be civilized before slavery could be abolished. The British nation should undertake the task. Agriculture should be encouraged and commerce protected. Christianity should be introduced on a large scale. Frequent friendly communication should be had with local kings and presents should be sent them from time to time. Numerous small forts should be erected by the British on the banks of rivers frequented by slave traders. The Africans should be trained in European military tactics and a black militia should be formed. The revenue arising out of increased trade would pay the heavy expenses arising out of the project.

FISHER, THOMAS.

"Negro slavery—address to the clergy of the Established Church and to Christian ministers of every denomination," in *The Gent. Mag.*, January, 1826, pp. 1a-8a (following p. 8).

Gives an account of the nature of British colonial slavery and its effects, appealing to the clergy on Christian grounds to aid in the fight for abolition which was being renewed in the forthcoming Parliament.

"On the West India system of slavery," in *The Gent. Mag.*, April, 1824, pp. 291 ff.

Religion, policy and the voice of the British nation censured the West Indian labor régime. The central Government should act to free the slaves as experience had shown that the planters could be in no way depended upon where negroes were concerned.

FISHER, THOMAS—Continued.

"Slave trade," in *The Gent. Mag.*, April, 1828, pp. 293 ff.

The opponents of emancipation now claimed that that step would result in the loss of the West India colonies just as the opponents of abolition had prophesied the same dire results were that reform to become operative.

FITZPATRICK, JEREMIAH.

Suggestions on the slave trade for the consideration of the Legislature of Great Britain. London, 1787.

The author was a British army medical officer. Slavery should be abolished. The negroes should be held only as indentured servants or as apprentices under governmental control. Reviewed in *The Eur. Mag.* and *London Rev.*, June, 1797, pp. 405 ff. and in *The Gent. Mag.*, October, 1797, p. 862.

FLETCHER, THOMAS.

Refutation of the assertion that slavery was forbidden by Christianity. London, n. d.

There was not a single sentence in Holy Writ proscribing slavery and it was obvious to even the most casual reader that bondage was a recognized institution among the Jews.

FLOWER, BENJAMIN.

National sins considered, in two letters to the Rev. Thomas Robinson. . . . Cambridge, 1796.

The writer, in letter 1, attacks the attitude of the bishops in Parliament in supporting gradual rather than immediate abolition, holding that only the latter held forth any real promise of reform.

FOOTE, JESSE.

Defence, A, of the planters in the West Indies. London, 1792.

The author was for three years a Caribbean physician treating negroes on island estates. He holds that the slaves' condition compared favorably with that of the lower classes in the home land. Freedom would not necessarily bring happiness, as witness the sorry state of the British peasants since the disappearance of feudalism. The West Indians could raise more of their blacks than they were—there would then be less need for importations. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, October, 1792, pp. 921 ff.

The first edition appeared anonymously. West India Committee records show us that 500 copies of this work were ordered by the Society of Planters and Merchants of London for distribution among the members of the House of Commons.

Observations principally upon the speech of Mr. Wilberforce, on his motion in the House of Commons, May 30, 1804, for the abolition of the slave trade. London, 1805.

Wilberforce was using obsolete data and was presenting pictures of a state of affairs which had not existed for many years. The consideration of abolition should be postponed until after the restoration of peace. The negro population was increasing and the islands would soon be able to supply themselves with the needed number of hands. Promiscuous intercourse, improper care for infants and loose sexual relations between white men and negro women were checking the normal growth of the African population. More black women should be provided and regular marriage should be instituted. The number of negroes could then readily be doubled in 30 years.

FOSTER, JOHN.

Two letters, on the state of the negroes in the West Indies. Bedford, 1824.

One was addressed to the editor of *The Globe and Traveler*; it had been separately published the year before (see entry on page 294). The other was addressed to the president of a late meeting of planters, merchants, and persons otherwise concerned with the West India possessions. A defense of Caribbean interests. The connection between Great Britain and her tropical American colonies had been more advantageous to the former than to the latter. The destruction of the islands would spell the ruin of British shipping and commerce. The negroes were really well cared for. Emancipation would impoverish a propertied class whose welfare was essential to continued national prosperity.

FOX, CHARLES JAMES.

Speech . . . in the House of Commons, June 10, 1806, on a motion preparatory to the introduction of a bill for the abolition of the slave trade. Newcastle, 1824.

His famous speech in support of abolition, following which came the introduction of the resolution "That this House, conceiving the African slave trade to be contrary to the principles of justice, humanity, and sound policy, will, with all practicable expedition, proceed to take effectual measures for abolishing the said trade, in such manner, and at such period, as may be deemed advisable."

FOX, WILLIAM.

A defence of the decree of the National Convention of France, for emancipating the slaves in the West Indies. [London, ca. 1793.]

An anti-slave work. Urges Parliament similarly to deliver the British colonial slaves from their oppressors.

FRANCIS, Sir PHILIP.

Proceedings in the House of Commons on the slave trade and state of the negroes in the West India islands. London, 1796.

FRANCKLYN, G.

Answer, An, to the Reverend Mr. Clarkson's essay on the slavery and commerce of the human species, particularly the African, in a series of letters, from a gentleman in Jamaica, to his friend in London. . . . London, 1789.

The writer is set forth as being an Englishman, then resident in Jamaica, who had formerly visited most of the other British sugar islands. Francklyn was, in reality, a member of the West India group in London and we learn from the records of the Society of Planters and Merchants that he engaged in propaganda work in behalf of that organization. Pro-slave. Denounces Clarkson's accounts of the trade and the treatment of blacks as being highly exaggerated and holds slavery to be justified as having at all times been one of the states of mankind. Written immediately after his *Observations* . . . , q. v. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, July, 1789, p. 92.

Observations, occasioned by the attempts made in England to effect the abolition of the slave trade; shewing the manner in which negroes are treated in the British colonies in the West Indies. . . . London, 1789.

Reprinted from the Kingston, Jamaica, edition of the previous year. For the author, see above. Written primarily in answer to a communication from

FRANCKLYN, G.—Continued.

the Rev. Robert Nickolls, Dean of Middleham, to Mr. Hoare, the treasurer of the "Old Jewry Society," in support of the anti-slave trade movement, q. v. (A Letter . . .). Pro-colonial. Presents a sunny picture of slavery, holding it to compare very favorably with the status of soldiers, sailors, and laborers in England. The copy of this work in the Bibliothèque Nationale bears the signature "Miss Francklyn," and this manuscript note, "I imagine the doctrine of slavery is not tenable as a Scriptural point—but as the system of negro slavery represents humanity and political importance, it can not be shaken." Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, November, 1789, p. 1019; *The Mo. Rev.*, July, 1769, p. 91.

Replied to by Anon., *Answer to Observations . . .*, q. v.

FRANKLIN, JAMES.

Present state, The, of Hayti (Saint Domingo), with remarks on its agriculture, commerce, laws, religion, finances, and population, etc. London, 1828.

The author had made several visits to the island, two having been extended ones. Written to counteract the emancipationists' descriptions of this "happy land of free blacks" as one flowing with milk and honey. Extremely hostile to a free labor régime in the tropics. Nowhere in Hayti was cultivation being successfully carried on without forcing the blacks to work. The sorry state of affairs there should warn the British to act cautiously lest they plunge their own colonies into the same miserable low state. This work was used for propaganda purposes by the London West India group. Records of the Society of Planters and Merchants reveal that the author was voted £105 by that body.

Short view, A, of the West India question. London, 1828.

Pro-slavery. Opposes emancipation.

FRIEND, REV. WILLIAM.

Letter, A, on the slave trade. London, n. d.

Anti-trade. The author was a reformer and scientist friend of Robert Hibbert, q. v., and it was on his advice that the latter sent the Rev. Thomas Cooper, q. v., to Jamaica as a missionary among the negroes on his estate.

"West Indian slavery," in *Fraser's Mag.*, January, 1831, pp. 706 ff.

Anti-emancipationist and pro-planter.

GALT, JOHN.

"Letters on West Indian slavery," in *Fraser's Mag.*, November, 1830, pp. 440 ff.

The West India planters were not responsible for the existence of slavery. In the emancipation discussion, too little attention had been paid to them, and too much to the negroes. Englishmen had no right to question the masters' titles to their slaves.

GARRISON, WILLIAM L.

[Title-page of British Museum copy mutilated and no other copy located] of George Thompson, with a full report of the discussion between Mr. Thompson and Mr. Borthwick, the pro-slavery agent, held at the Royal Amphitheatre, Liverpool (Eng.), and which continued for six evenings with unabated interest; compiled from various English editions. Also a brief history of his connection with the anti-slavery cause in England. Boston, 1836.

See under "Thompson" and "Borthwick" for their memorable forensic contest.

GEMSEGE, PAUL.

"The slave trade not justified by the Scriptures," in *The Gent. Mag.*, March, 1791, pp. 205 ff.

GIBBES, PHILIP.

A letter to John Beckles, Esq., attorney general at Barbados. London, 1802.

Concerning a disputed succession to the property of Joshua Steele of Barbados who had died in 1790. Involves the case of illegitimate children still slaves. For Steele, see under "Philo-Xylon," in this section.

GILLESPIE, LEONARD.

"An account of the means employed on board His Majesty's sloop *Weasel* to preserve the health of the crew during a voyage to Africa and the West Indies . . .," in *The London Medical Journal*, Vol. VIII (1787), part 2.

The author was a British naval surgeon formerly stationed at St. Lucia. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, August, 1787, pp. 709 ff.

GISBORNE, THOMAS.

On slavery and the slave trade. London, 1792.

Excerpted from his *Principles of Moral Philosophy*, q. v. The African trade was one deriving its support and existence from systematic cruelty and oppression. It kept the entire continent in barbarity and ignorance and obstructed the progress of Christianity. Regulation would not remedy the evil.

Principles, The, of moral philosophy investigated and applied to the constitution of civil society. . . . To which is added . . . an appendix, of remarks on the late decision of the House of Commons respecting the abolition of the slave trade. London, 1789.

The author treats of slavery in chapter 12, urging immediate emancipation.

Remarks on the late decision of the House of Commons respecting the abolition of the slave trade. London, 1792.

The House had voted in favor of gradual abolition. The author holds that it should be immediate instead. Reprinted as an appendix to later editions of his *Principles of Moral Philosophy*, q. v.

GLADSTONE, JOHN.

A statement of facts connected with the present state of slavery in the British sugar and coffee islands, and in the United States of America, together with a view of the present situation of the lower classes in the United Kingdom, contained in a letter addressed to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., etc. London, 1830.

There was no emancipation movement in America because everyone there had personal knowledge that slavery was necessary and unavoidable and that the blacks were well cared for. The movement in England was headed by persons who had never been in a slave country, had nothing at stake, and played on the sympathies and emotions of the multitude. The negroes' lot was really a very happy one compared to that of the lower classes in Great Britain. The philanthropists should turn their attention to the latter, who stood in real need of help, instead. Suggests that three disinterested gentlemen be sent to the colonies by the Government to report on the actual state of affairs in the Caribbean.

For more works by Gladstone on slavery, see under "Mercator," the pseudonym he employed at times.

GLADSTONE, JOHN, and CROPPER, JAMES.

The correspondence between John Gladstone, Esq., M. P., and James Cropper, Esq., on the present state of slavery in the British West Indies; and on the importation of sugar from the British settlements in India. Liverpool, 1824.

The exchange of letters was originally carried on in *The Liverpool Mercury* and *The Liverpool Gazette* in 1823 and 1824. Cropper, an East India trader, first wrote an anonymous article setting forth the impolicy of slavery which appeared in the former paper. Gladstone, a Caribbean planter and a West and East India merchant, replied under the pseudonym "Mercator," in the latter organ. Cropper continued his letters, now under his own name. He urged that the oriental trade be freed of restrictions, holding that this would result in the emancipation of slaves in the West Indies as forced labor there could not compete with the free labor of the East. Gladstone supported slavery and assailed Cropper's stand as having been dictated by the fact that he was the leading importer of East India sugar. See Cropper in this section, and under "Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry."

GODWIN, REV. BENJAMIN.

Lectures on slavery. Boston, 1836.

The American edition of *The Substance . . .*, q. v. below, with slight additions for propaganda purposes in the United States.

Substance, The, of a course of lectures on British colonial slavery delivered at Bradford, York, and Scarborough. London, 1830.

A series of four lectures on slavery as an institution, the evils of the system, its unlawfulness, the growth and progress of the anti-slave movement and the need for emancipation. The author, a nonconformist clergyman at Bradford, delivered these addresses in public halls to gain sympathy for the negro cause on the part of those who might not be drawn into a dissenting church to hear him speak. A later American edition appeared for propaganda purposes in the United States under the title *Lectures on Slavery*.

GOULTY, REV. JOHN N.

A discourse on colonial slavery. London, 1826.

Anti-slave. A sermon delivered at Brighton.

GRÉGOIRE, M.

De la traite et de l'esclavage des noirs et des blancs. Paris, 1815.

Anti-slave. The author was Bishop of Blois.

On the slave trade and on the slavery of the blacks and of the whites. By a friend of men of all colours. London, 1815.

The English translation of the above, q. v.

GREGORY, GEORGE.

Essays, historical and moral. London, 1788.

Anti-slave. The author was an Anglican churchman and became a well-known writer. Essay 7, "Of Slavery and the Slave Trade," holds the traffic to be unjust, inhumane and of bad national policy and presents a scheme for emancipation. Essay 8 consists of "A Short Review of the Principal Arguments in Favour of the Good Policy of the Slave Trade," with answers. These essays, the author's first literary efforts, were originally published in 1783. The edition of 1788 contains numerous additions and alterations.

GROSETT, J. R.

Remarks on West India affairs. London, 1824.

The author was a member of Parliament. Pro-colonial. The West Indians were the victims of attacks led by so-called philanthropic societies expert in the art of flagrant misrepresentation. Similar organizations, operating in France, had led to the disorders in St. Domingo. The disturbances in the British West Indies were the direct result of the work of the African Institution, Anti-slavery Society, and kindred groups. The lot of the slave could be improved only slowly. If the would-be reform bodies were serious, let them give their property to purchase the freedom of such hands as might be voluntarily offered for sale.

GURNEY, JOSEPH, J.

Familiar sketch of the late William Wilberforce. Norwich, 1838.

This little work gives an account of the author's personal meetings with Wilberforce at various times and reproduces a number of the latter's letters.

"GUSTAVUS," pseud.

"Cautions hinted to the committee on the slave trade," in *The Gent. Mag.*, March, 1788, pp. 214 ff.

Holds that the pictures of the trade's horrors were greatly overdrawn.

HAGGARD, JOHN.

The judgment of the Right Hon. Lord Stowell respecting the slavery of the mongrel woman, Grace, on an appeal from the vice-admiralty court of Antigua. Michaelmas term, 1827. London, 1827.

This simple negress was the center of one of the most important legal battles in the contest between the emancipationists and the slave interests. A native of Antigua, she had been taken to England and, later, once more to her island home.

The question was, after becoming free by having touched English soil, could she be seized as a slave in Antigua? A decision was rendered in 1827 by the venerable octogenarian judge of the admiralty court, Lord Stowell, under which she was declared a slave. This placed the proprietors of blacks in a much stronger legal position and created consternation in the ranks of the anti-slave party. Judge Stowell was bitterly attacked by them and retired shortly after. This work had the support of the West India group, it being a vindication of their rights.

HALL, REV. ROBERT.

An address on the state of slavery in the West India islands. London, 1824.

Opposed to bondage. Circulated by a committee of the Leicester Auxiliary Anti-slave Society. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, February, 1824, pp. 152 ff.

HALLEY, ROBERT.

The sinfulness of colonial slavery. A lecture delivered at the monthly meeting of congregational ministers and churches, in the meeting house of Dr. Pye Smith, Hackney, on February 7, 1833. London, n. d. [1833].

The text was Proverbs XXIV: 11, 12. Nothing less than complete emancipation must be granted the negroes to wash the bloodstain of slavery from British hands. Hayti, instead of being an awful example, was a shining one of what free blacks could accomplish.

HAMPDEN, Rev. JOHN.

A commentary on Mr. Clarkson's pamphlet, entitled "Thoughts on the Necessity of Improving the Condition of the Slaves in the British Colonies, with a View to Their Ultimate Emancipation." London, 1824.

The author was a Caribbean proprietor and had visited most of the British and French West India colonies. The picture of slavery painted by its opponents was false, it being based on conditions of generations before. The state of the blacks had meanwhile been greatly improved and was steadily being bettered by the planters themselves.

HANCOCK, JOHN.

Plan for the reconciliation of all interests in the emancipation of West India slaves. London, 1833.

The author had been an inhabitant of Guiana for a quarter of a century. The soil of the West India islands was worn out. As an indemnity for the losses which the planters would sustain by emancipation, the Government should grant them pieces of land twice as large as those they possessed there in the rich interior of Guiana, gratis. Until the new lands were opened up, the blacks should remain at the service of the whites, but the use of the whip should be abolished. The free Indian labor of Guiana should ultimately be resorted to.

HANKEY, WILLIAM A.

A letter to Thomas Wilson, Esq., treasurer of the London Missionary Society, occasioned by the "analysis" of his evidence on the subject of slavery, before the committee of the House of Commons, contained in *The Anti-slavery Reporter*, with notes by its editor. London, 1833.

Hankey, the proprietor of a Jamaican estate which he had never seen, was acquainted with Knibb, the Baptist missionary, and had corresponded with him on the question of the instruction of slaves, which he favored. He advocated emancipation but held that slavery was a national rather than an individual crime and that the planters should be duly compensated for their property losses. He had been a witness before the House committee on slavery and here charges that his evidence had been garbled and distorted by friends of freedom.

HARE, AUGUSTUS J.

The Gurneys of Earlham. 2 vols. London, 1895.

Valuable for the life and activities of Joseph John Gurney, the Quaker philanthropist who cooperated with Clarkson, Buxton (his brother-in-law), and Wilberforce in the cause of emancipation and whose efforts after 1834 brought about an early end of the apprenticeship system.

HARFORD, J. S.

Recollections of William Wilberforce. London, 1864.

Contains material which had originally been used in the 5-volume biography by the subject's sons, q. v.

HARGRAVE, Mr. [FRANCIS].

An argument in the case of James Sommersett [sic], a negro, lately determined by the court of king's bench, wherein it is attempted to demonstrate the present unlawfulness of domestic slavery in England, to which is prefixed a statement of the case. London, 1772.

Somerset was the negro whose case became a test one to settle the question of whether or not slavery could exist in England. He was supported by Granville Sharp in claiming freedom after having reached the mother country. Hargrave, the author of this pamphlet, was one of the attorneys engaged by Sharp. The decision, declaring that slaves became free upon touching English soil, was the first decisive step in the direction of emancipation.

HARRIS, Rev. RAYMOND.

Scriptural researches on the licitness of the slave trade, shewing its conformity with the principles of natural and revealed religion, delineated in the sacred writings of the word of God. London, 1788.

Harris was a Spanish-born Jesuit of English extraction in the employ of a Liverpool trading house. An exceedingly clever work which stirred up a great controversy and made him a prominent figure in the early stage of the abolition struggle. Harris held the slave trade to be in perfect consonance with the law of Nature, the Mosaic dispensation and Christian morality as delineated in the Bible. Answered by Dannett, A Particular Examination . . . ; Ramsay, Examinations . . . ; Hughes, An Answer . . . ; Burgess, Considerations . . . ; etc., all of q. v. The common council of Liverpool subsequently voted him a gratuity for his efforts. Reviewed in The Mo. Rev., LXXVIII (1788), p. 344.

HAWKER, ROBERT.

An appeal to the common feelings of mankind, in behalf of the negroes, in the West India islands . . . through the medium of a letter to William Wilberforce, Esq., M. P. . . . to which is added, a short but simple plan . . . for giving relief . . . to this sorrowful class of society. . . . London, 1823.

The author was vicar of Charles's Church, Plymouth. He proposed that the Caribbean plantations be bought with funds raised by a "Society for Purchasing the Emancipation of Slaves in the West India Islands by Voluntary Contributions." They should be acquired one by one as finances permitted and each should be placed under a humane superintendent. All punishment by instruments of cruelty should be suppressed, the prospect of reward should be held out to stimulate good behavior and the negroes should be given their freedom after a certain period of time in remuneration for their labor.

HENDERSON, Captain.

A brief view of the actual condition and treatment of the negro slaves, in the British colonies, in a letter to a member of the Imperial Parliament. London, 1816.

The author had lately been an army officer in Caribbean service. Pro-colonial. The slaves were very well cared for indeed; the negroes would not work if their status were changed. Opposes registration. The charges of illegal importations of blacks were false.

HERON, R.

A letter to William Wilberforce, Esq., M. P., on the justice and expediency of slavery and the slave trade. London, 1805.

Largely a tirade against the addressee. Reviewed in The Ed. Rev., July, 1806, pp. 358 ff.

[HEYRICK, ELIZABETH.]

Immediate, not gradual abolition; or, an inquiry into the shortest, safest, and most effectual means of getting rid of West Indian slavery. London, 1824.

Slavery could be ended by the common people of Great Britain themselves if they would but abstain from the use of West Indian sugar. When there was no longer a market for Caribbean produce, the slaves would be freed. The abstinence movement of 30 years before had been tremendously effective in ending the traffic in blacks. It had been discontinued because of the mistaken belief that abolition would greatly better the slaves' lot. The movement must be taken up again, this time to free the negroes, and that at once. The original edition was anonymous. A New York edition (1825) and a Boston one (1838) give the author's name.

HIBBERT, GEORGE.

Substance, The, of three speeches in Parliament on the bill for the abolition of the slave trade and on the petition respecting the state of the West India trade. London, 1807.

Another edition of the work below.

Substance, The, of three speeches on the abolition of the slave trade. London, 1807.

Opposes abolition. The author was head of a tropical American trading house in London and was a member of Parliament for Seaford, Sussex, from 1806 to 1812. He was one of the moving forces in the origination and maturing of the scheme for establishing the West India Docks, was long chairman of the Society of West India Merchants of London, and at one time also served as agent for Jamaica.

HIBBERT, ROBERT.

Facts verified upon oath, in contradiction of the report of the Rev. Thomas Cooper, concerning the general condition of the slaves in Jamaica. London, 1824.

A reply to Cooper's evidence regarding bondage in Jamaica, presented in *Negro Slavery; or, a View . . .*, edited by Macaulay, q. v. Largely testimony of officials on the author's plantation, where Cooper had secured much of his information. The author was an island-born former Kingston merchant who had retired to England in 1803. While not believing slavery to be wrong, he was very desirous of improving the condition of his hands, and, in 1817, on the recommendation of a friend, sent the Rev. Thomas Cooper, a Unitarian missionary, and his wife to his estate, Georgia, in Hanover Parish. They were authorized to engage in religious work among the blacks, but met with small success and returned to England in 1821. Cooper's subsequent report of his experiences resulted in a break with Hibbert and led to an acrimonious discussion in which the two missionaries were subjected to violent attacks on the part of the islanders. (See under "Cooper".) West India Committee records reveal that this work was published at the expense of the Society of West India Planters and Merchants.

HIJORNOR, HANS.

"On slavery in the West Indies," in *The Gent. Mag.*, March, 1826, pp. 221 ff.

Anti-slave.

HILLERY, JOHN.

An approach to the question of emancipation from the points of logic and justice. London, 1824.

Slavery must be abolished through act of Parliament as the islanders could not be expected to legislate against what they held to be their best interests. Emancipation must, however, be accompanied by full compensation as the slaves were legally acquired property.

HILLIES, RICHARD.

A vindication of the address to the people of Great Britain on the use of West India produce, with some observations and facts relative to the situation of the slaves. London, 1791.

Supporting William Fox's famous pamphlet, q. v., and denouncing an unnamed "female apologist for slavery."

HINDMARSH, L., JR.

Thoughts on British colonial slavery and the necessity of its immediate abolition. Newcastle upon Tyne, 1833.

Urges immediate emancipation to be brought about by act of Parliament as an alternative to forced emancipation resulting from servile wars in the colonies. (There was at that time great unrest in the islands, caused chiefly by reports of the emancipation campaign being carried on in the motherland.)

HOARE, PRINCE.

Memoirs of Granville Sharp, Esq., composed from his own manuscripts. London, 1820.

Part 1 deals with the freeing of African slaves in England through Sharp's activities; part 2 with the colonization of Sierra Leone; part 3 with the establishment of the episcopacy in America; part 4 with the abolition of the slave trade. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, October, 1820, pp. 337 ff.

HOCHSTETTER, FRANZ.

"Die abschaffung des britischen sklavenhandels im jahre 1806-7. Ein kapitel aus der britischer schiffahrtspolitik," in *Meereskunde* (Berlin), Vol. V (1911).

A consideration of abolition from the economic point of view. The author holds that British participation in the slave trade ceased primarily because that traffic had become unprofitable to the country. Great Britain may have been one of the first nations formally to abolish the trade in blacks but, in reality, she was one of the last to end it, as the Dutch, French, and Spanish had almost stopped handling Africans through force of circumstances before 1807. Essentially the same as the author's University of Berlin doctoral dissertation of 1905, q. v. below.

Die wirtschaftlichen und politischen motive für die abschaffung des britischen sklavenhandels im jahre 1806-7. Leipzig, 1905.

A University of Berlin doctoral dissertation. Substantially the same work appears under the title "Die Abschaffung des Britischen Sklavenhandels im Jahre 1806-7," in *Meereskunde* (Berlin), Vol. V (1911), q. v. above.

HODGKINS, THOMAS.

Inquiry, An, into the merits of the American Colonization Society and a reply to the charges brought against it. With some account of the British African Colonization Society. London, n. d. [1833].

The agency committee of the Anti-slavery Society had refused to give its support to the American plan to return blacks to Liberia. That attitude on its part should be changed—the plan was a great success.

HODGKINS, THOMAS—Continued.

On negro emancipation and American colonization. London, n. d. [1833].

The American Colonization Society was giving splendid assistance to the philanthropists in England. Instead of opposing it, the agency committee of the Anti-slavery Society should lend its support. (See his *An Inquiry*. . . .) There was no reason for the latter's attack on the West Indians as a body. The islanders, having faith in colonial laws, had invested their money in Caribbean enterprises. Their property was legally secured and the emancipationists were unwarranted in trampling on their rights while laudably enough trying to right the wrongs done the negroes.

HODGSON, ADAM.

A letter to M. Jean-Baptiste Say, on the comparative expense of free and slave labour. Liverpool, 1823.

Say, the celebrated French economist, in his *Catéchisme d'Economie Politique* (Paris, 1815; second, revised and enlarged edition, 1822), held slavery to be unjustifiable though at the same time declaring it to be the most profitable labor system known. Hodgson here seeks to disprove this and to urge the greater value of free labor on the basis of statements by various writers and of information from the West Indies and the United States.

HOGG, J. M.

A brief view of colonial slavery. London, 1827.

HOLDER, H. E.

A short essay on the subject of negro slavery, with particular reference to the island of Barbados. London, 1789.

The slave trade had been more humane during the past 20 years than formerly. Abolition would be injurious to all parties. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, May, 1789, p. 433; *The Mo. Rev.*, April, 1789, pp. 350 ff.

HOLLINGSWORTH, S.

A dissertation on the manners, governments, and spirit of Africa, to which is added observations on the present applications to Parliament for abolishing negro slavery in the British West Indies. Edinburgh, 1788.

Only the second, added, work is of interest for our purpose. Anti-slave. The author had served in the West Indies during the American Revolution and had interested himself in the cause of the blacks while there.

Urges gradual abolition, continuing commercial relations with Africa on a basis of other commodities to preserve the profits of connection with that continent, and the introduction of improved methods in Caribbean agriculture. Production would thus be kept up as would be the number of ships and seamen employed in the trade and the public revenue. Slavery itself should ultimately be ended. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, May, 1788, pp. 430 ff.

HORTON, R. WILMOT.

Address to the electors of Great Britain on the condition of the negroes in the British West Indies. London, 1831.

First letter to the freeholders of the county of York, on negro slavery, being an inquiry into the claims of the West Indians for equitable compensation. London, 1830.

Favors progressive, not sudden emancipation and compensation for losses entailed through freeing the slaves but not for such as might arise through the adoption of ameliorative conditions.

HORTON, R. WILMOT—Continued.

Second letter to the freeholders of the county of York, on negro slavery, being an inquiry into the claims of the West Indians for equitable compensation. London, 1830.

See First Letter, above.

Speech . . . in the debate in the House of Commons, on the 19th May, 1826, upon Mr. Brougham's motion "For taking into consideration early in the next session of Parliament such measures as may appear to be necessary for giving effect to the resolution of the House of Commons of the 15th May, 1823, touching the condition of slaves." London, 1826.

Brougham introduced the resolution because he held that nothing effectual had been done by the colonial Legislatures toward amelioration in accordance with the Government's recommendation of 1823. Horton, spokesman for the West India interests, outlined the measures which had already been passed and those which were then under consideration, and held that these were evidence that parliamentary interference was neither needed nor justified.

Speech . . . in the House of Commons on the 6th of March, 1828, on moving for the production of the evidence taken before the Privy Council, upon an appeal against the compulsory manumission of slaves in Demerara and Berbice. London, 1828.

Opposes compulsory manumission. There must be full compensation if it were carried out. The colonists of Berbice and Demerara were willing to accept all of the other suggested ameliorative measures. Some forbearance should therefore be shown them with respect to the one objected to.

[HORTON, R. WILMOT.]

The West India question practically considered. London, 1826.

A reply to Stephen, England Enslaved by Her Own Slave Colonies, q. v. The author holds that compensation could be fairly claimed by the planters at that point where the regulation of property ended and the compulsory substitution of money for labor began, i. e., where they were forced to part for a money price with that which they wished to retain. A full investigation of the state of the negroes should be made before any anti-slavery legislation was undertaken. Reviewed in *The Quar. Rev.*, March, 1826, pp. 490 ff. Replied to by Mathison, *A Critical View of a Pamphlet . . .* and by Anon., *A Letter to Robert Wilmot Horton . . .*, both of q. v.

HOVEY, SYLVESTER.

Letters from the West Indies, relating especially to the Danish island, St. Croix, and to the British islands, Antigua, Barbados, and Jamaica. New York, 1838.

The author, at one time a tutor in Yale and later professor in Williams and Amherst colleges, spent much of 1835-1837 in the Caribbean as an agent of the American Union for the Relief and Improvement of the Colored Race. His letters are invaluable sources for the apprenticeship period in the three British islands visited but also contain well written accounts of the state of slavery and of island opposition to emancipation before 1834. Chapter 14, "Effects of Missionary Labors," is of particular interest.

Howick, Viscount.

Corrected report of the speech . . . in the House of Commons, May 14, 1833, on colonial slavery, with an appendix, containing a plan for the abolition of slavery. London, 1833.

Opposes the proposed apprenticeship system under which slaves were to serve their masters for three-quarters of a day for 12 years and then be freed. Parliament was bound by obligations of justice and humanity to emancipate the blacks with the least possible delay. It should pass an act for the extinction of slavery and another for the relief of owners. The island Legislatures should then pass ordinances promoting the industry of the freed Africans by taxing all provision grounds and imported foodstuffs, establishing a rural magistracy and a police system, regulating the labor to be performed by the country population and setting wages, combatting vagrancy and the illicit occupation of waste lands, and making provision for educational and religious instruction.

HUGHES, Rev. W.

An answer to the Rev. Mr. Harris's "Scriptural Researches on the Licitness of the Slave Trade." London, 1788.

Denies that slavery was sanctioned by Holy Writ. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, LXXVIII, p. 515; the second edition in *Ibid.*, LXXX, p. 68.

INGRAM, JOHN K.

A history of slavery and serfdom. London, 1895.

Chapters 6, 7, and 8 (pp. 140 ff.) consider the African slave trade and negro bondage and Great Britain's abolition of the trade and her emancipation act.

[INNES, WILLIAM.]

"A West India Merchant." Letter, A, to the members of Parliament who have presented petitions to the honourable House of Commons for the abolition of the slave trade. London, 1792.

Deprecates the way in which signatures to such petitions were secured. The names on them did not represent serious electors but generally unimportant persons without property whose sentiments had been appealed to by Wilberforce and his followers. Excitement had been worked up by the distribution of pamphlets and the inauguration of a boycott on Caribbean produce. Supports both slavery and the trade.

"A West India Merchant." Slave trade, The, indispensable, in answer to the speeches of William Wilberforce, Esq. London, 1792.

The author was one of the oldest merchants in London. He here supports the resolution passed by the West India group in favor of slavery and presents 19 reasons why the trade was necessary to Great Britain.

The negroes were happier in the West Indies than in Africa. A capital of £7,000,000 sterling had been laid out by the planters. That capital was the foundation of an extensive commerce in which manufacturers, ship builders, business men and thousands of workers were interested. The slave trade was a nursery for seamen. It was impractical to cultivate lands in the West Indies by any other means than slave labor. As there were not enough births among the negroes to keep up the stock of hands needed, the trade must be continued or the sugar colonies would be ruined. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, July, 1790, pp. 638 ff. and in *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, January, 1792, pp. 34 ff. The first edition, 1789, replied only to a speech of May 13 of that year.

INNES, WILLIAM.

Liberia; or, the early history and signal preservation of the American colony of free negroes on the coast of Africa. Edinburgh, 1831.

Published in the interests of the emancipation movement in Great Britain. The author holds the successful establishment of Liberia to afford convincing proof that negroes were capable of living in a state of freedom.

IRVING, E.

Statement of the causes which affect the decrease or increase of the slave population in the British colonies. London, 1833.

Harsh treatment and overwork caused a heavy death rate. The introduction of the task system, allowing the blacks to work at their own pace, would greatly increase their happiness and would result in better health conditions and hence more births and a lower death rate.

ISAACSON, Rev. S.

A vindication of the West India proprietors, in a speech delivered at Mansion House Chapel, Camberwell, August 8, 1832, with an appendix. London, 1832.

The author had formerly been rector of St. Paul's, Demerara. We learn from West India Committee records that he requested financial support from the organized planter-merchant body of London for publishing a paper supporting their cause near the close of 1830 and that he wrote pro-colonial articles published in *The Christian Remembrancer* and *Fraser's*, calling them to the attention of the above group with the remark "I trust my exertions . . . will be deemed worthy the consideration of the Committee." He was subsequently voted £100 for his efforts.

This gives the lie to his opening statement, that he was "totally unconnected with the West India body" and leads one to question his allegations that he had never witnessed a case of cruelty and had never had a single complaint breathed in his ear by a negro. The churches in the West Indies were crowded on Sundays and Sabbath markets no longer existed. Many slaves were wealthy and the general run of blacks was better off than the English peasantry. Would-be philanthropists should devote their energies to the state of persons at home who were in need rather than to the happy Caribbean negroes.

IVIMEY, JOSEPH.

The utter extinction of slavery an object of Scriptural prophecy. A lecture the substance of which was delivered at the annual meeting of the Chelmsford Ladies' Anti-slavery Association, in the Friends' Meeting House, on Tuesday, the 17th of April, 1832. London, 1832.

The author had been requested to deliver the lecture by the agency committee of the Anti-slavery Society. Designed to appeal to feminine emotionalism.

JACKSON, Rev. JOHN.

The substance of a lecture on British colonial slavery, delivered in the Music Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne, on January 4, 1833. Newcastle, 1833.

Favors emancipation.

JAMISON, Rev. J.

The sorrows of slavery. London, 1790.

An anti-slave work. The author describes the methods used to procure blacks in Guinea, the middle passage, and the state of the negroes in the West Indies. Reviewed in *The Eur. Mag.* and *Lond. Rev.*, March, 1790, pp. 199 ff.; *The Scots Mag.*, March, 1790, pp. 120 ff.

JELLY, THOMAS.

Remarks on the condition of the white and free colored inhabitants of Jamaica. With observations on the causes which either facilitate or retard the progress of civilization amongst the slaves of the West Indies. [Montego Bay, Jamaica], 1826.

The author was a Jamaican who sought to present a true picture of island society to counteract the false statements and exaggerations of well-meaning but ignorant friends of the blacks. He holds it to be absolutely impossible to effect emancipation in the torrid zone.

JEREMIE, JOHN.

Four essays on colonial slavery. London, 1832.

The author was an Englishman serving as first president of the royal court of St. Lucia from 1824 to 1830 and later as procurer general of Mauritius. His work consists of four essays written in an unofficial capacity and resulted in an unsuccessful attempt being made to block his appointment in Mauritius.

Jeremie urged immediate progressive amelioration leading to emancipation by act of Parliament rather than by the several colonial Legislatures. Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, April, 1832, pp. 144 ff.

Answered in *Anon.*, A Reply to Mr. Jeremie's Pamphlet, q. v.

JONES, RUFUS M.

The later periods of Quakerism. 2 vols. London, 1921.

For the Friends' anti-slavery activities, see Vol. I, chapter 10 (pp. 314 ff.).

JORDAN, G. W.

Examination, An, of the principles of the slave registry bill and of the means of emancipation, proposed by the author of the bill. London, 1816.

The author was agent for Barbados. He was not himself an advocate of slavery and his opposition to the registry bill was based on the rights of British colonists to regulate their own internal affairs.

Statement, A, of the condition and treatment of negro slaves in the island of Barbados. London, n. d.

Based on A Report of a Committee of the Council of Barbadoes. Appointed to Inquire into the Actual Condition of the Slaves in This Island . . . , q. v. on page 138.

"JUNIUS," pseud.

"An expostulatory address to the people of England on the late memorable decision against the abolition of the slave trade," in *The Gent. Mag.*, June, 1791, pp. 537 ff.

Anti-slave trade. Denounces the House of Commons for again having voted against abolition. The writer was undoubtedly not the original "Junius," whose letters attacking the King and his ministry, appearing in *The Public Advertiser* from 1768 to 1772, were widely discussed and led to the classic suit for libel against the publisher.

"JUSTUS," pseud.

A letter addressed to the members of both houses of the Imperial Parliament, on the approaching discussion which will decide the fate of the West India colonists and materially affect the security of all other property in His Majesty's dominions. London, n. d. (ca. 1830).

An intemperate discussion of Caribbean problems. The unrestrained anti-slave agitation in the motherland was endangering the planters' lives and property as it was inflaming the blacks. If emancipation were adopted it must be accompanied by compensation.

"JUVENIS," pseud.

"On the emancipation of slaves," in *The Gent. Mag.*, June, 1824, pp. 517 ff.

Questions whether emancipation would better the lot of the slaves. Freedom would bring responsibilities to persons who might not or could not meet them. Liberating the blacks would be tantamount to violating an agreement with the planter group which settled the islands under governmental encouragement and with slavery the approved labor system.

"K., W." [KNOX, WILLIAM].

A letter . . . to W. Wilberforce, Esq. London, 1790.

Praises Wilberforce for having taken up the cause of the blacks but supports the trade because it resulted in the benighted Africans being transported to a Christian part of the world where they might be saved for Christ. They should, of course, be removed in as comfortable a manner as possible. They would be much better off in their new homes than they had been in their old; better off, indeed, than was the European peasantry. The Moravians should instruct the newcomers and a negro intendant, some one unconnected with the colonies, should be named for each island to insure proper treatment of the slaves by their masters.

KAYSER, FRIEDERICH.

Das leben des englischen staatsmannes u. sklavenfreundes, William Wilberforce. Hamburg, 1856.

A popular biographical sketch.

KLINGBERG, FRANK J.

The anti-slavery movement in England. New Haven, 1926.

The best work on the subject to date though, unfortunately, based chiefly on printed material available in the United States and not on the wealth of documents in British repositories.

KNOX, WILLIAM.

Three tracts respecting the conversion and instruction of the free Indians and negro slaves in the colonies. Addressed to the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts in the year 1768. London, 1789.

Tracts 2 and 3 deal with negro bondage. Urges parliamentary action forbidding the slave trade and declaring the offspring of all negroes already imported to be free.

The owners of slaves in the British colonies had no more than a legal property right in them and authority over them, as the same laws which made the negroes slaves gave them rights. Bondage was actually only perpetual, hereditary apprenticeship. The blacks were subjects of Great Britain and island laws concerning them should therefore be examined

KNOX, WILLIAM—Continued.

and passed upon by the Privy Council. The S. P. G. should obtain an impartial dispensation of the law for the negroes. The body's agents did not suit their instructions to the state of the African mind—the slaves could not grasp the Established Church catechism. Itinerant laymen knowing the native dialects could do the best work. Since the society believed slavery to be lawful (see the next paragraph), it should make its stand known to the owners and thus gain their support for its work.

An Appendix to Tract 2 contains the reply of the S. P. G. to Anthony Benezet, who had assailed it for owning slaves, supporting forced labor on the ground that it was authorized by Scripture. If the doctrine of the unlawfulness of slavery were to be taught in the colonies, there would be servile revolts.

KNUTSFORD, Viscountess (HOLLAND, MARGARET J.).

Life and letters of Zachary Macaulay. London, 1900.

The best work on this great friend of the blacks, edited by his granddaughter. Contains much source material on the history of the Sierra Leone Company, the African Institution, and the abolition and emancipation movements.

KOSTER, HENRY.

On the amelioration of slavery. London, 1816.

Holds emancipation to be inevitable through the economic and spiritual evolution of mankind but declares that instituting it by legislative act would be inexpedient and unjust to the planters, whom it would ruin. The matter of progressive amelioration should be given immediate attention. Supports parliamentary interference in island affairs. The author, strangely enough, call the West India colonies "the Columbian Islands."

"*LAENAS, POMPILIUS,*" pseud.

"The slave trade," in *The Gent. Mag.*, April, 1796, p. 291.

Anti-abolitionist.

LASCELLES, E. C. P.

Granville Sharp and the freedom of slaves in England. Oxford, 1929.

A popular account containing little that is new.

LAYMAN, Capt. W.

"Hints on slave labour and West India cultivation," in *The Gent. Mag.*, June, 1814, pp. 561 ff.; supplement to part 1, 1814 (following the June issue), pp. 657 ff.; and July, 1814, pp. 33 ff.

Holds slave labor to be both unnecessary and unprofitable.

"*LEGION,*" pseud.

Letter, A, . . . to His Grace the Duke of Richmond, etc., chairman of the slavery committee of the House of Lords, containing an exposure of the character of the evidence on the colonial side produced before the committee. London, n. d. [1832].

Anti-slave. Holds the witnesses appearing before the committee of the House of Lords named to investigate the true state of slavery to have been influenced by strong personal interest, incapacitated by ignorance, or guilty of gross inconsistency, basing these allegations upon excerpts from their published testimony. "In truth, the whole colonial case is, after all this boasted enquiry, so unsound upon its own showing, so confessedly trumped up in its character, that now, when I have finished my task, I feel more than half ashamed at having troubled either your Grace or myself with its dissection."

"LEGION," pseud.—Continued.

Second letter, A, . . . to His Grace the Duke of Richmond, etc., chairman of the slavery committee of the House of Lords, containing an analysis of the anti-slavery evidence produced before the committee. London, 1833.

The author groups the evidence under the headings "Nature and Hours of Labour," "Coercion and Discipline," "Demoralized State of Colonial Society," "Hostility to Religion," "Waste of Human Life," "Insurrection in Jamaica," "Emancipation," and "Voluntary Labour—Hayti," selecting excerpts supporting emancipationist contentions.

Letter, A, . . . to the Right Honourable E. G. Stanley, etc., Secretary of State for the Colonies, upon his scheme for the abolition of colonial slavery. London, n. d. [1833].

Objects to the several proposed measures but chiefly to the one which would compensate owners. They had pocketed iniquitous profits for two centuries and if they were now ruined it would be deservedly so, as in the case of all agricultural gamblers.

[LEIGH, Rev. WILLIAM.]

"Africanus," pseud. Remarks on the slave trade and the slavery of the negroes. London, 1788.

The author was a clergyman of Little Plumstead, Norfolk. A series of letters opposing the trade by setting forth the ravages committed by the slave hunters, the horrors of the middle passage, and the cruel treatment of the blacks in the islands. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, March, 1788, p. 255.

"LIBER," pseud.

Observations on the late treaty of peace with France, so far as it relates to the slave trade, in a letter to a friend. London, 1814.

Condemns that clause of the treaty which permitted France to continue the trade for a period of five years. An ample remuneration should be given her for effecting immediate abolition rather than having England sanction its continuance for any reason.

LIDDON, J.

Cruelty the natural and inseparable consequence of slavery, and both diametrically opposite to the doctrine and spirit of the Christian religion. London, 1792.

All followers of Christ should lend their support to ending the shameful traffic in blacks and to freeing those unfortunate brothers of theirs.

LIGGINS, JOSEPH.

A refutation of the calumnies circulated by the Anti-slavery Agency Committee against the West India planters. London, 1833.

The agency committee of the Anti-slavery Society had sought to secure pledges from candidates for election to the reform Parliament to support emancipation. It had also sent out lecturers to make known the actual state of colonial bondage. The author here replies to the charges against the islanders and assails the members of the agency committee, particularly Joseph Phillips, whose *West India Question* see. If slavery were abolished, the commerce of Great Britain would be destroyed and the whole country would be pauperized. Free negroes would never work.

LINDOE, ROBERT.

Observations upon slavery, setting forth, that to hold the principle of slavery is to deny Christ. London, 1824.

An exceedingly rare pamphlet.

[LONG, EDWARD.]

"A Planter." Candid reflections upon the judgment lately awarded by the court of king's bench in Westminster Hall on what is commonly called the negro cause. London, 1772.

The case was that of the negro Somerset, whose freedom Granville Sharp had secured through a decision of Lord Mansfield. Long was judge of the vice admiralty court of Jamaica and the author of a celebrated history of the island. Slaves were legal property vested in their owners by the laws of Great Britain. The late decision was not compatible with the spirit of British commerce.

LOSH, JAMES.

The speech . . . in the Guildhall, Newcastle upon Tyne, March 31, 1824, at a meeting of the inhabitants called by the right worshipful the mayor, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for the improvement and gradual emancipation of the slave population of the British colonies. Newcastle, 1824.

The terms of the Trinidad Order in Council should be extended to all the islands. The preferential tariff on colonial Caribbean as against East Indian sugar was a prop for slavery. If the latter was a superior labor system, as the planters alleged, let duties be equalized.

LOSH, JAMES, and KNIBB, REV. WILLIAM.

Speeches . . . on the immediate abolition of British colonial slavery, delivered at a public meeting held in Brunswick Place Chapel, Newcastle, on Wednesday, January 30, 1833. Newcastle, 1833.

Reprinted from The Newcastle Courant. Both favored the immediate freeing of the slaves. The Reverend Knibb was, at the time, in the United Kingdom to defend the Baptists against the charge of having incited the Jamaican revolt of 1832, and was touring the country as an anti-slavery speaker.

LOVING, HENRY.

Correspondence with the Right Hon. Viscount Goderich, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the political rights of the free coloured and black inhabitants of the island of Antigua. London, 1832.

Loving had been sent to Great Britain by the free colored and black inhabitants of the colony for the purpose of carrying on a campaign to secure the removal of civil disabilities under which they were laboring.

LOWE, JOHN.

Liberty or death, a tract, by which is vindicated the obvious practicability of trading to the coast of Guinea, for its natural productions, in lieu of the slave trade, much more to the interests of the merchants in particular, and the kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland in general. London, 1790.

Dealing in blacks was, in reality, far less profitable than other branches of African commerce would be.

LUSHINGTON, Dr. [STEPHEN].

Speech delivered at a general meeting of the Society for the Abolition of Slavery, April 23, 1831. [London, 1831.]

The author was a supporter of Canning and Buxton in their anti-slave measures. He likewise defended John Smith, "the Demerara martyr," and is especially remembered for his pleading the cause of persons of color in the West Indies. In this connection, he obtained justice for the celebrated deportees, Lescesne and Escoffery, and the suppression of Bridge's *Annals of Jamaica*. See Anon., *Report of the Trial of Mr. John Murray*. . . .

[MACAULAY, ZACHARY], ed.

Letter, A, to His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, president of the African Institution, . . . occasioned by a pamphlet lately published by Doctor Thorpe, late judge of the colony of Sierra Leone, entitled "A Letter to William Wilberforce, Esq.," etc. London, 1815.

A public defense of his conduct while secretary of the African Institution. Thorpe had based his charges against Macaulay on personal letters of the latter which had come into his hands. Macaulay declares that the attack was the result of his refusal to loan Thorpe money and holds that his letters had been misquoted. Denies that the Sierra Leone Company's commerce had been managed by himself, that he had practically monopolized the trade of the colony and that he had used his position as an Institution official to profit personally.

Negro slavery; or, a view of some of the more prominent features of that state of society as it exists in the United States of America and in the colonies of the West Indies, especially in Jamaica. London, 1823.

Anti-slave. Contains excerpts from contemporary accounts showing the evils of the system. The situation in the West Indies is treated in pp. 36 ff. Includes a report on conditions in Jamaica by the Rev. Thomas Cooper, missionary in the island from 1817 to 1821, which embroiled the latter in an acrimonious controversy with the colonials headed by Robert Hibbert. (See works under "Cooper" and "Hibbert.") Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, February, 1823, pp. 168 ff.; *The Quar. Rev.*, July, 1823, pp. 475 ff.

MACKENZIE, CHARLES.

Notes on Haiti, made during a residence in that republic. 2 vols. London, 1830.

The author was formerly British consul general in the island. His reports to the home Government, some of which were published by order of the House of Commons, presented very unfavorable pictures of the state of free negro society and led to an attack on him in *The Anti-slavery Reporter*. This 2-volume work, a personal narrative of Mackenzie's experiences in the island, is an elaboration of his official accounts and was written in self-vindication to show that he had access to information beyond the reach of most Englishmen. Its chief significance lies in the fact that it was extensively and widely quoted by the opponents of emancipation. It can be taken as a fairly faithful account of the state of affairs, remembering always, however, that Mackenzie was prejudiced against free blacks.

MACQUEEN, JAMES.

Name also spelled McQueen and M'Queen. See entries under both as well as this.

MACQUEEN, JAMES—Continued.

"British colonies, The,—anti-colonists. Fourth letter," in Blackwood's, February, 1831, pp. 187 ff.

A violent attack on emancipation leaders and their publications. Slavery existed in India as well as in the West Indies. It was not forbidden by Scripture. The planters were not to blame for Caribbean slavery; it was established under the protection of British law. The attempt to institute a free labor system in Mauritius had failed. The Sierra Leone experiment had also ended dismally. The slave trade was being carried on there regularly.

"British colonies—James Stephen," in Blackwood's, March, 1831, pp. 454 ff.

A reply to Volume II of Stephen's *The Slavery of the British West India Colonies Delineated*. An abusive tirade against the author, his sources of information and his work.

"British tropical colonies," in Blackwood's, August and October, 1833, pp. 231 ff. and 611 ff.

Supports the colonists' conduct towards the slaves, past and present. Emancipation would endanger British control in the West Indies as well as the mother country's trade in tropical produce.

"Colonial empire, The, of Great Britain," in Blackwood's, November, 1831, pp. 744 ff.

Continues his attack on the emancipationists. The West Indian trade, so essential to the welfare of the Empire, was being endangered by the attempt to enter East Indian produce on equal terms with that from the Caribbean colonies. Denounces Whig legislation subversive of colonial rights.

MACRAE, COLIN.

Suggestion of a plan for the effectual abolition of slavery in all of the British West India colonies. London, n. d. [1830].

Proposes that the Government purchase the Caribbean estates and the negroes from their owners, paying for the same in 4 per cent bonds. The West India colonies should then be exploited by a great corporation similar to the East India Co. Emancipation should be gradual.

MAJORIBANKS, J.

Slavery: an essay in verse . . . inscribed to planters . . . and others concerned in the . . . sale of negro slaves. Edinburgh, 1792.

MALCOLM, J. P.

"The benevolence of Mr. Benezet," in *The Gent. Mag.*, August, 1792, pp. 705 ff.

The subject of the sketch is the famous American Quaker anti-slave leader who was an international propagandist and who greatly influenced the abolition and emancipation movements in England.

MALLET, PHILIP.

Remarks on a speech made to the National Assembly of France by the deputies from the General Assembly of the French part of St. Domingo; with observations on the evidence delivered before a select committee of the House of Commons, in 1790 and 1791, on the part of the petitioners for the abolition of the slave trade. London, 1792.

Strongly abolitionist. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, August, 1792, p. 741.

MARRYAT, JOSEPH.

Examination, An, of the report of the Berbice commissioners and an answer to the letters of James Stephen, Esq., respecting the crown estates in the West Indies. Published in *The Courier* under the signature of "Truth." London, 1817.

With the acquisition of Berbice from the Dutch as a result of the Napoleonic wars, the crown lands in that colony were placed under the control of a commission. They had, however, been the property of the Dutch West India Co. rather than of the Dutch Government and were therefore returned to that body under the Anglo-Dutch treaty.

Commission rule had been established to improve the position of the Berbice crown estate slaves. It was one of the several innovations introduced in the so-called "experimental colonies," i. e., the crown ones of Berbice, Demerara, Trinidad, and St. Lucia, where there were no local Legislatures to block the British Government's attempts to ameliorate the condition of the blacks. The work of the commissioners was, of course, opposed by the members of the West India interest and their report, which, as a matter of fact, showed noteworthy results for the short period they had been in control, was attacked as being one showing miserable failure. James Stephen, one of the commissioners, contributed a series of letters to *The Courier* explaining the work of the body in detail. These articles, as well as the report, are here violently attacked by the agent for Grenada.

Thoughts on the abolition of the slave trade, and civilization of Africa, with remarks on the African Institution, and an examination of the report of their committee, recommending a general registry of slaves in the British West India islands. London, 1816.

The author was agent for Grenada. He holds that abolition of the slave trade had not decreased the traffic in blacks in Africa but that it had merely transferred it to other hands. Universal abolition must be instituted before any progress could be made in civilizing the barbarous natives. The Sierra Leone attempt had ended in inglorious failure. Compulsory labor alone insured the success of agricultural undertakings in the dark continent. Attacks the African Institution's aims and methods and the report of that body supporting the registration of slaves in the Caribbean possessions. There was no need for such action. Parliamentary interference in colonial affairs was illogical as it was Parliament, not the planters, which was responsible for the institution of slavery. The title page bore no author's name until the appearance of the fourth edition.

More thoughts, occasioned by two publications which the authors call "An Exposure of Some of the Numerous Misstatements and Misrepresentations Contained in a Pamphlet Commonly Known by the Name of Mr. Marryat's Pamphlet, Entitled 'Thoughts, etc.,'" and "A Defence of the Bill for the Registration of Slaves." London, 1816.

A continuation of the author's *Thoughts*, q. v., with replies to arguments against his statements contained in *Anon., An Exposure*, and *Stephen, A*

MARRYAT, JOSEPH—Continued.

Defence, both of q. v. Abandoning the calm and rather impersonal style of Thoughts, Marryat here launches a heated attack on his opponents, with special attention to James Stephen.

More thoughts still on the state of the West India colonies, and the proceedings of the African Institution; with observations on the speech of James Stephen, Esq., at the annual meeting of that society, held on March 26, 1817. London, 1818.

A continuation of Thoughts and More Thoughts, both of q. v. Holds that the aggravated horrors of the slave trade as carried on by the Spanish and Portuguese after its abolition by the British had been caused by indiscriminate and unjust captures made at the instigation of the African Institution. Charges the anti-slave leaders with having kept British law out of the new colonies so that the latter might be made theaters for conducting emancipation experiments. Disaster had followed all measures sponsored by the African Institution which had been adopted. The same would be true if the general registry bill, then being advocated by it, were passed by Parliament.

MARTIN, EVELINE C.

The British West African settlements, 1750-1821. London, 1927.

For the slave trade and the Sierra Leone Co., see the index.

MARTIN, Sir HENRY W.

A counter appeal in answer to "An Appeal" from William Wilberforce, Esq., M. P., designed to prove that the emancipation of the negroes in the West Indies, by a legislative enactment, without the consent of the planters, would be a flagrant breach of national honour, hostile to the principles of religion, justice, and humanity, and highly injurious to the planter and to the slave. London, 1823.

Pro-slave. The planters had invested their capital under the active encouragement of the home government and in good faith. They held a vested interest in their property and were entitled to a decisive voice in its disposition. Emancipation contrary to their wishes would shake confidence in British institutions and deal a death blow to overseas enterprises of all kinds since they too would, presumably, be subject to the caprices of Parliament.

MARTIN, THOMAS P.

"Some international aspects of the anti-slavery movement, 1818-1823," in *The Journal of Economic and Business History*, November, 1928, pp. 137 ff.

Stresses the economic motives activating the humanitarians and others attacking the privileged position of the West India planters in the home market.

MATHISON, GILBERT.

Critical view, A, of a pamphlet entitled "The West India Question Practically Considered," with remarks on the Trinidad Order in Council, in a letter addressed to the Rt. Hon. Robert Wilmot Horton. London, 1827.

Commonly attributed to Horton, author of the original pamphlet, although bearing Mathison's name. Supports the slave régime and attributes its occasional abuses to absenteeism. Proprietors should take personal charge of their estates, the moral condition of the overseer and other plantation ser-

MATHISON, GILBERT—Continued.

vants should be elevated, and the patriarchal system should be introduced. Such changes could be brought about by attaching the cultivators to the soil and by loaning public money to embarrassed estate owners at a low rate provided they resided on their properties. Slaves should be allowed to purchase civil rights if they so desired but must continue to labor for their masters.

Short review, A, of the reports of the African Institution and of the controversy with Doctor Thorpe, with some reasons against the registry of slaves in the British colonies. London, 1816.

Holds that the African Institution was not using the funds it collected as persons who contributed were led to believe that they would be by the body's literature. Instead of civilizing the Africans, the Institution was attacking the Caribbean planters. The author supports Thorpe, whose works see, in his attack on the organization. The alleged clandestine slave trade, the basis for the proposed registration bill sponsored by the reformers, did not exist. Registration would be a direct step toward emancipation.

MATHIESON, WILLIAM LAW.

British slavery and its abolition, 1823-1838. London, 1926.

A mediocre work designed for popular consumption. Based on a reading of the standard works rather than on original research. The author begins by sketching the development of sugar cultivation, emphasizing its speculative character, and showing how it was affected by French competition and the slave trade. He then depicts the daily life of the blacks and compares the British type of slavery with others.

England in transition, 1789-1832. New York, 1920.

Deals briefly with abolition and emancipation.

MATTHEWS, JOHN.

A voyage to the River Sierra Leone, on the coast of Africa . . . with an additional letter on the subject of the African slave trade. . . . London, 1788.

The author was a lieutenant in the navy who resided in the Sierra Leone country from 1785 to 1787. Supports the slave trade. Reviewed in The Gent. Mag., May, 1788, pp. 433 ff.

MAYER, BRANTZ.

Adventures of an African slaver. New York, 1928.

The latest edition of his Captain Canot, q. v. below.

Captain Canot; or, twenty years of an African slaver . . . on the coast, in the interior, on shipboard, and in the West Indies. New York, 1854.

The story is told in the first person but was written by Mayer from a memorandum prepared by Canot who had passed the years ca. 1820-1840 on the sea and who had turned up in Baltimore in destitute circumstances. During much of his life he had been engaged in illicit slave dealing.

The tale is largely fiction with a historical basis. It enjoyed great vogue and remains one of the best slavery stories. Also published under the titles Revelations of a Slave Trader and Adventures of an African Slaver.

Revelations of a slave trader. London, 1854.

The British edition of Mayer, Captain Canot . . . , q. v. above.

[McCARTHY, Mr., ed.]

An appeal to the candour and justice of the people of England, in behalf of the West India merchants and planters, founded on plain facts and incontrovertible arguments. London, 1792.

A report of the celebrated debate in the House of Commons on April 2, 1792, at which time that body declared itself in favor of gradual rather than immediate abolition. This constituted a great victory for the planter-merchant group as Wilberforce and his supporters had been working for the latter. The speeches of the numerous speakers are briefed, the greater part of the space being given to supporters of the Caribbean interest. West India Committee records show that this work was a piece of propaganda financed by the organized proprietors and traders who paid McCarthy £100 for his copyright on it.

McDONNELL, ALEXANDER.

Also spelled M'Donnell. See entries under that form as well as this.

Christianity and slavery. An address to the British clergy, showing that the two are most improperly blended as a controversial question. London, 1829.

"The most careless, as well as the most vigilant peruser of the Scriptures must acknowledge, that there are few points in the history of the earliest ages of the world so well authenticated as the existence of slavery. It was not only established by usage, but its nature, its conditions, and its laws were expressly regulated by the will of God." Individuals who affirmed that it was forbidden by Christianity were presumptuous and preachers who exhorted their listeners to terminate the system on religious grounds were prostituting the pulpit. For the author see M'Donnell, *Considerations*.

Epitome of the West India question, in the form of a dialogue between an abolitionist and a West Indian. London, 1827.

A publication sponsored by the Caribbean group. The authorship has been established by records in the West India Committee archives. An abolitionist's charges appear on one side of the page and a planter's replies on the other, both "quoting" authority. The interests of the negroes, the proprietors, and the country are "discussed," as are the question of Parliament's relationship to the colonial Legislatures and methods of granting emancipation. Very skillfully compiled; presents both sides of all points fairly.

McQUEEN, JAMES.

Name also spelled Macqueen and M'Queen. See entries under both as well as this.

The colonial controversy, containing a refutation of the calumnies of the anti-colonists; the state of Hayti, Sierre Leone, India, China, Cochin China, Java, etc.; the production of sugar, etc., and the state of the free and slave labourers in those countries; fully considered. . . . Glasgow, 1825.

Consists of letters reprinted from The Glasgow Courier of which the author was editor. Written in support of the Caribbean interests. Defends the planters against charges of cruelty and injustice towards the blacks. Labor in the East, from which allegedly free-grown sugar came, was largely slave, hence the boycott of West India produce in favor of that from the East had no rational basis.

M'DONNELL, ALEXANDER.

Also spelled McDonnell. See entries under that form as well as this.

Address, An, to the members of both houses of Parliament. London, 1830.

Pro-colonial and anti-emancipationist. Holds that the slave régime was a moderate one and that the slaves were happy and contented. Nowhere were the blacks so well off as under British rule in the West Indies. Attacks the motives of the anti-colonists. The island Legislatures had passed many ameliorative measures of their own accord. Attacks the central Government's attempt to coerce them and the proposal to institute compulsory manumission in the crown colonies by Order in Council. The Caribbean possessions could not be cultivated without slave labor.

Compulsory manumission; or, an examination of the actual state of the West India question. London, 1827.

The Caribbean colonists were not being given fair treatment at the hands of the British public and Government. Compulsory manumission was contrary to the spirit of the House of Commons resolutions adopted in May, 1823. It infringed the rights of property, would work injury to the slaves, and would endanger the safety of the colonies. West India Committee records show us that the author was voted £100 for writing this pamphlet.

Considerations on negro slavery, with authentic reports, illustrative of the actual condition of the negroes in Demerara. Also, an examination into the propriety and efficiency of the regulations contained in the late Order in Council now in operation in Trinidad. To which are added, suggestions on the proper mode of ameliorating the condition of the slaves. London, 1824.

An important work. The author was secretary of the Committee of the Inhabitants of Demerara and hence an advocate of Caribbean interests. Holds the growing feeling that it was of little importance whether or not the West India islands continued to supply Great Britain with their produce, resulting from the spread of Adam Smith's doctrines and the activity of the East India traders, to be false. The sugar colonies were tremendously important to the motherland as they afforded a vent for the employment of surplus capital and a steady, certain market which wars could not disturb. They were, in reality, an outlying part of Great Britain as the colonials were all British, with home customs and traditions.

Denies that the West Indians set an artificially high price on sugar as alleged by the East India traders for their own selfish ends. If the slaves were to be liberated, they would not become a free peasantry, working for hire—negroes labored steadily and productively only under compulsion. Their material and spiritual conditions had been immensely improved in the period since 1800 and were then quite satisfactory. The acrid discussion at home regarding slavery created great unrest among the island blacks and threatened the safety of the colonials.

Holds that the Trinidad Order in Council for ameliorating the condition of the slaves in that possession, issued as an experiment and held up to the colonial Legislatures as a model for them to follow, showed a lamentable ignorance of actual West Indian conditions in many respects.

Proposes that, when an agricultural negro became free, he should be settled on land, for which he was to pay an annual rental to the Crown. Money thus raised was to be used in educating negro children and caring for aged blacks. Those who failed to pay their rentals should be put at treadmill labor. Town negroes becoming free should be grouped into companies to carry on their work, each member paying annual dues.

M'DONNELL, ALEXANDER—Continued.

Letter, A, to Thos. Fowell Buxton, Esq., M. P., in refutation of his allegations respecting the decrease of slaves in the British West India colonies. London, 1833.

Buxton had compiled statistics purporting to show that there had been a decrease of 52,624 slaves in the sugar islands in little more than a decade and declared that the decline had arisen from ill treatment. He was advocating immediate emancipation. McDonnell here challenges his sources.

West India Legislatures, The, vindicated from the charge of having resisted the call of the mother country for the amelioration of slavery. London, 1826.

The West India proprietors held that, if colonial franchises were to be trampled on, their private rights would rest on insecure foundations. The question of compensation for loss of property following any plan of emancipation was the main point at issue with them. They had not fully met the recommendations of the central Government because they believed that some of them rested on wrong principles as well as because they had not been guaranteed against losses which might result from their adoption. There had really been progressive, voluntary amelioration in the colonies for a quarter of a century. The planters realized that such measures led to better physical and moral conditions, but naturally opposed compulsory manumission since it would ruin them. Free negroes would never work, and there would then be no labor supply.

MENDS, HERBERT.

The injustice and cruelty of the slave trade considered in a sermon preached in Plymouth, on the Lord's Day, February 22, 1789. Plymouth, 1789.

Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, April, 1789, p. 341.

"MERCATOR," pseud., [John Gladstone].

Letters concerning the abolition of the slave trade and other West India affairs. London, 1807.

Opposes abolition. One of the soundest, fairest and best expositions of the point of view of the supporters of the trade. Replied to by Anon., "A Planter," A Letter, Addressed to Mercator . . . , q. v., in which it was held that the slave trade should be abolished as more than enough produce was then being grown for the British market, the only one open to the planters.

Third letter on the abolition of the slave trade and other West India affairs. London, 1807.

See his Letters, above. That work had been replied to by Anon., "A Planter," A Letter, Addressed to Mercator . . . , q. v., urging that the trade be abolished since the land already cultivated in the British West Indies more than supplied home market demands. Mercator here holds that it was not surplus production but impediments placed in the way of foreign trade which had brought about Caribbean distress. Outlets for the produce then on the market could be found by prohibiting the Americans from transporting French colonial crops to France during the period of the war then raging and by admitting sugar to the breweries and distilleries. Supports the trade, as in his original letters.

"MERCATOR," pseud.

View of some of the advantages of the Tropical Free-Labour Company. London, 1825.

Not the work of Gladstone, also signing himself "Mercator" (see above). Support of the company is urged as a blow at Caribbean slavery.

MICHAEL, C. D.

The slave and his champions. Sketches of Granville Sharp, Thomas Clarkson, William Wilberforce, and Sir. T. F. Buxton. London, n. d. [1891].

A popular work.

MILLAR, JOHN.

The origin of the distinction of ranks; or, an inquiry into the circumstances which give rise to influence and authority in the different members of society. London, 1779.

The author was professor of law at the University of Glasgow. He held slavery to be impolitic and to result in evil effects on industry, population, and morals, as was clearly demonstrated in the British West Indies. The blacks there should be better treated. It was inconsistent for persons to talk of natural rights while holding slaves.

MITCHEL, H.

Two letters to the Colonial Secretary. . . . No imprint, no date. [Jamaica?, ca. 1828].

Bearing on the Lescesne and Escoffery case. The author was the island magistrate who had brought to light the alleged seditious conduct on the part of these two persons of color which had resulted in their deportation from Jamaica. Charges Dr. Lushington, who had conducted their defense, with having used forged evidence in doing so and with having connived with the Colonial Department to withhold important facts from Parliament.

M'NEILL, HECTOR.

Observations on the treatment of the negroes in the island of Jamaica. . . . London, 1788.

The author had been a resident of Jamaica about 1770 and revisited the colony in 1788. Disapproves of the slave trade but holds that it could not be ended through an act of the central Government. Presents a bright picture of the material condition of the Jamaican slaves. It had improved greatly since his earlier acquaintance with the island. Reviewed in The Gent. Mag., December, 1788, pp. 1093 ff., and in The Mo. Rev., December, 1788, p. 547.

MONTGOMERY, JAMES.

The West Indies and other poems. London, 1810.

Written to commemorate the abolition of the slave trade. The title piece sketches the history of the islands, the misery of the blacks, the work of the missionaries and abolitionists, and the ending of the traffic which was to mark the beginning of an era of general better feeling, understanding and happiness for all. Originally published with works of James Grahame and E. Benger under the collective title, Poems on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, q. v.

MONTGOMERY, JAMES; GRAHAME, JAMES; BENDER, E.

Poems on the abolition of the slave trade. London, 1809.

A work de-luxe, containing "The West Indies," by Montgomery; "Africa Delivered," by Grahame; and "A Poem, Occasioned by the Abolition of the Slave Trade in 1806," by Benger, with explanatory notes to references. Illustrated with numerous engravings from anti-slave pictures by R. Smirke.

MORE, HANNAH.

Slavery: a poem. London, 1788.

An attempt to secure sympathy for the negro cause, in weak verse. Reviewed in The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev., March, 1788, p. 166.

MORTIMER, Rev. G. F.

The immediate abolition of slavery, compatible with the safety and prosperity of the colonies, in a letter to the representatives of the southern division of Northumberland, and of the town and county of Newcastle on Tyne. Newcastle upon Tyne, 1833.

Recommends that an early date be set for ending slavery. All existing laws applying to that state should be repealed and the liberated blacks should be given all the privileges of British subjects. All individuals capable of labor should be required to hire themselves out to masters at the regular wage rate, the names of employer and worker to be registered in each case. If a freed slave could gain a livelihood in some trade or business, he should not be required to perform agricultural labor. If masters could not pay wages in coin, they were to do so in kind or grant plots for the laborers' personal cultivation, all such agreements to be registered. Proprietors or workers violating their agreements should be punished by fine and imprisonment, respectively. Task work should be encouraged by all possible means. One member of a family should be permitted to perform the stipulated labor of any other member of the group. Sunday labor should be paid for at an extra rate. Laborers not paid in coin should be allowed one entire work day a week free for tilling their own plots or selling the produce assigned to them. Workers should be entitled to change employers at the end of a year. At the close of five years, every laborer who should have supported himself and family without having been convicted of a misdemeanor should be free to employ his labor as he might choose. Six pence a week should be deducted from the wages of every laborer for five years, this to be used in supporting the ill and the orphans after the expiration of that time. In the interim, the British Government should assume such expense. It should also educate all children under 12. Commissions should be named to carry these regulations into effect.

M'QUEEN, JAMES.

Name also spelled Macqueen and McQueen. See entries under both as well as this.

"British Africa—Sierra Leone," in Blackwood's, January, 1828, pp. 63 ff.

Continues his attack on the régime in Sierra Leone and the African Institution's connection with it. See his *Civilization of Africa—Sierra Leone*, on the next page.

"British colonies, The," in Blackwood's, May, 1829, pp. 633 ff.

Continues his defense of the colonials and seeks to expose the errors on which the system of "West Indian legislation—or rather, colonial persecution," had been carried out. Lauds the planters' humanity. Assails the emancipationists for their use of false and deceptive data. Slavery flourished in India, notwithstanding the denial of those advocating the admission of East India sugar on equal terms with that from the West Indies on the ground that it was a free labor product.

"British colonies, The," in Blackwood's, February, 1830, pp. 223 ff.

A system of slavery existed in India, notwithstanding the denials of those interested in securing the right to enter oriental sugar into the British market on the same liberal terms enjoyed by the colonial Caribbean product. Traders to the East were leading the attack on the West Indians so that they themselves might gain greater profits. The oppression and ruin of the Caribbean plantation owners would not advance the negroes in the scale of civilization.

M'QUEEN, JAMES—Continued.

"Civilization of Africa—Sierra Leone," in Blackwood's, March and May, 1827, pp. 315 ff. and 596 ff.

Attacks the African Institution's connection with the colony, prevailing methods of exploiting it, and the results obtained. Charges that the slave trade was being carried on there. The free labor about which so much was said was rare, high priced, and of a low order. Europeans could not end the slave trade in Africa—the Arabs were too firmly intrenched there.

West India colonies, The; the calumnies and misrepresentations circulated against them by The Edinburgh Review, Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Cropper, etc., examined and refuted. London, 1824.

A complete whitewash of the colonial group. Attacks the methods and aims of its opponents. The author was editor of The Glasgow Courier and was well known as a champion of the West Indians through the columns of his paper, in Blackwood's, and in pamphlets. He is now known to have been subsidized by the Society of West India Planters and Merchants of London. In December, 1823, he was voted 100 guineas and in March, 1824, another sum of the same amount.

MUNCASTER, Lord.

Historical sketches of the slave trade and of its effects on Africa. London, 1792.

The author was one of Wilberforce's intimates. The trade had had a most demoralizing influence on Africa. Useful industries had been forgotten, the white man's vices had been widely introduced in accentuated form, and thousands of individuals guilty of but slight, if any, wrongdoing were being seized as criminals in order that their chieftains might be provided with a large enough supply of human wares to meet the traders' demands.

MURRAY, JOHN.

A letter to the Right Honourable Earl Grey, on colonial slavery. London, 1832.

Urges gradual emancipation and opposes compensation.

[NAISH, WILLIAM.]

Advantages, The, of free labour over the labour of slaves, elucidated in the cultivation of pimento, ginger, and sugar. London, n. d. [ca. 1825].

Brief description, A, of the toil and sufferings of slaves in the British sugar colonies, at the present time, by several eye witnesses. London, n. d. [ca. 1825].

Reasons for using East India sugar. London, 1828.

Published for the Peckham Ladies' African and Anti-slavery Association. Such persons as substituted East India for West India sugar were "undermining the system of slavery in the safest, most easy, and effectual manner" in which that might be done. In the East, sugar was raised by free labor. Relates alleged atrocities of West Indian bondage based on the reports of Thomas Cooper, etc., q. v. The bounties and tariff protection given the West Indians had supported the wasteful and inhuman system of slave culture. If these were removed, the planters would be forced to employ more humane methods. A family using 5 pounds of colonial Caribbean sugar a week and the same proportion of West India rum could prevent the slavery or murder of one fellow man by abstinence from them for 21 months.

[NAISH, WILLIAM]—Continued.

Short History, A, of the poor black slaves who are employed in cultivating sugar, cotton, coffee, etc. Intended to make little children in England pity them and use their endeavors to relieve them from bondage. London, n. d. [ca. 1825].

NEWMAN, FRANCIS W.

"Anglo-Saxon abolition of negro slavery," in *Fraser's Magazine*, January, 1879.

Reprinted as part 1 of the author's *Anglo-Saxon Abolition of Negro Slavery*, q. v. below.

Anglo-Saxon abolition of negro slavery. London, 1889.

The author was emeritus professor of University College, London. Part 1, "Negro Slavery Under English Rule," is reprinted from *Fraser's Magazine*, January, 1879. Sketches the rise, course and end of the institution. Holds the slave trade and slavery to have been illegal from the beginning. Assails the planters' conduct under the slave régime.

"Negro slavery under English rule," in *Littell's Living Age*, February 22, 1879, pp. 451 ff.

Reprinted from *Fraser's Magazine* for January, 1879.

[NEWTON, Rev. JOHN.]

An authentic narrative of some remarkable and interesting incidents in the life of . . . [John Newton]. Communicated in a series of letters, to the Reverend Mr. Haweis, rector of Aldwinckle, Northamptonshire, and by him (at the request of friends) now made public. London, 1764.

The so-called autobiography, a later edition of which appeared under the title *Out of the Depths*. Newton was one of the most romantic figures connected with the slave trade. He went to sea early in life, later entered the service of a white man settled on the West Coast of Africa by whose wife he was cruelly used, returned to seafaring, and ultimately became master of the two slave ships, the *Duke of Argyle* and the *African*, owned by Joseph Woolnoth.

As a result of illness, he forsook the sea and, becoming interested in religion, studied for the ministry and in 1764, the year of the publication of this work, was ordained by the Bishop of Lincoln. He became celebrated as the rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, was a great friend of Cowper, the poet, and supplied Thomas Clarkson with much valuable information regarding the carrying on of the slave trade.

He appeared before a parliamentary committee of investigation on the subject and himself wrote *Thoughts Upon the African Slave Trade*, q. v., in which he held the trade to be evil politically as well as morally to the slaves and traders.

Newton refused the degree D. D. offered him by the University of New Jersey, died on December 21, 1807, and was buried in St. Mary Woolnoth Church, but his remains were returned to his earlier charge, Olney, in 1893. The Rev. John Callis edited a collection of centenary memorial sermons preached in December, 1907, under the title *John Newton—Sailor, Preacher, Pastor, and Poet*, q. v.

NEWTON, Rev. JOHN.

Out of the Depths. [An] autobiography. . . . London, 1916.

A new edition of [Newton], *An Authentic Narrative of Some Remarkable and Interesting Incidents* . . . , q. v. above.

NEWTON, REV. JOHN—Continued.

Thoughts upon the African slave trade. London, 1788.

The author, one of the most celebrated pastors of his day, had been a slave trader in early life. (See his *An Authentic Narrative*, on p. 533.) His views are, therefore, of unusual interest. Presents a sketch of his career as a dealer in blacks, 1750-1754, and describes the method in which the trade was carried on. It had never been justifiable. It was wrong toward the blacks and demoralized the whites connected with it. The natives were cheated by the traders at all times. Most of the wars in Africa would end if the Europeans ceased tempting the natives with goods, as they were fought to take captives which might be traded off. There was little or no kidnapping. Replied to by Adair, *Unanswerable Arguments*, q. v. Reviewed in *Annals of Ag.*, IX (1788), pp. 182 ff. and in *The Mo. Rev.*, LXXVIII (1788), p. 160.

Works, The, of the . . . 4 vols. New Haven, 1824.

Includes the preceding item.

NICHOLLS, F.

Sable victims. A Barbadoes narration, inscribed to the promoters of the slave trade, and addressed to J. Hargrave, Esq. . . . London, 1789.

Violently anti-slave, with gross exaggerations. An illustration shows a runaway negro being roasted alive. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, September, 1789, p. 827.

NICKOLLS, REV. ROBERT.

A letter to the treasurer of the Society Instituted for the Purpose of Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade. London, 1788.

The author was Dean of Middleham and a native of the West Indies. Written in support of the abolition movement. Nickolls held that the purchase of slaves for further cultivation in the Caribbean was unnecessary. This work called forth a reply, *Franklyn's Observations*, q. v. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, LXXVIII (1788), pp. 65, 344, and in *The Gent. Mag.*, January, 1788, p. 55. An edition of 14,000 copies was issued and distributed by the body named in the title. See List of the . . .

NISBET, RICHARD.

Capacity, The, of negroes for religious and moral improvement considered: with cursory hints, to proprietors and to Government, for the immediate melioration of the condition of slaves in the sugar colonies. London, 1789.

The question of Christianizing the blacks was a delicate one. The principles of morality should, however, be instilled in them and the masters should lighten their burdens, out of mere self interest if not activated by humanitarian motives.

"A West Indian." Slavery not forbidden by Scripture. . . . Philadelphia, 1773.

A reply to [Rush], *An Address to the Inhabitants of the British Settlements* . . ., q. v. Moses did not forbid slavery. If the slaves were to be freed, the planters would be ruined and Great Britain's welfare would be seriously affected thereby. Denies that the blacks were severely punished or cruelly treated—the laws on the statute books relating to such matters had long since become obsolete. Answered by [Rush] in *A Vindication of the Address* . . ., q. v.

NORRIS, ROBERT.

Memoirs of the reign of Boffa Ahadee, king of Dahomey. To which are added the author's journey to Abomey, the capital, and a short account of the African slave trade. London, 1789.

A defense of slavery. The author was a Guinea trader who had connections with Africa from the middle of the eighteenth century. He visited the king of Dahomey in 1772 and was well received by him. Sixteen years later, he appeared before a committee of the Privy Council to present the views of the Liverpool traders. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, May, 1789, p. 433.

Short account, A., of the African slave trade, collected from local knowledge, from the evidence given at the bar of both houses of Parliament, and from tracts written upon that subject. Liverpool, 1788.

The first edition, also of 1788, was anonymous. Abolition would be followed by decreased production, British exports to Africa would be reduced to nothing, and there would be innumerable bankruptcies in England. Decreased importations of West Indian produce would result in a falling off of the revenue and would necessitate the imposition of new taxes. "Our national importance would quickly decline, and be known to the next generation, only by the page of history." A bill, then being formulated, to regulate the trade and obviate abuses, should have the support of every Briton.

ORDERSON, J. W.

Cursory remarks and plain facts connected with the question produced by the proposed registry bill. London, 1816.

"OTHELLO," pseud.

Strictures on the slave trade . . . in a letter to the Right Hon. William Pitt, in opposition to the exertions now making in the House of Commons, for an abolition thereof, by Mr. Wilberforce. London, 1790.

P., G. C.

Reflections on the slave trade, with remarks on the policy of its abolishment. In a letter to a clergyman in the county of Suffolk. London, 1791.

The trade was a moral, religious, and political evil. Proposes the transfer of British convicts from Botany Bay to the sugar islands, thus obviating the use of blacks. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, December, 1791, pp. 1124 ff.

PALEY, WILLIAM.

The principles of moral and political philosophy. London, 1785.

The author was Archdeacon of Carlisle. He condemns the slave trade and urges gradual emancipation under the protection of civil Government.

PALLMER, CHARLES N.

Substance of the speech . . . in the House of Commons, June 19, 1816, on the motion of Mr. Wilberforce, for certain papers relating to the West Indies. London, 1816.

The author was a member of Parliament for Surrey, for years an active figure in the Society of West India Planters and Merchants, who served as deputy chairman of that body for some time up to 1829 when it was reorganized.

He here opposes the registration bill. Instead of seeking information on alleged breaches of the abolition act, the House's first duty was to attend to

PALLMER, CHARLES N.—Continued.

the danger existing in the colonies from the mistaken notion entertained by the negroes that they were about to be freed. Pallmer moved that an address be sent to the Prince Regent, praying that he order the colonial governors publicly to proclaim that no emancipation order had been issued. The motion was carried *nemine contradicente*.

PARK, MUNGO.

Journal, The, of a mission to the interior of Africa, in the year 1805. . . . London, 1815.

For the author, see below. This volume on his second, last expedition, was published by the African Institution, into whose officials' hands the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department had delivered the manuscript, for the benefit of Park's family. Used by the anti-slave interests as further proving that the Africans were capable of developing a high state of civilization. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, May, 1815, pp. 438 ff.; *The Ed. Rev.*, February, 1815, pp. 471 ff.; *The Quar. Rev.*, August, 1815, pp. 120 ff.

Travels in the interior districts of Africa: performed under the direction and patronage of the African Association, in the years 1795, 1796, and 1797. . . . London, 1799.

The author had been a surgeon in the East Indian naval service. He was a botanist and had secured his appointment due to the influence of Sir Joseph Banks of the Royal Society of Arts, himself a well-known authority on plants. In 1794, Banks also secured for him the commission to explore the Niger valley in behalf of the African Association of which he was a prominent member. That body had been founded in 1788 for the purpose of furthering geographical discoveries in the dark continent. After some two years in the interior, he returned to England via the West Indies which he reached on board a slaver.

An abstract of his travels was drawn up in 1798 for inclusion in the organization's second report by Bryan Edwards, famous historian of the British Caribbean, who had become secretary of the African Association, from reports received from Park. A few copies were also separately issued for private circulation. Park's book appeared in 1799, and was a great success. It embodied Edwards's narrative and Edwards is understood to have given material assistance in the preparation of the entire manuscript. In 1805, Park was again commissioned to visit the Niger country (see *The Journal of a Mission to the Interior of Africa*, above), and died while there.

The abolitionists made extensive use of his *Travels* to support their contention that a relatively high state of civilization existed among the blacks and that the slave traders' ravages were destroying this and debasing the natives. See for example, Clarkson, *The Cries of Africa*. It was, however, also quoted by the members of the West India party to their own interest. See Young, *The Speech* . . . on . . . February 28, 1805, p. 11. Reviewed in *The Scots Mag.*, September, October, November, 1799, pp. 589 ff., 665 ff., and 737 ff.

[PECKARD, Dr. P.]

Am I not a man and a brother? With all humility addressed to the British Legislature. Cambridge, 1788.

A vigorous attack on slavery by the vice chancellor of Cambridge who had suggested that the subject of a 1785 Latin prize essay be the legality of forced labor. The prize had been won by Thomas Clarkson who thereafter devoted his life to the slave cause. Negroes were men and as such were capable of ideas of civil Government, of moral distinctions, of religion, of a God and of a life hereafter. They were consequently entitled to life and liberty.

Authorship established by the British Museum copy. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, January, 1789, p. 69; *The Gent. Mag.*, December, 1789, pp. 1090 ff.

PECKOVER, ALEXANDRINA.

Life of Joseph Sturge. London, 1890.

For Sturge's efforts to bring about the passage of the emancipation act, his visit to the West Indies after the institution of apprenticeship, and his campaign to bring the latter to an end, see chapters 2 and 3.

PERRY, Rev. GEORGE.

The history of the Church of England from the death of Elizabeth to the present time. 3 vols. London, 1861-1864.

The slaves owned by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (see under Porteus) are mentioned in Vol. III, pp. 486 ff.

PEYTRAUD, LUCIEN.

L'esclavage aux Antilles françaises avant 1789. Paris, 1897.

A thesis presented to the faculty of letters of the University of Paris. An elaborate work, based on a study of documents in the colonial archives, most of which had never been used. The French islands were intimately related with the British ones and, except Martinique and Guadeloupe, ultimately passed under the Union Jack.

"PHILADELPHOS," pseud.

Christian piety with extracts from different authors, and some notes on the slave trade. No imprint, n. d. [ca. 1775?]

Slavery was inconsistent with Christianity. It produced a train of fatal vices in the communities where it existed.

Mutual obligations, The, to the exercise of the benevolent affections, as they respect the conduct of all the human race to each other, proved and applied to the state of the suffering Africans. London, 1788.

Supports abolition. Reviewed in The Mo. Rev., October, 1788, p. 375.

PHILLIPS, JOSEPH.

West India question. The outline of a plan for the total, immediate, and safe abolition of slavery throughout the British colonies. London, 1833.

The author had been a resident of Antigua for 27 years, but favored emancipation. Proposes that freedom be conferred on all the slaves after July 2, 1834, by act of Parliament; that corporal punishment be entirely abolished; and that the liberated blacks be admitted to an equal participation in all the civil and religious privileges enjoyed by free-born subjects.

Those hitherto employed in agricultural work should be indentured to their old masters for one year at adequate remuneration with the choice of being bound out to the same planter or to a new one at the end of that time. To prevent idleness and vagrancy, magistrates should have the power to compel all persons found unemployed to engage themselves as agricultural laborers or be sent to the public works. The working day should extend from six to six, with three hours off for meals. Additional services should be paid for.

Commissioners should be empowered to make advances of cash to proprietors who might, at the commencement of the free labor era, be unable to pay wages, the loans in every case to be repaid out of the proceeds of the next crop.

The author was assailed by Liggins in his A Refutation, q. v.

PHILLIPS, ULRICH B.

American negro slavery. A survey of the supply, employment, and control of negro labor as determined by the plantation régime. New York, 1918.

Chapters 1, 2, and 3 present excellent accounts of the exploitation of the Guinea Coast, of the maritime slave trade, and of the sugar colonies, respectively. Chapter 3, giving a summarization of planter economy, is especially valuable.

"Jamaica slave plantation, A," in *The American Historical Review*, April, 1914, pp. 543 ff.

An analysis of the general account book for Worthy Park Plantation, Jamaica, owned by Robert Price of Penzance, England, for the years 1791-1811, kept by Rose Price, the manager. The volume came into Professor Phillips's possession by purchase at auction. The best modern account of the management of a Caribbean estate, with data on production, labor expense and the make-up of the plantation population. It is interesting to note that the property was paying a bare 5 per cent on the investment.

The account book is now (1931) in the Division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress.

"PHILO AFRICANUS," pseud.

"Address, An, to my countrymen on slavery and the slave trade," in *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, January, 1789, pp. 24 ff.

Supports abolition.

"On slavery and the slave trade," in *The Gent. Mag.*, April, 1789, pp. 320 ff.

Consists of quotations from Scripture interpreted as being against slavery.

"PHILO-XYLON," pseud. [JOSHUA STEELE.]

Letters . . . first published in *The Barbadoes Gazette* during the years 1787 and 1788. Containing the substance of several conversations at sundry times, for seven years past, on the subject of negro laws and negro government on plantations in Barbadoes. Barbadoes, 1789.

The author came to the colony late in life upon inheriting an estate. He founded the Barbados Society of Arts, became a Council member, and ultimately chief justice.

Points out defects in the local laws as a result of it having been found impossible to convict purchasers of stolen cotton from negroes because of the testimony of blacks being inadmissible. Also discusses an experiment, just begun on his own property, of working slaves but 10 hours a day, with pay for overtime. His later, more revolutionary innovations, which included dividing his holdings into manors, with the Africans as copyholders bound to their tenements and owing rent and services, aroused a storm of antagonism among the islanders because of the break it made in the time-honored servile régime. The undertaking, it may be added, ended in failure.

PITMAN, FRANK W.

"Slavery on the British West India plantations in the eighteenth century," in *The Journal of Negro History*, October, 1926, pp. 584 ff.

The best modern treatise on the subject.

PITT, WILLIAM.

Debate, The, on a motion for the abolition of the slave trade in the House of Commons on April 18 and 19, 1791. London, 1791.

Pitt spoke in favor of abolition, declaring that, from the first moment of his having been in public life, there had been no question in which his heart had been so interested as it was in that measure. Early emancipation would

PITT, WILLIAM—Continued.

be wrong and mischievous, as the slaves were not yet prepared for such a step. Fresh importations of blacks prevented the state of those already in the islands from being bettered so that they might ultimately be freed. The trade should therefore be ended promptly. The other reform must, however, be postponed until a much later day.

Speech, The, . . . on a motion for the abolition of the slave trade in the House of Commons on Monday, the 2d of April, 1792. London, 1792.

The debate of this date was one of the most important in the history of the anti-slavery struggle. It resulted in a victory for the colonial party, the latter securing a pledge from the House to support gradual rather than immediate abolition, as Wilberforce had desired. Pitt delivered his speech in support of Wilberforce at 4 a. m. "I shall . . . oppose to the utmost every proposition which in any way may tend either to prevent, or even to postpone for an hour, the total abolition of the slave trade; a measure which . . . we are bound, by the most pressing and indispensable duty, to adopt" (p. 32).

PLAINWAY, JOHN.

"The West India question," in *The European Magazine*, April, 1826, pp. 337 ff.

Opposes immediate emancipation. Such action would result in chaos, negro supremacy, and the loss of the islands.

PLUMER, MR.

The speech . . . at the bar of the House of Lords, on the second reading of the bill for the abolition of the slave trade, in support of the petition of the West India planters and merchants against that measure. London, 1807.

The speaker represented the Caribbean interests and elaborated on the several points in the petition against abolition.

"POLINUS," pseud.

"Political and prudential thoughts on the slave trade," in *The Gent. Mag.*, May, 1788, pp. 407 ff.

Pro-slave trade. Holds that the wretched state of the slaves had been greatly overdrawn. Opposes manumission.

PORTEUS, BEILBY.

Essay, An, towards a plan for the more effectual civilization and conversion of the negro slaves on the trust estate in Barbadoes, belonging to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. London, 1817.

The author was the Bishop of London. He had long been interested in the cause of the slaves and had used the pulpit to gain sympathy for the blacks before the rise of the anti-slave trade movement in 1783. One of his sermons on the subject was among the earliest publications of the abolition group.

The Society had been left two plantations in Barbados by Christopher Codrington early in the eighteenth century for the support of students "to study and practice physic and chirurgery as well as divinity." After long-drawn out law suits, Codrington College had opened and instruction had begun.

With the rise of humanitarian sentiment, it was held up as a reproach to the Society that it held negroes in bondage. The state of its blacks was no better than that of slaves under private ownership. They were not allowed to marry and were often kept working on Sunday. Not until 1818 was regular religious instruction undertaken among them and then only children under 10 were taught catechism, it being forbidden to teach them to read, write, or cipher. In 1823, out of 300 Society slaves, but one couple was married. See Brown, *History of the Propagation of Christianity*, III, p. 412.

PORTEUS, BEILBY—Continued.

Letter, A, to the governors, Legislatures, and proprietors of plantations in the British West India islands. London, 1808.

The author was Bishop of London. He had already shown his interest in the negro cause by bringing about the establishment of the Incorporated Society for the Conversion and Religious Instruction of Negro Slaves in the British West Indies in 1794. He here urges that both children and adults be instructed carefully in the principles of Christianity and that strict supervision of their morals be undertaken. The latter was in the islanders' own interests for, unless promiscuous connections between the two sexes ceased, the increase of native negroes by birth would never be sufficient to keep up the stock of hands which the cultivation of the islands required. Also advocates the establishment of parochial schools and presents a plan to that end. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, May, 1808, pp. 434 ff.

PRESTON, WILLIAM.

A letter to Bryan Edwards, Esq., containing observations on some passages of his *History of the West Indies*. London, 1795.

The author assails Edwards for having supported the slave trade and slavery in his *History*, q. v. He holds that the historian's good understanding had been warped by prejudice and expresses regret that his really great talents were being employed in such a degrading task as pleading the cause of oppression.

[PRICE, Sir ROSE.]

Pledges on colonial slavery, to candidates for seats in Parliament, rightly considered. Penzance, 1832.

The author, a member of Parliament, promised to support emancipation "upon any plan which an honest man, and a Christian can do, that will secure to the landlord the uninterrupted cultivation of his estates." But as for immediate emancipation, he would support it only if each proprietor was to receive "full compensation, from the nation, for the freehold and chattels of his estates; or an indemnity against such loss." The planter should not be robbed of his property by those who were reluctant to pay the value of it.

PRIESTLY, JOSEPH.

A sermon on the subject of the slave trade, delivered to a society of Protestant dissenters at the New Meeting in Birmingham, and published at their request. Birmingham, 1788.

An anti-slave sermon based on Luke X: 36, 37. The author was a celebrated theologian and scientist whose advanced religious views brought him into controversy with Bishop Horsley. He subsequently moved to America. He is most famous as the discoverer of oxygen and is known as "the father of modern chemistry."

Under humane masters, slaves might enjoy a certain degree of happiness, but they were still slaves, subject to the wills and caprices of others. There was no proper security from the greatest outrages but in the protection of the laws. Englishmen should regard the blacks as their brothers. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, March, 1788, p. 239.

PRIMROSE, ARCHIBALD P. (Fifth Earl of Rosebery.)

Pitt and Wilberforce. Edinburgh, 1897.

Privately printed and exceedingly rare. Contains a number of letters from Pitt to Wilberforce and two from Wilberforce to Pitt which were published the same year in A. M. Wilberforce's *Private Papers of William Wilberforce*, q. v.

Pitt, in a letter of April 8, 1788, held that the bringing forward of the matter of the slave trade in that year was impracticable, and urged Wilberforce to dismiss it as much as possible from his mind—that would be the "rightest and wisest thing" to do. He would himself support a motion

PRIMROSE, ARCHIBALD P.—Continued.

which Wilberforce might make relative to the slave trade in due time as vigorously as though he himself were the mover.

In a letter of June of the same year, Pitt states that, while there was some opposition among the Lords to even regulating the trade, the bill then before the latter would probably pass.

[PRINGLE, T.], ed.

The history of Mary Prince, a West Indian slave. Related by herself. With a supplement by the editor. . . . London, 1831.

Mary Prince was born in Bermuda. Her family was broken up through its members being sold to various purchasers and Mary was taken to Antigua by her new owner. She there came under the influence of the Moravians and was married to Daniel James, a free black. She was later taken to England as a nurse by her master and mistress. Considering herself abused, she turned to the Moravians for aid, which they gave, as she had become free on touching British soil under the famous decision in the Somerset case. The Anti-slavery Society and Friends also interested themselves in her and found work for her. An attempt was made to effect an arrangement so that she might return to Antigua and her husband without again becoming a slave, but her owners, in high wrath at her having left them, refused to sell her so as to change her status in the colony or to grant her manumission. This work was published to win public sympathy for the distressed woman and the anti-slave movement.

PRIOR, JAMES.

Memoir of the life and character of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke. . . . 2 vols. London, 1826.

The most reliable work on the great statesman. For his opposition to the slave trade and his drawing up of a plan for regulating it some years before Wilberforce became interested in the cause (Burke, A Letter, q. v.), see I, pp. 368 ff. For the support given Wilberforce, see II, p. 33.

"PUBLICUS," pseud.

"On negro slavery," in *The Gent. Mag.*, December, 1780, p. 564.

Anti-slave.

RAMSAY, JAMES.

Address, An, on the proposed bill for the abolition of the slave trade. Humbly submitted to the consideration of the Legislature. London, 1788.

Another edition of his *An Address to the Publick* . . . , q. v. below.

Address, An, to the publick on the proposed bill for the abolition of slavery. London, 1788.

Denounces the slave trade. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, May, 1789, p. 433.

Enquiry, An, into the effects of putting a stop to the slave trade. London, 1784.

Far from bringing ruin to the African traders, abolition of the traffic in blacks would result in the development of a much larger commerce in ivory and tropical produce which would yield profits far greater than those then being gained.

Essay, An, on the treatment and conversion of African slaves in the British sugar colonies. London, 1784.

The second classic in the field of slavery literature. The author, a former naval surgeon, had entered holy orders and had been named to a West Indian parish. He had given medical care and religious instruction to the slaves

RAMSAY, JAMES—Continued.

in addition to performing his regular clerical functions for the whites. These activities had embroiled him in controversies with the planters and he had returned to England. Later he had served as chaplain under Rodney and had been present at the capture of St. Eustatius. All told, he had lived in the islands for more than 20 years.

The publication of this essay was an important event in the early stages of the abolition movement. The author holds that Caribbean society would be far better off under free labor and that the blacks could benefit neither morally nor intellectually from the existing régime and proposes radical changes in their status.

His work soon brought Ramsay into touch with Wilberforce and, with Clarkson's and the Quaker appeals, aroused great interest in England while making the author the target of violent attacks on the part of the planter party. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, August, 1784, p. 597. Replied to by Anon., *An Answer to the Reverend James Ramsay's Essay and [Tobin], Cursory Remarks*, both of q. v. An acrimonious controversy between Ramsay and Tobin followed. See under their names in this section.

Examinations of the Reverend Mr. Harris's "Scriptural Researches on the Licitness of the Slave Trade." London, 1788.

A reply to Harris's famous work, q. v., which held that the slave trade was conformable to the principles of the law of Nature as delineated in the Bible. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, LXXVIII (1788), p. 515.

Inquiry, An, into the effects of putting a stop to the African slave trade, and of granting liberty to the slaves in the British sugar colonies. London, 1784.

Another edition of *An Enquiry*, q. v. above. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, May, 1785, p. 377.

Letter, A, from Capt. J. S. Smith to the Rev. Mr. Hill, on the state of the negro slaves. To which are added an introduction and remarks on free negroes, etc. London, 1786.

Smith, an officer in the royal navy, supported the charges made by Ramsay in his *An Essay on the Treatment and Conversion of African Slaves in the British Sugar Colonies*, q. v., regarding cruelties inflicted upon West Indian negroes. Free blacks did much better work than enslaved ones. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, October, 1786, p. 317.

Letter, A, to James Tobin, Esq., late member of His Majesty's Council in the island of Nevis. London, 1787.

A continuation of his *A Reply* of 1785, in which he answered the abusive attacks made on him by Tobin and an anonymous writer following the appearance of his classic *An Essay*, and *An Enquiry*, both of q. v. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, Jan. 1788, p. 55 and *The Mo. Rev.*, LXXVIII (1788), p. 160.

Manual for African slaves, London 1787.

Objections answered. A reply to arguments in defense of slavery. London, 1788.

A later edition of the work listed below.

Objections to the abolition of the slave trade, with answers. London, 1788.

Written to gain public support for the abolition bill then under consideration. An edition of 4,000 copies was distributed by the Society Instituted for the Purpose of Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade. See *List of the . . .*, London, 1788. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, LXXVIII (1788), p. 342 and *The Gent. Mag.*, May, 1788, p. 437.

RAMSAY, JAMES—Continued.

Reply, A, to the personal invectives and objections contained in two answers by certain anonymous persons, to "An Essay on the Treatment and Conversion of African Slaves in the British Colonies." London, 1785.

A reply to the attacks made in [Tobin], *Cursory Remarks* and Anon., *An Answer to the Reverend James Ramsay's Essay*, both of q. v. The former had just appeared, and is more fully answered in *A Letter to James Tobin*, q. v. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, March, 1786, p. 241.

Thoughts on the slavery of the negroes in the American colonies. London, n. d.

One of the earliest emancipationist efforts. Replied to by Anon., *Remarks on a Pamphlet . . .*, q. v.

[RANBY, JOHN.]

"AN OLD M. P." Doubts on the abolition of the slave trade. London, 1790.

Abolition would react most unfavorably on the West Indies and British commerce and manufacturing. The islanders could not keep up their stock of workers were the importation of hands to cease. Authorship revealed by Boswell's Johnson, *Everyman's Library* edition, Vol. II, p. 148.

Observations on the evidence given before the committees of the Privy Council and House of Commons in support of the bill for abolishing the slave trade. London, 1791.

Includes extracts from the testimony of 33 witnesses supporting abolition, the accompanying comment seeking to discredit the same.

RANDOLPH, Rev. F.

A letter to the Right Honourable William Pitt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, etc., on the proposed abolition of the African slave trade. London, 1788.

Urges regulation of the trade and progressive emancipation. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, LXXVIII (1788), p. 429.

RAYNAL, Abbé G. T.

The slave trade. A full account of this species of commerce, with arguments against it. Southwark, n. d. [ca. 1792].

Consists of sections from his well-known *Histoire Philosophique et Politique . . .*, in which the traffic in Africans is denounced.

REDHEAD, HENRY.

A letter to Bache Heathcote, Esq., on the fatal consequences of abolishing the slave trade, both to England and her American colonies. London, 1792.

Opposes abolition. Gives a favorable picture of planter-slave relations and the state of the latter. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, September, 1792, p. 841.

REID, DENNIS.

Address, An, to every class of British subjects, and particularly to the legislators and colonists of the British Empire, in which some observations are offered on the nature and effects of the slave

REID, DENNIS—Continued.

trade, and a new mode of abolition humbly recommended to the notice of the publick. London, 1803.

The author resided in Westmoreland Parish, Jamaica. He here proposes that attention be paid to the well-being of the slaves already in the islands, which would result in more births. There would then be no need for further importations and the slave trade would die a natural death. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, June, 1803 p. 339.

Address, An, to the Right Hon. Geo. Canning, on the present state of this island, and other matters. Jamaica, 1823.

Occasioned by the parliamentary resolutions of May 15, 1823, adopting the principle of emancipation. Opposes interference in local matters on the part of the home Government. The state of the negroes was not at all what it was represented as being by persons who knew nothing of colonial conditions from personal experience. The islanders themselves who did could and must be the only judges of what regulations were best for the blacks.

RICHARD, HENRY.

Memoirs of Joseph Sturge. London, 1864.

For the emancipation movement and Sturge's activities at that time, see chapters 4 and 5; for his opposition to the apprenticeship system, his visit to the West Indies, and his successful fight on the former, chapters 6 and 8; for his interest in the freed negroes and in the slaves in America, chapters 9, 10, 11.

[RICHMOND, L.]

Bekehrte neger, Der. Eine wahre geschichte. Hamburg, 1840.

A German translation of *The Negro Servant*, q. v. below.

Negro servant, The: an authentic narrative of a young negro, shewing how he was made a slave in Africa, carried to Jamaica, and sold to a captain in His Majesty's Navy; then taken to America, where he became a Christian; and afterwards brought to England, and baptized. Edinburgh, n. d. [1804?]

Written to arouse sympathy for the negro cause. For a German translation, see above.

RIDDELL, WILLIAM R.

"Encouragement of the slave trade," in *The Journal of Negro History*, January, 1927, p. 22 ff.

Contains examples of interference by the Privy Council with legislation enacted in Antigua, Jamaica, St. Vincent, and Grenada during the eighteenth century which dealt with blacks entering those colonies.

RILAND, REV. JOHN.

Letter addressed to a clerical advocate of the Bible, Church Missionary, and Hibernian Societies, on the intimate connection of those and similar institutions with the abolition of colonial slavery. London, n. d.

A defense of organized bodies of emancipationists.

On the Codrington estates. A letter to the Most Reverend William, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, president of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, on the connection of that institution with Codrington College, in the island of Barbadoes. London, 1830.

See Riland's famous *Two Letters* . . . below. Continues his attack on the Society for owning slaves and not marrying and educating them or improving their condition.

RILAND, REV. JOHN—Continued.

Two letters, severally addressed to the editor of *The Christian Observer* and the editor of *The Christian Remembrancer*, relative to the slave cultured estates of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. London, 1828.

The S. P. G. had been left two plantations in Barbados by Gov. Gen. Christopher Codrington for the establishment and support of a college. After many wearisome law suits, it had at length gained control of the properties but carried out the donor's wishes in a most desultory fashion.

The estates were, of course, worked by slaves. The status of the Society's blacks was no better than that of those on private properties—they were not even given religious instruction, a suggestion to that end offered to the body in a sermon preached before its members in 1783 by Beilby Porteus, whose works see, not having been followed. The matter became a public scandal with the growth of the emancipation movement.

The first of these letters had originally appeared in the January, 1828, issue of *The Christian Observer*; the second had been refused publication by the editor of *The Christian Remembrancer*. They were occasioned by an initialed (S. H. P.) letter in the latter publication, animadverting upon statements in *Memoirs of a West India Planter*, edited by Riland, q. v., regarding the condition of the blacks on the Society's plantations. Riland here defends himself and holds the body up to shame. Soon after, as a result of public pressure, the latter's officials directed that negro children on its properties be taught catechism but not reading or arithmetic.

ROBERTS, SAMUEL.

The tocsin, or slavery the curse of Christendom. London, 1826.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM.

History of America. 2 vols. London, 1777.

The author of this celebrated work viewed the slave trade unfavorably. His attitude was often referred to during the early phases of the abolition struggle.

[ROBINSON, FREDERICK]

"A Member of the West Indian Body." Remarks on Lord Viscount Goderich's dispatch to the governors of the colonies, of December 10, 1831. London, 1832.

The dispatch held that, in the eight years since ameliorative measures for the blacks had been urged on island lawmaking bodies by Parliament, the legislation passed had not contained "a single statute, which carries within itself any reasonable security for the faithful execution of its provisions."

Robinson denied this, replied to several sections of the dispatch, and listed various reform measures adopted by the planters. The central Government's attempt to coerce the latter by fiscal measures (the laying of new, heavier duties on sugar and rum) would only exasperate the colonial lawmakers and indefinitely suspend the passing of recommended measures.

ROBINSON, R.

Slavery inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity. London, 1788.

ROCHESTER, THE BISHOP OF.

Substance of the . . . speech in the House of Peers on Friday, July 5, 1799, in the debate upon the second reading of the bill to prohibit the trading in slaves on the coast of Africa, within certain limits. London, 1800.

Declares that trafficking in human beings was prohibited by the first epistle of Paul to Timothy. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, July, 1800, p. 646.

ROMILLY, Sir SAMUEL.

Speech . . . in the House of Commons on the 28th of June, 1814, on that article in the treaty of peace which relates to the slave trade. [London], 1814.

Opposes the clause which permitted the French to continue the slave trade for five more years, holding that the traffic was then largely dead and that this clause would serve to revive it, making it more difficult for France to effect abolition upon its expiration than at that moment.

ROMILLY, WILLIAM, AND BROTHERS, eds.

Memoirs of the life of Sir Samuel Romilly, written by himself, with a selection from his correspondence. Edited by his sons. 3 vols. London, 1840.

Sir Samuel was a celebrated law reformer. For his connection with the anti-slave cause, see I, pp. 343, 345, 351, 388, 425, 456; II, pp. 2, 134, 140, 145, 180, 181, 361; and III, 1, 137, 141, 150, 337, 343, 346, 348, 352; for Wilberforce, I, pp. 334, 345; II, p. 134; and III, pp. 139, 140, 141, 178, 338.

[RONDEAU, JAMES.]

Anti-negro emancipation. An appeal to Mr. Wilberforce. London, 1824.

Holds that the lower classes in the home country were far worse off than were the so-called pitiable creatures, the negro slaves in the sugar colonies. The latter had been committed to the care and protection of the white man by "the all-wise and inscrutable purposes of our common Maker."

ROSCOE, HENRY.

The life of William Roscoe. 2 vols. Boston, 1833.

For the subject's abolitionist efforts, see table of contents.

ROSCOE, WILLIAM.

General view, A, of the African slave trade, demonstrating its injustice and impolicy, with hints toward a bill for its abolition. London, 1788.

Proposes improving the slaves' status through establishing courts of judicature independent of island influence, introducing the jury system, accepting negro testimony, making the wilful slaying of a bondman murder, enabling blacks to hold property, and encouraging marriage and religious instruction. To make the proprietors take an active interest in the welfare of their hands, a progressive duty should be laid on new workers imported from 1788 to 1800, when the trade should be prohibited. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, February, 1788, 160 ff. and *Annals of Ag.*, IX (1788), pp. 181 ff.

Present age, The. No imprint, n. d. [Liverpool, ca. 1790.]

A publication of the Liverpool Anti-slavery Society. The then present age was remarkable for the rapid and surprising improvement which had taken place in the moral character and disposition of mankind. One evidence of this was the growth of abolition sentiment. A society to further that end had been founded in Liverpool and deserved the support of all honorable persons.

Scriptural refutation, A, of a pamphlet lately published, by the Rev. Raymond Harris, entitled "Scriptural Researches on the Licitness of the Slave Trade." London, 1788.

Meets Harris's quotations purporting to support slavery by an extensive array of others interpreted as showing it to be the Divine will that all men should be free and that slavery was therefore contrary to the wish of God. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, July, 1788, p. 71.

ROSCOE, WILLIAM—Continued.

Wrongs of Africa, The. London, 1788.

An anti-slave poem describing scenes of rapine and cruelty in the dark continent and predicting the ultimate triumph of justice and mercy.

ROSCOE, WILLIAM, AND CURRIE, JAMES.

The African. Liverpool, n. d.

The best-known early abolitionist poem.

ROSE, Sir G. H.

A letter on the means and importance of converting the slaves in the West Indies to Christianity. London, 1823.

This should be made a matter of primary concern by all followers of Christ.

[RUSH, BENJAMIN.]

"A Pennsylvanian." Address, An, to the inhabitants of the British settlements on the slavery of the negroes in America. Philadelphia, 1773.

Written to accompany a petition to the House of Assembly of Pennsylvania to increase the duty on slaves imported into that province. The fact that it might be impossible to carry on sugar-culture without slaves afforded no valid excuse for the existence of the institution. No manufactory could be of consequence enough to society to admit the least violation of the laws of justice or humanity. To support slavery because bringing Africans to the west gave them the opportunity of becoming Christians was like justifying the actions of a highway robber who gave part of his receipts to the church. "A Christian slave" was a contradiction in terms. Slaves were not saved from butchery in being purchased; many of the wars in Africa were caused because the Europeans bought captives. The trade should be abolished and young negroes should be educated with a view to their ultimate emancipation. Replied to by Nisbet, *Slavery Not Forbidden by Scripture*, q. v.

"A Pennsylvanian." Vindication, A, of the address to the inhabitants of the British settlements on the slavery of the negroes in America, in answer to a pamphlet entitled "*Slavery Not Forbidden by Scripture. . .*" Philadelphia, 1773.

Meets the arguments in support of slavery in Nisbet's work, q. v. The trade was repugnant to religion, the true interests of Great Britain and the economy of Nature. The latter was proven by the great mortality which occurred during the "seasoning" process.

RUSHTON, EDWARD.

Expostulatory letter to George Washington of Mount Vernon, in Virginia, on his continuing to be a proprietor of slaves. Liverpool, 1797.

The original letter was returned to the writer under sealed cover, unanswered. Rushton holds it to be inconsistent for a leading exponent of liberty to himself hold persons in bondage. The *Bibliothèque Nationale* copy bears the following manuscript note on page 24: "The negroes are as free and as equal to kings as the Americans are themselves and nothing can look more ridiculous than to see an assessor of American liberties with his Constitution in one hand and his negro lash in the other."

West Indian ecologues. London, 1787.

An early poetical work of some slight merit directed against the slave trade.

RUSSELL, Lord JOHN.

Memorials and correspondence of Charles James Fox. 4 vols. London, 1853-1857.

Numerous references to the part played by Fox in bringing about abolition are to be found scattered through the letters from ca. 1788 on.

[RUTHERFORD, Sir ROBERT.]

"North Countryman." "An old time election," in *The W. I. Comm. Circ.*, January 19, 1906, pp. 32 ff.

An account of the attempt made in 1807 to unseat Wilberforce, then M. P. for Yorkshire. His opponents were Lord Milton of the House of Fitzwilliam, a Whig, and Henry Lascelles of the House of Harewood, a Tory. Accounts of the latter's campaign expenses are found in records now in the possession of Wilkinson and Gaviller of 34 Great Tower Street, London, E. C. 3, successors to Lascelles and Maxwell, founded ca. 1743 as a West India trading house with large interests in Barbados. Lascelles expressed himself as being willing to spend his entire Caribbean property to secure the seat. Lord Milton's and his expenses were about £100,000 each; Wilberforce's, some £30,000. The latter was winner in the 3-cornered contest.

SACO, JOSÉ ANTONIO.

Historia de la esclavitud de la raza Africana en el nuevo mundo y en especial en los países América-Hispanos. 2 vols. Barcelona, 1879, and Havana, 1892.

A part of his *Historia de la Esclavitud*. . . Three volumes bearing that title were issued as follows: Vols. I and II, Paris, 1875; Vol. III, Barcelona, 1878. The two volumes on slavery in the new world here listed were, however, issued as a separate work. Excellent for the Spanish colonies but of little value for the British Caribbean.

SAINTSBURY, GEORGE.

East India slavery. London, 1829.

Written in the interests of the West India party to counteract the boycott on Caribbean sugar on the ground that it was slave grown and the attempt to popularize that from the East Indies as being the product of free labor. Holds that the latter was also produced by slaves and that purchasing it would but crush the evil in one hemisphere to foster it in another. The West Indian slaves were really well used.

SANBORN, F. B.

Emancipation in the West Indies. Concord, Mass., 1862.

Originally presented in lecture form to American audiences during the emancipation struggle in the United States. Sketches the state of slavery in the islands and the rise, progress and results of the abolition and emancipation movements in Great Britain.

SANCHO, IGNATIUS.

Letters of . . . an African. To which are prefixed memoirs of his life. 2 vols. London, 1784.

Sancho was born aboard a slave ship en route to the West Indies from Guinea. He was brought to England at the age of two by his master and was presented to three spinster sisters living in Greenwich. He acted as their servant for years and later became a grocer in Charles Street, Westminster, dying in 1780. Published through the kindness of benevolent patrons to demonstrate what a black could accomplish when given an opportunity. The letters are curious but commonplace enough. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, September, 1782, pp. 437 ff. and *The Eur. Mag. and Lond. Rev.*, September, 1782, pp. 199 ff.

SANDARS, JOSEPH.

A letter addressed to the Liverpool Society of the Abolition of Slavery. London, n. d. [1824].

A pamphlet explaining why the writer was withdrawing from the organization. He had not, he informs us, joined it because of convictions as to the desirability of emancipation. Rather, he had "consented to be put in nomination" to strengthen the society's membership and had never worked in harmony with its leaders. His action did not, therefore, have the significance attached to it by members of the slavery group who circulated it widely as an account of how one of their enemies had seen the light. Sandars favored amelioration of the slaves' lot but through acts of the planters themselves rather than by parliamentary legislation. Opposes freeing the slaves because of the disorders and enormous decline in production certain to result from it.

SCHERLING, EMIL.

Die bekämpfung von sklavenraub und sklavenhandel seit anfang dieses jahrhunderts. Breslau, 1897.

A study of the measures taken for the general abolition of the slave trade throughout the world in the nineteenth century.

"SCHWARTZ, M.," pseud.

Réflexions sur l'esclavage des nègres, etc. Paris, 1789.

A compilation of arguments for and against the slave trade. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, May, 1789, p. 433.

SELL, JOHANN J.

Versuch einer geschichte des negersklavenhandels. Halle, 1791.

SELLS, WILLIAM.

Remarks on the condition of the slaves in the island of Jamaica. London, 1823.

The author had been a practicing physician in Clarendon Parish, Jamaica, from 1803 to 1823. The negroes' position had improved greatly in recent years. They were then enjoying a degree of comfort which, so far as their physical wants were concerned, was decidedly better than that of the majority of the laborers in Great Britain. Contains strictures on Wilberforce and Thomas Cooper. Records in the archives of the West India Committee show us that the work was circulated by the Society of Planters and Merchants as a piece of propaganda.

SHARP, GRANVILLE.

Essay, An, on slavery. London, 1776.

Anti-slave.

Extract from a letter to a gentleman in Maryland, wherein is demonstrated the extreme wickedness of tolerating the slave trade. London, 1806.

Just limitation, The, of slavery in the laws of God, compared with the unbounded claims of the African traders and British-American slaveholders. London, 1776.

Written in reply to Thomas Thompson's *The African Trade for Negro Slaves Shown to be Consistent With the Principles of Humanity and With the Laws of Revealed Religion*, q. v.

SHARP, GRANVILLE—Continued.

Law, The, of retribution; or, a serious warning to Great Britain and her colonies . . . of God's temporal vengeance against tyrants, slaveholders, and oppressors. London, 1776.

Anti-slave.

Representation, A, of the injustice and dangerous tendency of tolerating slavery, or of admitting the least claim of private property in the persons of men, in England. London, 1769.

In 1729, the then Attorney and Solicitor General of Great Britain, P. York and C. Talbot, had given the opinion that "a slave by coming from the West Indies to Great Britain, or Ireland, either with or without his master, doth not become free; and that his master's property or right in him, is not thereby determined or varied; and that baptism doth not bestow freedom on him, nor make any alteration in his temporal condition in these kingdoms. We are also of opinion that the master may legally compel him to return again to the plantation."

In two cases of the early 1730's, however, that of *Gallway vs. Caddee* and that of *De Pinna, etc. vs. Henriques*, both tried at Guildhall, it was held that negroes became free upon entering England.

In 1765, Sharp befriended a destitute negro, Jonathan Strong, whom he found in the streets, abandoned by his master, David Lisle. Two years later, Lisle had Strong, then restored to health, arrested as a runaway slave. Sharp secured his release and prosecuted Lisle for assault and battery. He was then himself made defendant in a suit for willfully detaining the property of another. His legal advisors refused to defend him in this action as a result of the opinion of 1729. He therefore made a careful study of personal liberty in England, and in 1769 published this book, the first classic in the field of slavery literature. In it, he held that slavery was illegal in England.

He subsequently interested himself in the cases of numerous negroes and became involved in extensive litigation as both defendant and plaintiff during the course of three years. Finally, in 1772, he scored a great victory, the first step toward ultimate emancipation, in the case of the negro *Somerset*, whom 12 judges unanimously freed from the control of his former master, *Stewart*, ruling that "as soon as any slave sets his feet upon English territory, he becomes free."

Sharp later became one of the founders of the Abolition Society (1787), the founder of the negro colony of Sierra Leone (1787), and a founder of the African Institution (1807). He was the first great anti-slave leader.

Extract from "A Representation. . ." London, 1769.

Excerpts from the classic work, q. v.

An appendix to the "Representation. . ." London, 1772.

Additional observations resulting principally from the memorable case of the negro *Somerset*, then being heard.

Serious reflections on the slave trade and slavery. London, 1805.

Urges abolition.

Short sketch, A, of the temporary regulations (until better are proposed) for the intended settlement on the Grain Coast of Africa, near Sierra Leone. London, 1786.

The Sierra Leone freed negro colony was one of Sharp's pet schemes. The first blacks arrived in 1787 with the aid of the British Government. Loyalist negroes from Nova Scotia, and later, Africans from captured slavers, constituted the principal early population elements. Disease and war reduced their numbers greatly and the generally bad state of affairs led to the attack on the African Institution by R. Thorpe, q. v. This pamphlet is important as giving us the founder's ideas regarding the way in which affairs should be conducted. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, February, 1787, pp. 162 ff.

SHEFFIELD, Lord.

Observations on the project for abolishing the slave trade, and on the reasonableness of attempting some practical mode of relieving the negroes. London, 1791.

A very sane discussion of the impracticability of immediate abolition. Such a step would grievously prejudice British shipping, attack the sacredness of property and promote civil commotion. Men had let their sympathies and not their judgments sway them in forming opinions on the question. An attempt should be made to breed the needed supply of slaves in the islands. A tax should be levied on each black imported, the same amount being given as a bounty on each hand raised there. Thus, the trade would eventually become unnecessary and would cease of its own account.

"SICA," pseud.

"Slave trade, The," in *The Gent. Mag.*, September, 1823, p. 222.

Holds the sufferings of the slaves to be greatly exaggerated and that the Irish peasants were in greater misery than were the blacks in the West Indies.

"Slave trade, The, and the importance of the West Indies," in *The Gent. Mag.*, January, 1824, pp. 26 ff.

Apropos of disorders in Demerara, the author attacks the missionaries as being persons who were preaching rebellion.

SIMMONS, HENRY P.

Letter, A, to the Right Honourable Earl Grey, First Lord of the Treasury, etc., on the subject of West Indian property. London, 1832.

The author was a Barbadian planter. Protests against interference with his property without his receiving ample compensation.

Letter, A, to the Right Hon. Earl Grey, on the West India question. Liverpool, 1833.

The author, for 30 years a planter in Barbados, held that the negroes were not yet fitted for freedom. The continued injustice of the mother country to her colonists had alienated them and had, to a great degree, destroyed their affection for her.

Third letter to the Right Hon. Earl Grey, First Lord of the Treasury, etc., on the question of negro emancipation. London, 1834.

Full compensation was indispensable as a measure of justice and as an act of sound policy. It should be made on a per capita basis for all the colonies, and the slaves in one should not be valued at more than those in another.

SMITH, ADAM.

Essays. London, 1869.

Includes his "The Theory of Moral Sentiments," written about 1760, in which Smith held that the negroes captured and sold as slaves were often far above "the refuse of the gaols of Europe" who carried them off into bondage. His statement was frequently employed by abolitionists during the anti-slave trade fight. This volume was later published under the title, *Essays Philosophical and Literary*.

Essays philosophical and literary. London, n. d. [1880.]

The same work as his *Essays*, q. v., with a new title-page.

SMITH, WILLIAM.

A letter to William Wilberforce, Esq., M. P., on the proposed abolition of the slave trade, at present under the consideration of Parliament.

The author had lost his seat in the last election. He was a former co-worker of Wilberforce's and here vigorously supports abolition.

SMITHERS, HENRY.

Liverpool: its commerce, statistics, and institutions. Liverpool, 1825.

For Caribbean commerce, see pp. 99 ff.; for the slave trade, pp. 103 ff.

SMYTH, F. G.

An apology for West Indians, and reflections on the policy of Great Britain's interference in the internal concerns of the West India colonies. London, 1824.

Great Britain had no right of direct interference in colonial matters. The suggested improvements in the status of the negroes, proposed by the home Government, were not practical in the existing state of island society. The gradual emancipation of the slaves had been and was even then in silent but not imperceptible operation.

SNELGRAVE, Capt. WILLIAM.

Account of some parts of Guinea and the slave trade. London, 1784.

A new edition of his *A New Account of Some Parts of Guinea and the Slave Trade* . . . (London, 1734), now reissued under the above title as an abolitionist propaganda work.

SOCIETY FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR [IN GRENADA], THE.

First report of the . . . Grenada, 1825.

This body was organized on July 6, 1824 by persons of color. White inhabitants gave financial support and the Bishop of Barbados promoted its object by advice and other assistance.

Second report. Grenada, 1826.

Third report. Grenada, 1827.

Fourth report. Grenada, 1828.

Fifth report. Grenada, 1829.

Sixth report. Grenada, 1830.

Seventh report. Grenada, 1831.

Eighth report. Grenada, 1832.

SOCIETY FOR THE MITIGATION AND GRADUAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY THROUGHOUT THE BRITISH DOMINIONS, THE.

Prospectus of the . . . London, 1823.

The following resolutions were adopted at the first meeting of the body: "That the individuals composing the present meeting are deeply impressed with the magnitude and number of the evils attached to the system of slavery . . . , a system which appears to them to be opposed to the spirit and precepts of Christianity, as well as repugnant to every dictate of natural humanity and justice.

**SOCIETY FOR THE MITIGATION AND GRADUAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY
THROUGHOUT THE BRITISH DOMINIONS, THE—Continued.**

"That they long indulged a hope that the great measure of the abolition of the slave trade, for which an act of the Legislature was passed in 1807, after a struggle of 20 years, would have tended rapidly to the mitigation and gradual extinction of negro bondage in the British colonies; but that in this hope they have been painfully disappointed; and, after a lapse of 16 years, they have still to deplore the almost undiminished prevalence of the very evils which it was one great object of the abolition to remedy.

"That under these circumstances they feel themselves called upon, by the most binding considerations of their duty as Christians, by their best sympathies as men, and by their solicitude to maintain unimpaired the high reputation and the solid prosperity of their country, to exert themselves, in their separate and collective capacities, in furthering this most important object, and in endeavoring by all prudent and lawful means to mitigate, and eventually to abolish, the slavery existing in our colonial possessions.

"That an association be now formed, to be called 'The Society for Mitigating and Gradually Abolishing the State of Slavery Throughout the British Dominions'; and that a subscription be entered into for that purpose."

Reprinted in the preface to Substance of the Debate in the House of Commons, on the 15th May, 1823 . . . , q. v.

Report of the committee of the London, 1823.

Two hundred and fifty petitions calling for emancipation had been presented to Parliament. A large step towards that end had been taken by the House pledging itself to such a course on May 15. Reprinted in the preface to Substance of the Debate in the House of Commons, on the 15th May, 1823 , q. v.

[First annual] report of the committee of the . . . , 1824.
London, 1824.

The first meeting of the society was held in January, 1823.

Second report. London, 1825.

Third report. London, 1826.

Presented at a special meeting held in December, 1825, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament on the subject of slavery.

**SOCIETY INSTITUTED IN 1787 FOR EFFECTING THE ABOLITION OF THE
SLAVE TRADE, THE.**

[Report of . . . for 1788.] London, 1788.

Contains the data found in the following work, q. v.

List of the London, 1788.

Granville Sharp was chairman; Samuel Hoare, jr., treasurer; and John Garling, secretary. The office was located at No. 18 in the Old Jewery. About 100 petitions praying for abolition had been presented to Parliament. Subscriptions received had totaled £2,760 2s. 7d.; disbursements £2,131 13s.

The chief items of expense were printing and books, £1,106 19s. 9d. Among the works published and distributed by the body were Clarkson's *A Summary View of the Slave Trade* . . . (15,050 copies); Falconbridge's *An Account of the Slave Trade* . . . (6,025 copies); Benezet's *Some Historical Account of Guinea* (1,500 copies); Ramsay's *Objections to the Abolition of the Slave Trade, With Answers* (4,000 copies); Clarkson's *An Essay on the Impolicy of the African Slave Trade* (2,000 copies); and Rev. R. Nickolls's *A Letter to the Treasurer of the Society* . . . (14,000 copies).

Resolved, that the following report be circulated for the general information of the Society . . . [begin]. London, 1788.

Signed by Granville Sharp. Dated January 15, 1788. Sketches the work of the body and calls for subscriptions. Reprinted in *Annals of Ag.*, IX (1788), pp. 72 ff.

SOCIETY INSTITUTED IN 1787 FOR EFFECTING THE ABOLITION OF THE
SLAVE TRADE, THE—Continued.

[Report of a meeting of the Manchester branch of the . . .]
Manchester, 1788.

The meeting was held on December 27, 1787.

SOTHAM, NATHAN.

Plain facts, or circumstances as they really are: being an impartial and unprejudiced account of the state of the black population in the island of Jamaica. London, 1824.

The author had been in the island for a short time, having been sent out by the Bishop of London to work among the negroes. Written in support of the planters. The slaves were more comfortable than the laboring classes at home. Sotham had not witnessed "one single instance of oppression or cruelty or of punishment unnecessarily inflicted." Attacks Wilberforce and the other "philosophers" for their "atrocious falsehoods" on the subject of slavery.

Plain facts; or, the question of West India slavery, seriously examined by the test of truth and observation. Cheltenham, 1825.

The second edition of his Plain Facts, q. v., with a new preface. In the latter, the author declares that the planters' conduct toward their slaves was marked by uniform temperance, humanity, and feeling. The negroes had been removed from a state of hopeless barbarism to one of comparative ease and luxury.

SPEARS, JOHN R.

The American slave trade. New York, 1900.

A popular work. Considers the rise of the traffic, the supplying of the colonies with blacks, the growth of the abolition movement in England and its triumph in Great Britain and the United States.

STANFIELD, JAMES F.

Guinea voyage, The: a poem in three books. London, 1789.

A vigorous attack on the negro traffic through the medium of weak verse. Describes the ravages of the slave traders, the purchase of blacks, and the middle passage. Complementary to the same author's prose work Observations on a Guinea Voyage, q. v. below.

Guinea voyage, The To which are added observations on a voyage to the coast of Africa in a series of letters to Thomas Clarkson, A. M. Edinburgh, 1807.

New editions of the author's Observations on a Guinea Voyage and The Guinea Voyage: A Poem in Three Books, both of q. v., now for the first time issued together as had been the original intention of the author. The poem had been revised.

Observations on a Guinea voyage. London, 1787.

A work written to arouse feeling against the slave trade by showing the horrors connected with it. The author had for some time resided on the coast of Africa as a factor and had himself made the Guinea trip. See also his The Guinea Voyage: A Poem in Three Books, a work complementary to this and published in revised form with it in 1807. Reviewed in The Mo. Rev., LXXIX (1788), p. 70.

STEPHEN, Sir GEORGE.

Anti-slavery recollections; in a series of letters addressed to Mrs. Beecher Stowe, written . . . at her request. London, 1854.

A sketch of the emancipation movement in Great Britain. Mrs. Stowe had requested such a narrative of the author while visiting England in 1853. (Her first host had been a son of James Cropper, the well-known exponent of a free East India trade and emancipationist.) The author was a son of James Stephen.

[STEPHEN, JAMES.]

Dangers, The, of the country. London, 1807.

A call to Great Britain to arouse herself and vigorously overcome the French menace. One of the best ways of doing so was to abolish the slave trade. It and the colonial system supported by it were draining millions from the country. The last section of this work was separately published as *New Reasons for Abolishing the Slave Trade* in the same year.

"The Author of 'War in Disguise.'" New reasons for abolishing the slave trade. . . . London, 1807.

The material in this pamphlet forms the last section of Stephen's anonymous *The Dangers of the Country*, q. v.

Reasons for establishing a registry of slaves in the colonies, being a report of a committee of the African Institution. London, 1815.

Issued to prepare the public for the introduction of the slave registry bill. Charges that illegal importations of blacks into the colonies were being made and that free persons of color were being held as slaves there. Unless registration were instituted, both evils would grow as the need for hands became more urgent. Charges that ameliorative measures in the islands were not being respected in either spirit or letter. Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, October, 1815, pp. 315 ff.; *The Christian Observer*, January, 1816, pp. 28 ff.

STEPHEN, JAMES.

Defence, A, of the bill for the registration of slaves . . . in letters to William Wilberforce, Esq., M. P. Letter the first. London, 1816.

Written in answer to Marryat's *Thoughts on the Abolition of the Slave Trade*, q. v., and in continuation of Stephen's anonymous *Reasons for Establishing a Registry of Slaves*, q. v. also.

Defence, A, of the bill for the registration of slaves . . . in letters to William Wilberforce, Esq., M. P. Letter the second. London, 1816.

A continuation of the above.

England enslaved by her own slave colonies. An address to the electors and people of the United Kingdom. London, 1826.

The West India group was very securely intrenched in Parliament. The islanders had a monopoly of the British sugar market and so enriched themselves out of British pockets. They were protected by British troops among whom the mortality rate was ghastly. They would not, of their own accord, carry out laws bettering the state of the blacks. At their command, Hayti, a possible competitor, had been excluded from trade with the British islands. Great Britain had long been servile to the Caribbean planters and must now, in her own interests, assert her right to put the West Indies into their proper place in the Empire of which they were but a part.

Parliament had the right and power to direct imperial policies, even if they clashed with local interests. It could and should abolish West Indian privi-

STEPHEN, JAMES—Continued.

leges and enact much needed slave legislation which would never be adopted by the islanders themselves. Urges the election of members of Parliament who would not be tools of the West India interest. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, February, 1826, pp. 150 ff.; *The Ed. Rev.*, February, 1826, pp. 406 ff. Replied to by [Horton], *The West India Question Practically Considered*, q. v.

Slavery, The, of the British West India colonies delineated. 2 vols. London, 1824, 1830.

One of the classics of emancipationist literature. Volume I considers slavery in point of law; Volume II, bondage in point of practice. The author was an Englishman, for 11 years (1783-1794) resident in St. Kitts, where he practiced law. He was a brother-in-law of Wilberforce. A thorough, learned treatise from the anti-slavery viewpoint. Stephen sought to establish every fact controverted by the colonials through using evidence gleaned from their official records and the testimony of their own witnesses—to refute them “out of their own mouths.” Volume I was answered by Barclay’s *Practical View*, q. v. It was reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, January, 1825, pp. 464 ff., and *The Monthly Review*, March, 1824, pp. 286 ff. Volume II was replied to by James Macqueen’s “British Colonies—James Stephen”, in *Blackwood’s*, March, 1831, pp. 454 ff.

Speech, The . . . at the annual meeting of the African Institution at Free Masons’ Hall, on the 26th March, 1817. London, 1817.

Anti-slave. Meets the attacks which the Institution had been subjected to of late as a result of its sponsoring the slave registration act.

Strictures on the charge of cannibalism on the African race. London, n. d. [ca. 1820].

Denies that cannibalism existed in Africa and holds that the charge had been made by opponents of emancipation merely as a means of bolstering up their favorite argument that the removal of the blacks to the new world worked to the latter’s advantage in removing them from scenes of rapine.

West Indian pretensions refuted. London, 1824.

[STEPHEN, Sir JAMES.]

“Clapham sect, The,” in *The Ed. Rev.*, July, 1844, pp. 251 ff.

Written around a review of Mary Milner, *The Life of Isaac Milner . . .* (London, n. d.) and Lord Teignmouth’s *Memoir of the Life and Correspondence of John, Lord Teignmouth* (2 vols., London, 1843). Later expanded and published in Volume II of Stephen’s *Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography*, q. v.

“Life of William Wilberforce,” in *The Ed. Rev.*, April, 1838, pp. 142 ff.

Written around a review of Robert and Samuel Wilberforce, *The Life of William Wilberforce*, q. v. Later expanded and published in Volume II of Stephen’s *Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography*, q. v. below.

STEPHEN, Sir JAMES.

Essays in ecclesiastical biography. 2 vols. London, 1849.

These essays had originally been published as separate articles in various numbers of *The Edinburgh Review*. They were pirated by an American publisher and hence Stephen, as a matter of self-protection, expanded and corrected the articles and published them in authorized book form.

Vol. II, pp. 203 ff., contains an article on Wilberforce, an expansion of [Stephen], “Life of William Wilberforce,” in *The Ed. Rev.*, April, 1838,

STEPHEN, SIR JAMES—Continued.

pp. 142 ff., q. v. For Sharp and Macaulay and the latter's associates in the emancipationist struggle, see the article on the Clapham Sect, II, pp. 287 ff. This article is an expansion of [Stephen], "The Clapham Sect," in *The Ed. Rev.*, July, 1844, pp. 251 ff.

STOUGHTON, JOHN.

William Wilberforce. London, 1880.

A brief work based largely on the Wilberforce brothers' *Life of William Wilberforce*, q. v. Chapter 3 deals with the subject's fight on the slave trade and slavery.

STUART, CHARLES.

"West India question, The," in *The Quarterly Magazine and Review*, April, 1832, pp. 384 ff.

Slavery should be abolished immediately by act of Parliament and civil equality should be established for the blacks. To give their petitions for emancipation force, persons signing them should abstain from the use of slave-grown produce until the existing nefarious régime had been overthrown. Free labor was more profitable than that of slaves. It would be more reasonable for the proprietors to purchase the advantages of immediate emancipation from the nation than it would be for the latter to pay for an apprehended loss which there were abundant reasons to believe would never arise.

West India question, The. Immediate emancipation would be safe for the masters; profitable for the masters; happy for the slaves; right in the Government; advantageous to the nation; would interfere with no feelings but such as are disgraceful and destructive; can not be postponed without continually increasing danger. An outline for immediate emancipation; and remarks on compensation. London, 1832.

A reprint of the above.

SWAN, JAMES.

A dissuasion to Great Britain and the colonies, from the slave trade to Africa. Shewing the injustice thereof, etc. Boston, 1773.

Native African chieftains made war to secure supplies of slaves. Blacks were also kidnapped for the same purpose. They were barbarously treated en route to the new world. Slavery was a state opposed by the Scriptures and the law of Nature. The crimes attending the slave trade were greatly aggravated by the extremely cruel usage of the negroes on the plantations. The slave trade depopulated Africa, kept it in a constant state of conflict and hindered the development of trade in other articles such as metals, ivory, and spices. There would be great profit for Europe in such other forms of commerce. Companies should be formed to exploit those resources of the continent properly.

TAYLOR, JOHN.

De l'émancipation des noirs et de l'indépendance des Indes-occidentales. London, 1824.

A French translation of the following work.

TAYLOR, JOHN—Continued.

Negro emancipation and West Indian independence the true interest of Great Britain. Liverpool, 1824.

A demonstration of the impolicy of the system of negro slavery and dependent colonization. The material position of the free blacks in St. Domingo was much better than that of the slaves in the British islands. If St. Domingo's exports had fallen off, it was because internal consumption had increased. Inhabitants of the British Isles had been paying large sums annually for colonial Caribbean produce over what they would have to pay for the same supplies procured elsewhere. The slave system was being maintained for the benefit of a small group of West Indian proprietors and merchants at the expense of the blacks and the British people. Urges immediate emancipation.

TAYLOR, THOMAS.

A biographical sketch of Thomas Clarkson, M. A., with occasional brief strictures on the misrepresentation of him contained in "The Life of William Wilberforce." London, 1839.

An excellent account of this great humanitarian's activities. Defends him in his controversy with Wilberforce's sons who quite unjustly accused Clarkson of claiming honor which they held was due their father alone.

THICKNESSE, PHILIP.

Memoirs and anecdotes. . . . 2 vols. [London], 1788.

The author was a military man and had held a command in Jamaica. A nauseating tirade against one "James Makittrick, alias Adair." Interesting only because of Thicknesse's views on slavery. He condones it while not supporting it in principle. The negroes were inferior people but were not cruelly treated in the West Indies, as alleged. Freeing them would mean giving up the islands. The blacks' state in the colonies was in pleasing contrast to their former position in their native lands.

"State of slavery, The, in Jamaica," in *The Gent. Mag.*, November, 1788, pp. 962 ff.

Opposes slavery but holds the life of a day laborer in Great Britain to be infinitely worse than the life of a slave in Jamaica.

THOMPSON, GEORGE.

Substance, The, of a speech delivered in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Irwell Street, Salford, Manchester, on Monday, August 13, 1832 . . . being a reply to Mr. Borthwick's statements on the subject of British colonial slavery. London, n. d. [1832].

Thompson, a man of humble origins and with no early culture, was a born orator and became one of the most celebrated speakers in Great Britain during the last phase of the emancipation struggle when he toured the island representing the agency committee of the Anti-slavery Society. (See Report of the Agency Committee of the Anti-slavery Society.) One of the high spots of this campaign was his clash with Borthwick, agent of the Society of West Indian Planters and Merchants of London. (See Piction, *Memorial of Liverpool*, I, pp. 445 ff.)

Subsequently, with Sturge, he interested himself in the cause of the apprentices but more particularly in the American emancipation campaign and became a celebrity in the new world. He was elected to Parliament at the height of his success but was out of his element there and soon sank into oblivion.

THOMPSON, GEORGE—Continued.

Substance of an address to the ladies of Glasgow and its vicinity upon the present aspect of the great question of negro emancipation, delivered in Mr. Anderson's Chapel, John Street, Glasgow, on Tuesday, March 5, 1833. . . . Also some account of the formation of the Glasgow Ladies' Anti-slavery Association. Glasgow, 1833.

See the preceding page.

Substance, The, of . . . [the] sixth lecture on colonial slavery, delivered Thursday evening, September 20, 1832, in the Wesleyan Chapel, Irwell Street, Salford, Manchester. Manchester, n. d. [1832].

See the preceding page.

Three lectures on British colonial slavery, delivered in the Royal Amphitheater, Liverpool, on the evenings of Tuesday, August 28, Thursday, 30, and Thursday, September 6, 1832. Liverpool, 1832.

See the preceding page.

THOMPSON, THOMAS.

African trade, The, for negro slaves shown to be consistent with the principles of humanity and with the laws of revealed religion. Canterbury, 1772.

The author was an Anglican and served as a missionary in New Jersey, on the Guinea Coast and in the West Indies. He became the chief early apologist for the slave trade, drawing his arguments from Aristotle and his illustrations from the Pentateuch. This work was replied to by Granville Sharp in *The Just Limitation*, q. v.

Memoirs of an English missionary to the coast of Guinea, who went thither for the sole purpose of converting the negroes to Christianity, containing some curious traits of the superstition, temper, and manners of the black natives. London, 1788.

Thompson had gone to Guinea from New Jersey in 1751 and had left Guinea for Great Britain in 1755. This work is an abridgement of the original account of his experiences (published in 1758), the sections dealing with North America having been omitted. Brought out in its new form because of the great interest then being taken in the blacks of West Africa and their state of civilization. Occasional references to it are found in the works of writers on the slave trade during the first phase of the abolition movement.

THOMSON, ANDREW.

Immediate emancipation. Substance of a speech delivered at the meeting of the Edinburgh Society for the Abolition of Slavery on October 19, 1830. Manchester, 1832.

A later edition of his *Substance of the Speech Delivered at the Meeting of the Edinburgh Society for the Abolition of Slavery*, on October 19, 1830, q. v.

Review of Dr. H. Duncan's letters [to Sir George Murray] on the West India question. Edinburgh, 1831.

Duncan had held in his *Presbyter's Letters*, q. v., that the planters had been harshly and unjustly treated by the British public. This review was reprinted from *The Christian Instructor* for January and September, 1831. Anti-slave.

THOMSON, ANDREW—Continued.

Slavery condemned by Christianity. Edinburgh, n. d. [1847].

A later edition of his *Slavery Not Sanctioned, but Condemned, by Christianity*, q. v. below, designed for American consumption.

Slavery not sanctioned, but condemned, by Christianity. London, n. d. [ca. 1825].

The author was pastor of St. George's, Edinburgh, and was an active emancipation advocate. The present work consists of a sermon based on John VIII:36, with notes. A later edition, containing in addition two addresses of October, 1830, bears the title, *Slavery Condemned by Christianity*.

Substance of the speech delivered at the meeting of the Edinburgh Society for the Abolition of Slavery, on October 19, 1830. Edinburgh, 1830.

This address was made at a meeting called for the purpose of securing signatures for an emancipation petition addressed to both houses of Parliament, shortly before Thomson's death.

THOMSON, CHARLES.

Mr. Stephen's attempt to influence legislation in his address to the electors of Great Britain considered, in a letter to Charles Ellis, Esq., M. P., chairman of the committee of West India Planters and Merchants. London, 1826.

Stephen, in his *England Enslaved by Her Own Slave Colonies*, had held that parliamentary control should be exercised over the colonies. This would be difficult to accomplish because of the West Indians' intrenched position, hence he had urged electors to return only candidates who had made definite promises to attend all sessions at which measures for the mitigation and progressive termination of slavery by parliamentary enactment were to be brought forward and to vote for the same.

Thomson holds such a scheme to be directly contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. Members of the House could not, consistently with their duties, be bound entirely by the wishes of their constituents.

THOMSON, JAMES.

The poetical works of. . . Boston, 1863.

The author was the first English humanitarian poet. His "Seasons," written early in the eighteenth century, depicts the horrors of the slave trade.

[THORKELIN, MR.]

An essay on the slave trade. London, 1788.

The author was secretary of the Academy of Sciences in Copenhagen. Opposes abolition while urging amelioration and the giving of religious instruction to slaves. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, August, 1788, pp. 724 ff.

[THORPE, ROBERT.]

A letter to William Wilberforce, Esq., containing remarks on the reports of the Sierra Leone Company and African Institution. London, 1815.

The author had been an official in Sierra Leone from 1811 to 1813. In this work, he attacks the African Institution for the state of affairs he had found in that colony which it had sponsored. He charges the society's representatives there with themselves being slave traders and holds that the Institution had not kept faith with the blacks it had brought from Nova Scotia. He also makes a low personal attack on Macaulay, secretary of the body. The latter replied in *A Letter to His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester*, q. v.

THORPE, ROBERT.

Commentary, A, on the treaties entered into between His Britannic Majesty, and His Most Faithful Majesty, signed at London, the 28th of July, 1817; between His Britannic Majesty, and His Catholic Majesty, signed at Madrid the 23d of September, 1817; and between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, signed at The Hague the 4th of May, 1818, for the purpose of preventing their subjects from engaging in any illicit traffic in slaves. London, 1819.

Holds that, in reality, these treaties would augment the slave trade instead of decreasing it and that the commission courts provided for by them would become legalized protectors of that commerce. Urges that the slave trade be declared piracy by all the great powers. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, June, 1819, p. 546.

Preface to the fourth edition of a letter to William Wilberforce, Esq., M. P. containing a reply to a letter from Zachary Macaulay, Esq., to the Duke of Gloucester. London, 1815.

The author here continues his vitriolic attack on Macaulay and his connection with the Sierra Leone Company, begun in *A Letter to William Wilberforce* and answered by Macaulay in *A Letter to His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester*, both of q. v.

Reply, A, "point by point" to the special report of the directors of the African Institution. London, 1815.

A continuation of the attack on the African Institution for the state of affairs in its sponsored colony, Sierra Leone, begun in the author's *A Letter to William Wilberforce*, q. v. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, November, 1815, p. 445.

Postscript to a reply "point by point" to the special report of the directors of the African Institution. London, 1815.

Continues his attack on the African Institution for the state of affairs in Sierra Leone.

View, A, of the present increase of the slave trade, the cause of that increase, and suggesting a mode for effecting its total annihilation; with observations on the African Institution and *Edinburgh Review*, and on the speeches of Messrs. Wilberforce and Brougham, delivered in the House of Commons July 7, 1817; also a plan submitted for civilizing Africa, and introducing free labourers into our colonies in the West Indies. London, 1817.

Declares the slave trade to have more than doubled since 1807. Great Britain's discontinuing it had only transferred it to other countries. Nothing less than abolition by all powers and making the traffic an act of piracy could bring effective results.

TIMPSON, THOMAS.

The negroes' jubilee; a memorial of negro emancipation, August 1, 1834; with a brief history of the slave trade and its abolition, and the extinction of British colonial slavery. London, 1834.

A 2 by 4 inch pamphlet dedicated to Buxton.

[TOBIN, JAMES.]

"A Friend to the West India Colonies and Their Inhabitants." Cursory remarks upon Mr. Ramsay's essay on the treatment and conversion of African slaves in the sugar colonies. London, 1785.

The author was a Nevis planter, father of the later Rear Admiral George Tobin and the dramatist John Tobin. He was Ramsay's most bitter opponent and charged the latter with making rash assertions and grave misrepresentations. Extensive personalities were indulged in. Answered in part by Ramsay's *A Reply to the Personal Invectives*, q. v., which was nearly completed when Cursory Remarks appeared, and more fully in *A Letter to James Tobin, Esq.*, q. v.

For the family, see "Tobin of Nevis", in *Caribbeana*, January and July, 1917, pp. 1 ff. and 128.

TOBIN, JAMES.

Farewel [sic] address, A, to the Rev. Mr. James Ramsay. . . . To which is added a letter from the Society for Propagating the Gospel to Mr. Anthony Benezet, of Philadelphia; and also a translation of the French King's declaration relating to the situation of negroes, etc., in his European dominions. London, 1788.

For the controversy between Tobin and Ramsay, see [Tobin], Cursory Remarks, above. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, May, 1788, p. 428. The letter of the S. P. G. to Benezet is the celebrated one of February 6, 1766, in which the secretary of that body informed Benezet that the Society could not condemn the ownership of slaves on the ground of its being unlawful, since the contrary was very plainly implied in the precepts given by the apostles to masters and servants. Louis XVI's decree of August 9, 1777, forbade the entry of negroes into France with certain exceptions because those returning to the colonies in the past had carried a spirit of refractoriness with them which made them dangerous rather than useful there.

Short rejoinder, A, to the Reverend Mr. Ramsay's reply, with a word or two on some other publications of the same tendency. London, 1787.

For the Tobin-Ramsay controversy, see under [Tobin], Cursory Remarks . . . , above.

TOBIN, JAMES W.

J. W. Tobin's reply to Mr. Cottle's pamphlet. Nevis, 1812.

The author was a son of James Tobin whose controversial works attacking Ramsay are listed above. Another edition of Tobin, *To the Hon'ble Thomas John Cottle* . . . , q. v. below.

To the Hon'ble Thomas John Cottle, Esq. president of His Majesty's Council, and collector of customs, in Nevis. Nevis, n. d. [1812].

A reply to C[ottle], T. J., *A Plain Statement* . . . , q. v. Also issued under the title J. W. Tobin's Reply to Mr. Cottle's Pamphlet, q. v. above.

TOOKE, W.

"Memoir of the late Granville Sharp, Esq.," in *The Gent. Mag.*, December, 1818, pp. 489 ff.

Illustrated with a silhouette. Accompanied by his epitaph.

"TOUCHSTONE, TIMOTHY," pseud.

Tea and sugar; or, the nabob and the creole: a poem, in two cantos. London, 1792.

A ludicrous attempt to attack the East and West India merchants in wretched verse. Both classes were enriching themselves by oppressing and inhumanely using the inhabitants of their respective fields of operation. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, August, 1792, p. 741.

TOWNSEND, CHARLES,

Relieve the oppressed. A sermon preached in the parish church of West Bromwick, on Sunday, November 27, 1825, on the duty of the people of this country towards their fellow subjects, the British negro slaves. London, 1826.

Anti-slave. Dedicated to Thomas Clarkson. The appendix contains references supporting charges made against the slaveholders.

TREPP, JEAN.

"The Liverpool movement for the abolition of the English slave trade," in *The Journal of Negro History*, July, 1928, pp. 265 ff.

The traffic in blacks centered in this British metropolis in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, but opposition to it was strong even there. William Roscoe, the local poet, was one of its most bitter antagonists about 1790.

TREVELYAN, GEORGE O.

The life and letters of Lord Macaulay. 2 vols. New York, 1874.

This work is commonly classed as one of the most famous biographies in the English language. The author was a nephew of Lord Macaulay. The early chapters give valuable information regarding the life of Zachary Macaulay, the distinguished emancipationist and father of Lord Macaulay. For Lord Brougham and the case of John Smith, "the Demerara martyr," see Vol. I, p. 111.

TREW, Rev. J. M.

An appeal to the Christian philanthropy of the people of Great Britain and Ireland, in behalf of the religious instruction and conversion of three hundred thousand negro slaves. London, 1826.

The author was rector of St. Thomas in the East, Jamaica. He was neutral on the question of emancipation but appealed to the Christians of Great Britain to make the religious education of the blacks possible. There were then but 63 ministers of all denominations in Jamaica, each with an average of 5,500 persons to care for. The means at their disposal were wholly inadequate to meet the needs of the situation. Appeals for subscriptions to aid the work of the Society for the Conversion and Religious Instruction and Education of the Negro Slaves.

TUKE, HENRY G.

The fugitive slave circulars. A short account of the case of *Sommersett* [sic] the negro, and of Lord Mansfield's celebrated judgment, under which slavery in England received its death blow. Also of *Forbes vs. Cochrane*, extending the doctrine of *Sommersett* [sic] *vs. Steuart* [sic] to slaves on board British public ships, with a note of other cases on the subject. London, 1876.

Contains these two celebrated decisions with a short narrative accompanying each. For the details of the first, see under "Granville Sharp"; also [Long], *Candid Reflections*. The *Forbes vs. Cochrane* case was heard in 1822. The plaintiff, Forbes, was a British merchant and proprietor in Florida, then under the control of Spain, a friendly power. During the War of 1812, Vice Admiral Sir A. Cochrane and Rear Admiral Sir G. Cochrane had been commander in chief and second in command respectively of the British ships in the North American station. The former had issued a proclamation inviting persons in the United States to withdraw therefrom with a view to their entering British service or being received as free settlers

TUKE, HENRY G.—Continued.

in some of the British colonies. A copy had found its way to Forbes's plantation and, on February 23, 1815, some 30 of his slaves had left and had been received on board a British battleship, from which they refused to return, informing their old master that they were free. They were subsequently carried to Bermuda. Judgment was found for the defendants on the ground that, when on board the British bottom, the blacks had enjoyed all the rights of Englishmen.

[TURNBULL, GORDON.]

An apology for negro slavery; or, the West India planters vindicated from the charge of inhumanity. London, 1786.

The author had written *Letters to a Young Planter*, q. v., previously. He was himself a resident of Grenada. Slavery had always existed and was permitted by God. The African trade furnished a rich market for British manufactures. The slave traffic had put an end to human sacrifice in the dark continent and had made the natives there less barbarous. Slaves were not inhumanly treated in the islands—they were often happier than the free blacks. Recommends that the island Legislatures codify their slave laws and include measures for guaranteeing the negroes specified rights such as allowances and holidays. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, LXXIV (1786), p. 474; a later edition in *Ibid.*, LXXVI (1787), p. 78.

UHLEN, H. F.

Leben des William Wilberforce in seiner religiösen entwicklung. Berlin, 1840.

Based on Robert and Samuel Wilberforce's *The Life of William Wilberforce*, q. v.

[VAUGHAN, Mr., ed.]

A summary of the evidence produced before the committee of the Privy Council, and before a committee of the House of Commons, relating to the slave trade. London, 1792.

The portions of the evidence used are favorable to the trade and the slave régime. Edited by a member of the Society of West India Planters and Merchants of London at the wish of that body's officials and circulated by them. Among others, copies were sent to the aldermen and members of the common council of London. (*West India Committee records.*)

"The nature of the trade for negroes, their kind treatment, and happy situation being thus ascertained by such incontrovertible evidence, the absurdity of calling by the name of slaves people who are no more so than parish apprentices in England, except as to duration—and in point of duration not more so than the common people in Russia, Poland, and many other parts of Europe—is apparent. How absurd and hypocritical must be the pretenses of people, who say we have no right to purchase sugar, because it is criminal in the planter to make it by the labor of slaves, when they make no objection to buy the hemp, flax, and deals of Russia—the cotton, mahogany, cochineal, indigo, and other dyeing materials, and the gold and silver of the West Indies—which are all procured by the same means!" (p. 16.)

VENABLES, THOMAS.

The reviewer reviewed; or some cursory observations upon an article in *The Christian Observer* for January, 1816, respecting the slave registry bill. In a letter to a Member of Parliament. London, 1816.

The article here attacked was a laudatory review of Stephen's anonymous *Reasons for Establishing a Registry of Slaves*, q. v., in the course of which the reviewer presented additional evidence and reasons for that step. Venables bitterly opposes that measure.

"VERITAS," pseud.

Thoughts on the slavery of the negroes as it affects the British colonies in the West Indies; humbly submitted to the consideration of both houses of Parliament. [London, 1788.]

Pro-slave. The moves for abolition were well meaning but "the story of the sufferings of the negroes, like any other fiction of the brain, often repeated, begins at last to be firmly believed."

The Africans were a cruel and perfidious people, lazy, lascivious, faithless in their engagements, innate thieves, without morals, and without any just notion of religious duty. Their lamentable material and spiritual condition was markedly improved by removing them from their native lands.

The abolition agitation would result in uprisings in the colonies. The West Indians were a valuable and respectable body of men. To accuse them of being parties to crimes because of being slaveholders was unjust. Before any action was taken by Parliament, commissioners should be sent to the islands so that facts and not mere hearsay would be available. Reviewed in *The Mo. Rev.*, March, 1788, p. 254.

"VINDEK," pseud.

Old truths and established facts, being an answer to a very new pamphlet indeed! [London, 1792.]

The anonymous author held that Parliament had the right to abolish the slave trade. The excerpts from parliamentary evidence used by the unknown writer of *A Very New Pamphlet Indeed*, q. v., merely showed that not all persons associated with slavery were guilty of the greatest cruelties.

"VINDEK," pseud., and "ANGELUS," pseud.

Considerations submitted in defence of the Orders in Council for the melioration of slavery in Trinidad; and upon the probable effect of sudden emancipation on agricultural industry, and British capital in the West Indies . . . [by] Vindex. To which is annexed . . . [an article from] *The Quarterly Review*; and the observations thereon . . . [by] Angelus. London, 1825.

An anonymous article, "West India Colonies," urging temperate proceedings on the part of those who were pressing emancipation on Parliament, had appeared in one of the 1824 numbers of *The Quarterly Review*. It had sought to direct public attention to a consideration of the practical difficulties surrounding the question. "Angelus" had replied to this article in *The New Times*, challenging the accuracy of statements and the author's motives in making them. He had also attacked the recent Order in Council revising the Trinidad slave code. "Vindex" replied in *The Star*, charging "Angelus" with gross inaccuracies in his alleged corrections of misstatements, and an acrid controversy in which the original article was quite forgotten developed between the two. This affair was of some importance as it led to a wide popular consideration of emancipation. The *Quarterly* article and the two series of letters are here published together. "Angelus" was an extreme abolitionist. "Vindex" was not opposed to emancipation as such but insisted that it must be carried out in harmony with the parliamentary resolution of 1823.

WADSTROM, C. B.

Bemerkungen über dem sklavenhandel und die küste von Guinea. Hamburg, 1790.

A German translation of his *Observations* . . . , q. v.

WADSTROM, C. B.—Continued.

Observations on the slave trade, and a description of some part of the coast of Guinea, during a voyage, made in 1787 and 1788, in company with Doctor A. Sparrman and Captain Arrhenius. London, 1789.

The author was director of the Royal Assay and Refining Office. An abolition work dealing with the activities of British and French slave traders. Negroes were procured by war, pillage, robbery, treachery, or stratagem. The blacks were basely cheated in all their trading operations with the whites. The traffic could not be suppressed unless the coast of Guinea were colonized.

WALKER, JAMES.

Letters on the West Indies. London, 1818.

Dedicated to the planters of Tobago and Antigua because of their progressive slave legislation. The author was himself a West Indian proprietor. A very temperate consideration of the relations between the islanders and their blacks and the colonies and the mother country. Walker supports the central Government's attempts to regulate colonial affairs, the work of the secretarists (though himself an Anglican), and amelioration. In an appendix, "Notes etc.," pp. 253 ff., he answers some of the charges made in Marryat, *An Examination of the Report of the Berbice Commissioners*, q. v., as he had been connected with that enterprise. One of the best works on the Caribbean question.

WALKER, JOHN.

Descriptive poem on the town and trade of Liverpool. Liverpool, 1801.

Includes an account of the slave trade.

WARBURTON, WILLIAM (Bishop of Gloucester).

A sermon preached before the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; at their meeting in the parish church of St. Mary-Le-Bow, on Friday, February 21, 1766. London, 1766.

The text was John X:11. One of the earliest denunciations of the slave trade. It infringed both divine and human law. It was a poor argument to say that the negroes' condition was improved by removing them from Africa. Who could be judge of another's happiness? The wars in the dark continent were largely brought on by the chieftains' desire to take prisoners for sale to the whites. The members of the S. P. G., by accepting the Codrington bequest of property to support a college in Barbados, had become innocent partakers of the fruits of the iniquitous traffic. A splendid opportunity was offered by that legacy, however. By adopting kind and humane treatment, an example would be set which would invite or shame other slave owners to a more compassionate treatment of their hands. Reprinted in Anon., ed., *Twelve Anniversary Sermons*, q. v.

WATSON, RICHARD.

The religious instruction of the slaves in the West India colonies advocated and defended. A sermon preached before the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, in the New Chapel, City Road, London, April 28, 1824. London, 1824.

The text was 1 Peter II:17. Watson was one of the secretaries of the Society. Profits arising from publication of the sermon were to be devoted to West Indian missionary work. Emancipation would be successful only if the blacks should have been Christianized.

WEDDERBURN, ROBERT.

The horrors of slavery; exemplified in the life and history of the Rev. Robert Wedderburn, V. D. M. (late a prisoner in Her Majesty's gaol at Dorchester, for conscience sake), son of the late James Wedderburn, Esq., of Inveresle, by one of his slaves in the island of Jamaica; in which is included the correspondence of the Rev. Robert Wedderburn and his brother, A. Colville, Esq., alias Wedderburn, of 35 Leadenhall Street. With remarks on, and illustrations of, the treatment of the blacks, and a view of their degraded state, and the disgusting licentiousness of the planters. London, 1824.

The author, a mulatto, was a licensed Baptist preacher. His mother, his father's slave, had borne the latter three children.

WESLEY, JOHN.

Thoughts on slavery. London, 1774.

Concerns itself chiefly with the British negro trade. Gives an account of the state of West Africa and of slave life in the West Indies at that time. This work had an enormous circulation during the abolition campaign in the late 1780's and was of great importance because it resulted in turning the Methodists as a body against bondage and led to extensive missionary work in the Caribbean islands on their part under the leadership of Dr. Thomas Coke. Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, March, 1775, p. 137. A later, revised edition was reviewed in the same publication, May, 1785, p. 382.

"Thoughts on slavery," in *Leeds Anti-slavery Series*, No. 87, no imprint, n. d. [Leeds, 1852.]

A reprint of a portion of the work of 1774, q. v. above, intended to influence public opinion in America.

WESTLAKE, RICHARD.

"Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., and the slave trade," in *The Friends' Quarterly Examiner*, October, 1894, p. 261.

A sketch of Buxton's life and anti-slave activities.

Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., and the slave trade. No imprint, n. d. [London, 1894.]

Reprinted from *The Friends' Quarterly Examiner*, October, 1894.

WESTMORELAND, THE EARL OF.

Report of the speech . . . in the House of Lords on the occasion of the amendments made by the Commons to the bill for the abolition of the African slave trade being taken into consideration, Monday, March 23, 1807. London, 1807.

Abolition would result in perilous and destructive consequences to humanity, justice, and the interests of the colonies and the Empire as a whole alike.

[WHITE, EDWARD.]

"The Translator of Cicero's Orations Against Verres." Hints for a specific plan for an abolition of the slave trade and for relief of the negroes in the British West Indies. London, 1788.

Urges the encouraging of marriage and the raising of a native stock of blacks. A compulsory importation proportion of one woman to one man should be required by law. Slaves should be allowed to purchase their liberty. Free paid labor would yield double the returns of slave labor. Planters should reside on their estates—absenteeism was a great evil.

[WHITE, EDWARD]—Continued.

West Indians, The, defended against the accusations of their calumniators. London, 1811.

A thoroughgoing defense of the colonial interest, slavery, the slave trade (which had been abolished), and the treatment of the negroes by their masters. Employs hackneyed arguments such as the alleged improved state of the blacks in the West Indies after their removal from Africa, and time-worn Scriptural quotations. Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, November, 1811, pp. 129 ff.

WHITEFIELD, GEORGE.

Remarks on the injustice and immorality of slavery, in eight letters. London, 1830.

The author was at one time a traveling companion of John Wesley.

WHITELEY, HENRY.

Horrors, The, of slavery: being a verbatim reprint of a narrative describing a residence of seven weeks on a sugar plantation in Jamaica in the year 1832. London, n. d. [1862].

A new edition of his *Three Months in Jamaica in 1832*, q. v. Published to discourage aid being given the American slave South by Great Britain during the war between the states.

Three months in Jamaica in 1832, comprising a residence of seven weeks on a sugar plantation. London, 1833.

The author was sent to Jamaica by a London West India house with a recommendation to the latter's attorney that he be given employment. While in the island, he witnessed the harsh punishments accorded the slaves and developed a great antipathy for plantation life. He was found out to be a Methodist and hastily left the colony when his life was threatened.

WILBERFORCE, A. M., ed.

Private papers of William Wilberforce. London, 1897.

Contains correspondence and family documents. Includes the letters exchanged between Pitt and Wilberforce which originally appeared in *A. P. Primrose's* privately printed *Pitt and Wilberforce*, q. v.

WILBERFORCE, ROBERT and SAMUEL.

Life, The, of William Wilberforce. 5 vols. London, 1838.

The chief work on the career of the great reformer. Consists of a series of letters and extracts from private journals, edited by his sons. They unfortunately interpreted Clarkson's History, q. v., as an attempt on that writer's part to claim for himself honor which they held was due to their father alone. This view cut the aged Clarkson to the quick and he replied to their unjust charges in *Strictures*, q. v. Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, April, 1838, pp. 142 ff.

Life, The, of William Wilberforce. London, 1843.

An abridgement of their five volume work of 1838, q. v. above.

WILBERFORCE, ROBERT and SAMUEL, eds.

The correspondence of William Wilberforce. Edited by his sons. 2 vols. London, 1840.

Many of the letters deal with slavery. See the table of contents at the beginning of each volume, listing the individual items and giving their subject matter.

WILBERFORCE, SAMUEL.

Life of William Wilberforce. London, 1868.

A condensation of the five volume work, *The Life of William Wilberforce*, q. v. on page 568.

WILBERFORCE, WILLIAM.

Appeal, An, to the religion, justice, and humanity of the inhabitants of the Empire, in behalf of the negro slaves in the West Indies. London, 1823.

Reviewed in *The Quar. Rev.*, July, 1823, pp. 475 ff.

Letter, A, on the abolition of the slave trade, addressed to the freeholders of Yorkshire. London, 1807.

Reviewed in *The Ed. Rev.*, April, 1807, pp. 199 ff.

Letter, A, to His Excellency the Prince of Talleyrand Perigord, etc., on the subject of the slave trade. London, 1814.

The late treaty of peace had allowed France to continue the slave trade for a period of five years. The long war had prevented the real facts of its horrors, become generally known in Great Britain, from reaching France. Wilberforce here presents a sketch of the way in which it was carried on and urges that the French Government forbid its nationals and ships to have any part in it.

Speech, The, . . . on Wednesday, May 13, 1789, on the question of the abolition of the slave trade. To which are added the resolutions then moved and a short sketch of the speeches of the other members. London, n. d. [1789].

Wilberforce presented 12 propositions condemning the trade and, in this connection, delivered one of the most famous speeches in the history of the abolition controversy. Lord Penrhyn, speaking in reply, favored regulation but opposed ending the trade. Mr. Burke, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Fox supported the latter policy.

WILKINSON, T.

An appeal to England on behalf of the abused Africans. London, 1790.

WILKS, SAMUEL CHARLES.

The duty of prompt and complete abolition of colonial slavery. A sermon. . . . London, 1830.

Reviewed in *The Gent. Mag.*, April, 1831, p. 346.

WILSON, Rev. D.

Guilt, The, of forbearing to deliver our British colonial slaves. A sermon. . . . London, 1830.

The author was Vicar of Islington.

Thoughts on British colonial slavery. No imprint, n. d. [London, 1827.]

Reprinted from *The Amulet or Christian and Literary Remembrancer*, for 1828. Holds slavery to be unchristian.

WINN, T. S.

Emancipation or practical advice to British slave holders; with suggestions for the general improvement of West India affairs. London, 1824.

Urges the planters to grant emancipation in their own true interests.

Speedy end, A, to slavery in our West India colonies, by safe, effectual, and equitable means for the benefit of all parties concerned. London, 1827.

Emancipation could not be prudently deferred. The proprietors would have no claim against the slaves if the latter were to be freed but they would have claims against the Government which had induced them to engage in planting under the forced labor régime. The latter could not, however, pay the full value of all hands of every age and description. The blacks should therefore be required to continue their gratuitous services for their owners up to a certain age or for a stated period to earn their freedom in part and the Government should then purchase the balance. If slavery were to be abolished, the absentee planters would be obliged to return and care for their own estates. See also the author's Supplement, below.

Supplement to "A Speedy End to Slavery." London, 1827.

Appears in the second edition of the author's A Speedy End to Slavery, above, but also published separately. It was becoming more difficult and dangerous to keep the blacks in bondage. Freedom was a matter of right, not of favor, to the negroes. Parliament should institute emancipation at an early date.

WINTERBOTTOM, THOMAS M.

An account of the native Africans in the neighborhood of Sierra Leone. . . . 2 vols. London, 1804.

Anti-slave trade. Reviewed in The Gent. Mag., March, 1804, pp. 239 ff. and June, 1804, pp. 529 ff.; in The Ed. Rev., January, 1804, pp. 355 ff. and January, 1805, pp. 398 ff.; and in The Mo. Rev., XLIV, n. s., pp. 81, 280.

WOODS, JOSEPH.

Thoughts on the slavery of the negroes. London, 1784.

Anti-slave. Noteworthy as being the first publication of the group of six men which was formed in 1783 to take what steps they could towards abolition and emancipation. Reviewed in The Gent. Mag., December, 1784, p. 922; The Mo. Rev., May, 1785, p. 380.

WOODSON, CARTER G.

"Anthony Benezet," in The Journal of Negro History, II, pp. 37 ff.

A short sketch of the life and humanitarian work of this great friend of the blacks.

WORK, MONROE N.

A bibliography of the negro in Africa and America. New York, 1928.

Without critical comment. For works on the African slave trade, see pp. 256 ff.; for Caribbean slavery, pp. 267 ff.

[WRIGHT, Rev. RICHARD.]

The tongue, or essays on the uses and abuses of speech . . . including a description of the sufferings of the negroes in Africa and the West Indies. Wisbeck, n. d.

The author was a Unitarian missionary. A peculiarly obtruse work, written "to instruct and entertain the youthful mind and allure to the paths of virtue and liberality." Essay 2 includes an attack on the slave trade.

YATES, JOHN ASHTON.

Letters to the Right Hon. William Huskisson, president of the Board of Trade, etc., on the present condition of the slaves, and the means best adapted to promote the mitigation and final extinction of slavery in the British colonies. Liverpool, 1824.

Consists of five letters on the treatment accorded slaves in the colonies, the evils of their physical and moral condition, and the principles on which improvements should be founded as well as an outline of proposed changes and answers to objections. The ill treatment and physical privations of the blacks had been overstated; there had been extensive and progressive amelioration in the past fifteen years and no illegal importations had been made. The negroes' rights should, however, be extended to include that of giving testimony, families should not be broken up, and more attention should be paid to religious instruction.

Proposes enabling the slaves to purchase their freedom at fair prices or to change their masters when they so desired; the establishment of savings banks for the use of the blacks; the creation of a fund by assessing sugar 5s. a hoghead, rum 3s. a puncheon, and coffee 5s. a hundredweight, which was to be applied to the relief of aged or infirm free negroes; that parents or friends should have the right to buy the freedom of slave children; that an annual grant be made by Parliament for the purchase of orphan or illegitimate children; that free blacks be admitted to the elective franchise when they met the necessary property qualifications; that a great number of churches and parochial schools be erected, the British nation meeting half the expense; that commissioners from home be sent to the islands to carry out these measures; and that the produce of those colonies which should adopt these regulations be admitted at 3s. per hundredweight of sugar and 3d. per pound of coffee less than what was paid on the same products imported from the others.

YORKE, OLIVER, and GALT, JOHN.

"Letters on West Indian slavery," in *Fraser's Mag.*, December, 1830, pp. 556 ff.

Written against the emancipationists and in support of the planter interest.

YOUNG, ARTHUR.

"Abolition of the slave trade," in *Annals of Ag.*, XVII (1792), pp. 523 ff.

Urges that a practical experiment be undertaken to see whether or not sugar could really be more cheaply produced in the West Indies by free labor than by slaves. A small island should be purchased for that purpose and estates on it should be granted to persons pledging themselves to use only paid hands, the plow, and other improved implements.

"Abolition of the slave trade," in *Annals of Ag.*, XLV (1808), pp. 211 ff.

Rejoicing at the passage of the abolition bill, "the most glorious event in the annals of Britain."

YOUNG, ARTHUR.—Continued.

"On the abolition of slavery in the West Indies," in *Annals of Ag.*, IX (1788), pp. 82 ff.

Favors abolition. The West Indies, like other distant possessions, were a nuisance. The capital tied up in planting would yield infinitely more and do more to build up national prosperity if invested in any form of domestic industry.

YOUNG, ROBERT.

A view of slavery in connection with Christianity: being the substance of a discourse delivered in the Wesleyan Chapel, Stoney Hill, Jamaica, September 19, 1824. With an appendix, containing the resolutions of the missionaries in that connection, at a general meeting held in Kingston, September 6, 1824. London, 1825.

The author was a Wesleyan preacher in Jamaica. This sermon, based on Paul's Epistle to Philemon, tenth and eleventh verses, was delivered before a negro congregation in the period of restlessness among the blacks following Buxton's motion to emancipate them. Young held that Christianity did not interfere with the civil state of the slaves but did produce most happy changes in their moral condition. The equality which Christianity inculcated was purely religious; slaves should not attempt to secure freedom by unlawful means, as that would be highly displeasing in the sight of God. Bond servants should not be dissatisfied with their condition, for that would, in effect, be murmuring against Him.

The colonial party took up the sermon with great avidity and gave it wide circulation, holding that the author was a supporter of slavery and otherwise distorting facts to such an extent that Young was unfairly and severely criticized at home. He later, in *The Wesleyan Methodist Magazine*, stated that he had long deeply regretted publishing the sermon, not on account of the views set forth therein, but because of the perverted use to which they had been put.

The resolutions entered into by the assembled missionaries were that they did not believe Christianity to interfere with the civil condition of the slaves; that Methodist doctrines were not calculated to produce insubordination among them; that, if emancipation were to be adopted, the blacks would be injured, the proprietors unjustly treated, and the colonies ruined; that they were not connected with the African Institution; that they were the friends and not the enemies of the colonists; and that they did not extort money from the slaves but that the latter made periodic freewill offerings. These resolutions were naturally taken up by the planter interest and resulted in great condemnation of the missionaries in Great Britain. They subsequently had occasion to regret their action. See Jackson, *A Memoir of the Rev. John Jenkins*, pp. 143 ff.

YOUNG, WILLIAM.

The speech . . . on Mr. Wilberforce's motion, February 28, 1805, for the second reading of the bill for the abolition of the slave trade. London, 1805.

The charge that the slave trade demoralized the negroes on the coast of Africa was not applicable to the subject as most of the slaves came from the interior. Constant wars were raging there and, if the traffic were to be abolished, captives would be butchered instead of being sold and thus allowed to live. Abolition would also ruin the planters' property and do inestimable damage to Great Britain's naval strength and her commerce.

ADDENDA

(Material arranged alphabetically)

ALCAZAR, SIR HENRY.

"The evolution of English law in Trinidad," in Minutes of the Proceedings of the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Bar Association, . . . Toronto, August 24, 25, and 26, 1927, pp. 159 ff.

English law but slowly replaced Spanish law, as home authorities were not keen on bestowing self-government on a colony with such a heterogeneous population as Trinidad's.

ANONYMOUS.

"Abstract of patent for land in St. Vincent, 1777," in *Caribbeana*, April, 1909, pp. 84 ff.

"Admissions to Gray's Inn, 1521-1889," in *Caribbeana*, July, 1914, pp. 291 ff.

A list of West Indians entering this famous London inn of court in the years indicated.

"Almanac of St. Kitts for 1825," in *Caribbeana*, July, 1909, pp. 133 ff.

"[Anglican] Church, The, in the West Indies," in *Caribbeana*, January, 1914, pp. 204 ff.

Excerpts from the records of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Fulham Papers, etc.

"Antigua. List of wills relating to this island proved in the P. C. C. down to 1812," in *Caribbeana*, October, 1913, pp. 180 ff.

The material is arranged chronologically.

"Deeds relating to Jamaica," in *Caribbeana*, July, 1913, pp. 121 ff. and July, 1914, pp. 295 ff.

Includes several falling within our period.

"Deeds relating to the West Indies," in *Caribbeana*, January, 1909, pp. 19 ff. and January and July, 1914, pp. 222 ff. and 309 ff.

Several fall within our period.

"Deeds relating to Tobago," in *Caribbeana*, July, 1914, pp. 294 ff.

Covers the years 1775 to 1820.

"Grenada and St. Vincent," in *Caribbeana*, January, 1913, pp. 18 ff.

These two islands had been torn by civil war early in the 1790's. British merchants and planters alike found themselves in financial straits because of this, and, to tide them over, Parliament authorized the issuing of ex-

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

chequer bills to an amount not exceeding £1,500,000 at any one time to such persons concerned who could offer proper security. This somewhat unusual piece of emergency legislation had the salutary effect of saving the situation, but the islands had been so extensively ravished that it was found politic to advance the date for repayment on several occasions. The above article deals with several borrowers who were still in difficulties in 1800.

"Gymballs and Cherry Garden Estates in the Parish of St. Dorothy, Jamaica, 1783," in *Caribbeana*, July, 1911, pp. 126 ff.

"Indentures, etc., relating to estates in Jamaica," in *Caribbeana*, October, 1912, pp. 364 ff., and January, 1913, pp. 23 ff.

Involving several properties, 1781-1825.

"Jamaica. List of wills relating to this island proved in the P. C. C. from 1655 to 1810," in *Caribbeana*, April to October, 1911, pp. 53 ff. and 174 ff.

"Letters from D. Walsh to J. Scott," in *Caribbeana*, July, 1912, pp. 321 ff.

The letters were written from Antigua, 1770-1772, and deal with business matters and hurricane losses.

"List of [British West Indian] wills proved in the P. C. C. from 1813 to 1816, inclusive," in *Caribbeana*, October, 1918, pp. 310 ff.

The material is classified, island by island.

"List of persons, A, licensed to the plantations by the Bishop of London, 1745 to 1792," in *Caribbeana*, July and October, 1914, pp. 325 ff. and 344 ff.

Presented in island groups, each of which is chronologically arranged. The islands were under the spiritual jurisdiction of this prelate.

"List of students [in the College of Chemistry, Scotland, and of the Materia Medica]," in *Caribbeana*, October, 1914, pp. 384 ff.

Gives the names of British West Indians in attendance, 1756-1765.

"List of West Indian deeds, A, on the Close Rolls from 1661 to 1800, indenture side," in *Caribbeana*, October, 1909, pp. 165 ff.; January-October, 1910, pp. 207 ff., 249 ff., 295 ff., 350 ff.; January, 1911, pp. 25 ff.

"List of wills recorded in Barbados down to 1800," in *Caribbeana*, volumes for 1916-1918, *passim*.

"Matson letters relating to Dominica, 1800-1805," in *Caribbeana*, July-October, 1909, pp. 129 ff., 172 ff.; January-October, 1910, pp. 220 ff., 273 ff., 313 ff., 364 ff.

Letters from the correspondence formerly in the possession of John Matson, sr., chief justice and judge of the vice-admiralty court and president of Dominica in 1796.

"Monumental inscriptions in St. Paul's, Nevis," in *Caribbeana*, October, 1911, pp. 168 ff.

Of value for genealogical research. Several fall within our period.

ANONYMOUS—Continued.

"Parish register of St. John's, Fig Tree, Nevis," in *Caribbeana*, October, 1909, pp. 145 ff.; January–October, 1910, pp. 231 ff., 324 ff., and 376 ff.; October, 1911, pp. 165 ff.; July, 1912, pp. 323 ff.; January, 1914, pp. 213 ff.

Covers vital statistics, 1729–1800.

"Rectors of St. George's, Gingerland, Nevis," in *Caribbeana*, January, 1914, pp. 215 ff.

A list of the persons named to this living, 1765–1909.

"Rectors of St. John's, Fig Tree, Nevis," in *Caribbeana*, October, 1912, pp. 369 ff.

A list of persons named to this living from the early eighteenth century to 1903.

"Reverend Thomas Norris's register," in *Caribbeana*, January, 1909, pp. 18 ff.

Entries copied from the private register kept by this churchman, chaplain to H. M. forces, 1813–1816, and Protestant chaplain for the island of Guadeloupe and its dependencies in 1813. Baptisms, marriages, and burials, 1813–1816, are covered.

"Santa Cruz or St. Croix," in *Caribbeana*, July, 1918, pp. 265 ff.

Information on planters who moved to this Danish possession from the adjacent British Leewards during our period. The number is a surprisingly large one.

"Sir William Young, Bart., F. R. S., M. P.," in *Caribbeana*, October, 1910, pp. 354 ff.

A brief biographical sketch, with picture.

"Views in Jamaica drawn by T. C. Hearn and others," in *Caribbeana*, January, 1919, pp. 24 ff.

Describes a series of sketches made about 1766, now in the British Museum.

BESSON, MAURICE.

Le comte d'Estaing. Paris, 1931.

A "popular" biography of the great French naval hero. D'Estaing captured St. Vincent and Grenada from the British on Nov. 4, 1778. On July 6, 1779, he fought a drawn battle with Admiral John Byron, after which he set sail for Savannah, while Byron put in at St. Kitts.

BROMLEY, JOHN.

"Parish registers of St. Kitts," in *Caribbeana*, July and October, 1913, pp. 100 ff. and 161 ff.

Contains extracts from such records covering births, marriages, and deaths, alphabetically arranged.

BUCHAN, JOHN.

The history of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, 1678–1918. London, 1925.

This military unit saw considerable action in the West Indies in the 1790's.

BUTLER, LEWIS.

The annals of the King's Royal Rifle Corps. 3 vols. London, 1913-26.

This organization served in the Caribbean after the Seven Years' War. For its activities in the West Indies during the American Revolution, see Vol. I, chapter 9; during the French Revolution and Napoleonic conflict, Vol. II, chapters 10, 11, 12, and 13. Scattering references covering service in tropical America will be found in Vol. III.

CARDEW, F. G.

"The taking of Tobago, 1793," in *The Royal United Service Institution Journal*, August, 1925, pp. 411 ff.

A typical service narrative.

COLE, ARTHUR H., ed.

Industrial and commercial correspondence of Alexander Hamilton. Chicago, 1928.

For six letters on the American-West Indian trade during the last two decades of the eighteenth century, see pp. 165 ff.

CORNFORD, LESLIE C., and WALKER, F. W.

The great deeds of the Black Watch. London, 1915.

This military unit served in the West Indies and on the North American mainland from the 1750's to 1782.

CUNDALL, FRANK.

"Richard Hill," in *The Journal of Negro History*, January, 1920, pp. 37 ff.

Hill was a prominent citizen of Jamaica, 1795-1872.

CUNDALL, FRANK, and LIVINGSTON, NOËL B.

"Annotations to Lawrence-Archer's 'Monumental Inscriptions of the British West Indies'," in *Caribbeana*, January and April, 1910, pp. 213 ff. and 278 ff.

DANIELS, EDWARD S.

"Extracts from various records of the early settlement of the Jews in the island of Barbados," in *Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society*, Vol. XXVI (1918), pp. 250 ff.

Includes extracts from the old minute books of the Hebrew congregation, 1752-1848, and an excerpt from Schomburgk's History.

DAVIS, N. DARNELL.

"Notes on the history of the Jews in Barbados," in *Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society*, Vol. XVIII (1909), pp. 129 ff.

Contains scattered material on them falling within the period covered by this Guide.

DE BETHENCOURT, CARDOZA.

"Notes on the Spanish and Portuguese Jews in the United States, Guiana, and the Dutch and British West Indies during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries," in *Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society*, Vol. XXIX (1925), pp. 7 ff.

For the Israelites in Barbados during our period, see pp. 9 ff.; for those in Jamaica, pp. 33 ff.

DEGOUX, Admiral.

"Une réhabilitation militaire; l'amiral de Grasse," in *Revue Politique et Parlementaire*, July, 1929, pp. 123.

After more than a century, de Grasse's true greatness, obscured by his defeat by Rodney in the Battle of the Saints of April, 1782, is coming to be recognized.

DE HULLU, J.

"De handel van Sint-Eustatius in 1786," in *West-Indische Gids*, Vol. III (1921), pp. 35 ff. and Vol. IV (1922), pp. 213 ff.

Contains interesting sidelights on commercial relations with the British West India islands.

DELANY, FRANCIS C.

A history of the Catholic Church in Jamaica, B. W. I. New York, 1930.

A survey of four centuries of religious activity under varying conditions.

DEVAS, R. C.

"The Catholic Church in Grenada, B. W. I., 1650-1927," in *The Irish Ecclesiastical Record*, August and September, 1927, pp. 188 ff. and 288 ff.; and May and July, 1928, pp. 474 ff. and 51 ff.

Individual chapters from a book to be published under the same title. The September, 1927, installment covers the period 1784-1795; the two subsequent ones, later years.

DILLON, PHILIP R.

"The strange case of Admiral de Grasse, forgotten by France and America," in *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, July, 1927, pp. 193 ff.

De Grasse's defeat in the Battle of the Saints, April 12, 1782, brought him unwarranted dishonor.

DOMVILLE-FIFE, C. W., ed.

The encyclopedia of the British Empire. 3 vols. Bristol, 1925.

The West Indies, from earliest times, are dealt with in Vol. III, pp. 1532 ff.

DU BOIS, W. E.

The negro. New York, 1915.

For the African in the West Indies, see pp. 160 ff.

DURIEUX, JOSEPH.

"Conquête de l'île de Saint-Christophe en 1782," in *Carnet de la Sabretache*, November, 1924, pp. 507 ff.

A consideration of the French capture of the island during the American Revolution.

HANCOCK, W. K.

"Politics in Pitcairn," in *The Nineteenth Century*, May, 1931, pp. 575 ff.

An account of the vicissitudes of patriarchal government among the mutineers of the *Bounty* crew and their families on this haven of refuge during the first half of the 1800's.

HAYNES, JOSEPH A.

"Extracts of deaths and marriages [from Barbadian newspapers]," in *Caribbeana*, July, 1914, pp. 311 ff.

The extracts fall within the years 1783-89.

HIGHAM, C. S. S.

"The General Assembly of the Leeward Islands," in *The English Historical Review*, April and July, 1926, pp. 190 ff. and 366 ff.

Includes, among other things, a consideration of constitutional developments in Grenada, 1763-71 and of emancipation.

HIRST, MARGARET E.

The Quakers in peace and war. New York, 1923.

Contains an account of the Friends in the West Indies on pp. 307 ff. The seventeenth century was the Society's heyday; the latter was languishing by the middle of the eighteenth.

HOTBLACK, KATE.

Chatham's colonial policy. New York, 1917.

For the West Indies, see pp. 54 ff.

HURD, ARCHIBALD.

The sea traders. London, 1921.

Scattering references to British commercial enterprise in the Caribbean during the period under survey will be found in this book. Consult the index.

[HUTTON, SIR EDWARD T., ed.]

"Brief history, A, of the King's Royal Rifle Corps," in *The King's Royal Rifle Corps Chronicle*, 1911.

This unit's service in the West Indies during the second half of the eighteenth century is covered on pp. 8 ff.

Brief history, A, of the King's Royal Rifle Corps. Winchester, 1913.

A reprint of the previous item, in booklet form.

JACKSON, GEORGE VERNON.

"The perilous adventures and vicissitudes of a navel officer one hundred years ago," in *Blackwood's*, November and December, 1926, pp. 672 and 745.

Material from the papers of Jackson, who joined the British Navy in 1801 and was assigned to Caribbean service in the years which followed.

JENKINS, CHARLES F.

"Tortola, the chief of the British Virgin Islands," in *The Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia*, January, 1923, pp. 1 ff.

A brief historical sketch, with emphasis on the Quaker settlement and its history in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

JONES, SAMUEL B.

"The British West Indian negro," in *The Southern Workman*, April, June, and October, 1911, pp. 201 ff., 330 ff., and 580 ff.

A popular survey of no particular merit, with stress on pre-emancipation days.

KAYSERLING, M.

"The Jews in Jamaica," in *The Jewish Quarterly Review*, Vol. XII (1900), pp. 708 ff.

A short sketch.

KING, G. H.

The Gibraltar of the West Indies. St. Kitts, n. d. (ca. 1926).

An account of the siege and capture of Brimstone Hill, St. Kitts, by the French in 1782.

KOHLER, MAX J.

"Early Jewish solicitors in London and Jamaica," in *Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society*, Vol. XIX (1910), pp. 179 ff.

One Montefiore sought to secure admission to legal ranks in Jamaica in 1787. When his application was solidly opposed by island members of the profession it was withdrawn.

LE MOY, A.

"P. J. F. de Feydeau de Saint Christophe, 1735-1782," in *Revue de l'Anjou*, January, 1921, pp. 5 ff.

Letters of a French officer who participated in the Seven Years' War and the American Revolution, to his brother in France.

LIVINGSTON, NOËL B.

"Records of Jamaica," in *Caribbeana*, July, 1909, pp. 135 ff.

A brief survey of the colony's public records.

MACDERMOT, T. H.

"Historian of Jamaica, The," in *United Empire*, March, 1922, pp. 137 ff.

An account of Edward Long, author of the famous *History*, q. v.

"How Britain got her West Indies," in *The Canadian Magazine*, September, 1920, pp. 355 ff.

Includes the acquisition of the several islands ceded by France from the middle of the eighteenth century through the contest with Napoleon.

"Political constitution, The, of Jamaica," in *United Empire*, October, 1922, pp. 642 ff.

An able survey. No change of importance occurred between the settlement of 1728, which gave the island a Legislative Council and an Assembly, and the passing of the servile régime.

MACKINNEN, WILLIAM.

"Letter from . . . [this member of the Antiguan Legislature, dated September 3, 1782]," in *Caribbeana*, January, 1918, pp. 201 ff.

Relative to the suspension of a member of the island Council.

MARIE, RENÉ.

"D'Estaing aux Antilles," in *Revue Maritime*, December, 1921, pp. 735 ff.

Includes an account of his capture of St. Vincent and Grenada on November 4, 1778.

MARSTON, R. B.

"Nelson in the West Indies," in *The Spectator*, January 25, 1919, pp. 97 ff.

Describes his efforts to enforce the navigation laws, 1784-1787.

MAURICE, Sir J. F., ed.

The diary of Sir John Moore. 2 vols. London, 1904.

Moore, a Scotchman by birth, kept an almost day by day record of his military exploits from December, 1793, to just before his death 15 years later. His diary is commonly considered the best of its kind. Covering the British occupation of Corsica, the capture of St. Lucia, the Irish rebellion of 1798, two campaigns in Holland, the Cadiz expedition, the conquest of Egypt, the occupation of Sicily, and the Peninsular War, it is of inestimable value to historians of the great European conflict at the turn of the nineteenth century.

McMURTRIE, DOUGLAS C.

"The first printing in Dominica," in *British & Colonial Printer & Stationer*, May 19, 1932, p. 460.

The first printer was William Smith who established *The Dominica Gazette* at Roseau in 1783. The second known Dominican printer was J. Berrow, who began publication of the *Gazette des Petites Antilles* in 1784.

MERENESS, NEWTON D., ed.

Travels in the American colonies. New York, 1916.

For the journal of Lord Adam Gordon's travels in the West Indies and America, 1764-1765, see pp. 367 ff. Antigua was visited from May 21-June 5, 1764; St. Kitts for a few days in June; and Jamaica from June 18 to August 5.

MOORE, JAMES C.

The life of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore. 2 vols. London, 1834.

For the subject, see under "Maurice," above. The author was his brother. This work contains information on the taking of St. Lucia from the French.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

"List of works in the New York Public Library relating to the history and condition of the Jews in various countries," in *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, July, August, September, October, 1913, pp. 537 ff., 611 ff., 713 ff., and 781 ff.

For the Hebrews in the West Indies, see p. 764.

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A reprint of the previous item.

[OLIVER, VERE LANGFORD].

"Monumental inscriptions in England relating to West Indians," in *Caribbeana*, volumes for 1909-1918, *passim*.

Communities of opulent absentee planters were found in London and such provincial centers as Bath, Bristol, and Southampton from about 1750 to 1825. The dozens of memorial plaques and tombstones still to be seen in the churches there afford striking evidence of the social position they once held. The inscriptions are of great service to the genealogist.

"Records of Barbados, Demerara, and Leeward Islands," in *Caribbeana*, October, 1914, pp. 358 ff.

An account of the state of the public papers of these colonies in the winter of 1913-14.

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Lists those in churches and service burial grounds in Antigua (supplementing those in his *History*, q. v.), Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Grenada, St. Lucia, Tobago, and Trinidad.

ORR, G. M.

"The origin of the West India Regiment," in *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*, February, 1927, pp. 129 ff.

A survey of events in the West Indies, 1793-95. This famous unit was formed by purchasing the best-conditioned slaves in the islands and putting them into uniform. The colonists viewed the experiment with horror and, although in the midst of war with the neighboring French, they offered violent opposition to it. Their fears that this must lower white prestige and threatened carnage were well founded but, fortunately, they were never realized. The deliberate arming of bondsmen to defend their masters marked the opening of a new epoch in inter-racial relations in the Caribbean.

PHILLIPS, ULRICH B.

"An Antigua plantation, 1769-1818," in *The North Carolina Historical Review*, July, 1926, pp. 439 ff.

A digest of 30 manuscript account books of the Yeamans sugar plantation in this Caribbean colony.

ROUSSEAU, I. J.

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Following distinguished service in the Peninsular War, D'Urban was a highly successful administrator in the British Caribbean during the troubled pre-emancipation period.

From 1820-24, he was governor of Antigua, Montserrat and Barbuda and placed the government there upon a secure footing. He was transferred to Demerara and Essequibo in 1824, following the outbreak of servile disorders on the mainland and the John Smith affair, and succeeded in restoring order in a short time. Upon his recommendation, the latter two regions were joined with Berbice to form British Guiana.

He was subsequently named governor of Cape Colony in 1833.

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A memoir, giving an account of de Grasse's conduct on the historic 12th of April, which brought him defeat at Rodney's hands.

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Compiled by MARY PARKER RAGATZ, M. A.

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